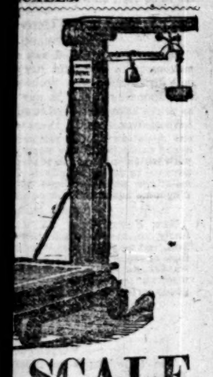
ITE LEAD, Etc.
HOT TOWER CO.,
FACTURERS OF
{ Chilled and Soft } SHOT.

BE SURE AND BUY THE BEST.
CHFORD & CO.,
FACTURERS OF
EET LEAD, BAR AND
PE AND SOLDER,
ND OIL CAKE.
UALITY GUARANTEED.
ottage Colors,
PAINT IN THE MARKET.
ircular and prices to]
te Lead & Oil Co.,
FACTURERS OF
EAD, ZINC, OIL,
TY, &c.
N & FULTON-STS.
S, TENTS, Etc.
& McNEIL,
st Kinzie-st.
NTS
S AND PURPOSES.
lags, and Signs.
FULL LINE OF
roof Covers.
OR PRICE-LIST.
Y & BAKER,
FACTURERS OF
Tents, &c.,
REMOVED TO
Canal-st., Chicago
pecialty. Seat Awnings and Bun-
ustrated Price List before order-
SCALES.

SCALE
one of the 300 different
ed by the Howe Scale Co.
e warranted to be the best
ose intended.
& CO., Western Managers,
Louis, and Cleveland.
EEL, NAILS, Etc.
IMBARK,
TEEL, NAILS,
GE & HEAVY
DWARE,
& Wood Material,
4 Michigan-av.,
ICAGO.
INSTRUMENTS.
P & SMITH,
FACTURERS OF
INSTRUMENTS,
CIAL LIMBS,
ELASTIC
STOCKINGS,
For Enlarged Veins
and Weak Joints,
Batteries,
Inhalers,
and Batteries repaired.
LPH-ST., CHICAGO.
L TANKS
ON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
EASURING PUMP.
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MEN'S HOSIERY, Etc.

MEN'S HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS.

Desire to call the special attention of consumers to their UNEQUALED assortment of Medium and Fine 1-2 Hose for Summer Wear, imported direct from the best manufacturers of England, France, and Ireland.

They have more than 800 different patterns and colors in Fancy Goods, including the NEWEST Shades, and offer them at prices which cannot fail to please the CLOSEST buyers. An early inspection is invited.

LINEN HDKFS.

This Department includes a large and attractive variety of the Latest PARIS Novelties in Hemstitched and Plain Bordered goods. Special attention called to their White Cambric Hdkfs., pure linen and hemmed, at $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, and $4.00 per dozen. These goods are not equaled in the market at same prices.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS.

CARRIAGES, Etc.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

FINE CARRIAGES

Ever Exhibited in Chicago, embracing

SULKIES AND SKELETON WAGONS FOR THE TRACK.

ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BARS, SURREYS, T CARTS, DOG CARTS, AND CANOPY PHAETONS, FOR THE PARK.

(PHAETONS, EXTENSION TOPS), ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, LANDAUS, &c., FOR FAMILY USE,

WILL BE FOUND AT

STUDEBAKER BROS.',

151 & 153 Wabash-av.,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

SHOES.

BEST TIME ON RECORD TO BUY

Easy Walking Shoes,

SEAMLESS OXFORD,

FRENCH TIES, LONDON BUTTON,

AND MANY OTHER STYLES.

McCreedy's Corn Solvent for sale only by us.

FLORSHEIM BROS.,

85 Madison-st., and 66 North Clark-st.

ELEVATORS.

ELEVATORS!

Wire Rope put up or repaired at short notice in the Best Manner by Competent Workmen.

NO ACCIDENT

Has ever occurred where we put up or had charge of the

WIRE ROPE.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

202 to 208 S. Water-st., cor. Fifth-av.

HOTELS.

Hotel Brunswick

Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.

This Popular Hotel has been refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests. The table at Hotel Brunswick will be kept at its usual high standard. Prices reduced to suit the times. Now is the time to locate at reduced rates.

J. H. NASON, Prop.

$2 PER DAY. Windsor European Hotel, TRIBUNE BLOCK. ROOMS 75c & $1

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

EXCURSIONS.

The Excursion Steamer Ruby

Will leave her dock, Clark-st. bridge, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., every day, for Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier. Moonlight Excursions on the Lake at 8 p. m. every evening. Fare for each round trip, 50 cents.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

THE CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY.

Four Magnificent Races with THIRTY-EIGHT Starters.

FIRST RACE—The Allerton Stake. All ages. $50 entrance, half forfeit. $700 added, of which $200 to second, $100 to to third. Mile heats. Six starters.

SECOND RACE—Handicap. Purse, $300. $50 to second. One mile and a half. Eleven starters.

THIRD RACE—ASSOCIATION PURSE. $250. $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Fifteen starters.

FOURTH RACE—SELLING RACE. Purse, $300. Mile and one-eighth. Six starters.

DIAMONDS, HORSE-TIMERS, SPORTING WATCHES.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Diamonds, Horse-Timers, and Sporting Watches.

99 STATE-ST., COR. WASHINGTON.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND HAVANA CIGARS.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN,

111 MADISON-ST.,

IMPORTERS

WINES, LIQUORS, AND HAVANA CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS JOCKEY CLUB.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

WILSON BROS.

Desire to call attention to the fact that their stock for summer wear includes not only the FINEST IMPORTED Goods but the MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED as well. Buying only from FIRST hands, and in VERY LARGE QUANTITIES, enables them to sell at prices MUCH LOWER than such Goods are usually sold. An examination is solicited.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS.

JEWELRY, Etc.

Visitors are always welcome to look through our capacious store, and should they wish to purchase, will find our display without parallel in this country in extent, elegance, quality, and low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

Jewelers and Importers,

State and Monroe-sts.

MOTH POWDER.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

"Moth Powder"

Kills Flies, Fleas, Roaches, or Bedbugs.

"It sweeps them off in swarms."

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GRASS.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July,

At 1 o'clock noon, 800 acres of tame hay now growing on the old Hiram Kennicott Farm, at Arlington Heights, Cook County, 22 miles from Chicago. This grass will be sold in 40 or 80 acre lots to suit purchasers. Terms, note with approved personal security due Jan. 1, 1880. The grass is in excellent condition, and promises a fair crop.

E. E. KENNICOTT,

Room 5, 89 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Interest on City of Chicago BONDS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, June 21, 1879. City of Chicago Water Loan Coupons maturing July 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the office of the City Treasurer on or before the 26th inst. All other City of Chicago Coupons maturing July 1, 1879, will be cashed at the office of Charles Henrotin, No. 106 East Washington-st., on or after June 26, 1879, or at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City, on or after July 1, 1879.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

UMBRELLAS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

State & Washington-sts.,

Offer an attractive assortment of the genuine "LYON"

Coaching Umbrella

In New Colorings,

AT POPULAR PRICES!

With Excellent Variety of

Sun Umbrellas AND PROMENADE PARASOLS!

Choice Styles and Low Prices IN JAPANESE FANS!

An unusual display of RIBBONS!

Special Attention given to strangers who visit the store, whether they wish to make purchases or not.

WATCHES.

Turf Men

Should Not Fail to See Our

Horse-Timers

Prices From $15 to $400. Our stock is by far the Largest and Finest ever shown in this city. We guarantee LOWEST PRICES

S. HYMAN & CO.,

Jewelers, State and Madison-sts.

FISHING TACKLE.

FINE FISHING



The most complete assortment in Chicago. Special Rods made to order. Repairing a specialty. Archery, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Base-Ball Supplies, and all kinds of out-door games in every variety.

"Spalding's Journal of American Sports," containing rules, illustrations, and prices, furnished free upon application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

118 Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS.

A very fine pair EARRINGS, nearly 17 karats, the largest and best in the State, for sale at a great bargain if taken immediately. Can be seen at GILES, BRO. & CO.'S, 99 State-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of Professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Hold One More and a Final Joint Caucus.

In Which the Bolder Ones Say Much About a Back-Down.

The Senate Proposition Is, However, Adopted by the Meeting.

Two Bills to Be Immediately Passed and Sent to the President.

One Providing for the Ordinary Expenses of the Courts.

The Other Appropriates $600,000 with Which to Pay the Marshals,

With a Clause Forbidding Them to Execute the Laws as They Stand.

The Latter Measure Sure to Be Vetoed by the President,

And Congress Will Be Allowed to Retire Until December Next.

MORE CAUCUSING.

DEMOCRATS DECIDE UPON ONE MORE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Democratic joint caucus this afternoon lasted from 3 until 6 o'clock, and in some particulars was exceedingly stormy, while in others more unanimity and determination was displayed than in any caucus of the party yet held, in that the conservative element of the party—such as Bayard, Stephens, Casey Young, and others—have reached a place where they will stand more determined than ever. The leader of this movement, Chairman House, called the caucus to order, and Senator Kernan said that, in the absence of Senator Thurman by sickness, it devolved on him to present the report of the Joint Committee, which had agreed to divide the vetoed bill into two separate bills,—one

PROVIDING FOR ALL COURT EXPENSES,

and containing the repeal of the test oath and amendments to the Jury law, to which the President had made no objection, and omitting the second section of the last bill, and all other legislation. The second bill contained an appropriation of $600,000 for Marshals and their deputies, with the restrictions of the former bill against the use of Deputy-Marshals in elections, and an additional penal clause imposing a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment on any official who should violate the four sections of the Revised Statutes which now prohibit the payment of any money or the incurring of any debt not provided for by appropriation of Congress. The law as it stands

HAS NO PENAL CLAUSE ATTACHED,

and this bill supplies one. Senator Kernan related the steps by which this agreement was reached. Some member said that heretofore Senator Kernan was always ready to yield. What assurance would he give that he would not again do so in case the President vetoed this Marshals' Pay bill. Senator Kernan said he had always opposed stopping appropriations for any required Government purpose. This was a specific purpose, and, if it was vetoed, he for one would remain to the end of his term before he would vote one dollar of Government money to be used as an electioneering fund.

Waddell, of Missouri, offered a substitute providing that Congress re-enact the vetoed bill and adjourn sine die.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS

followed in the same strain as Kernan. He said that nothing could induce him to leave any appropriation for any legitimate object of the Government without being passed. The most radical among his colleagues would stand no longer than himself for the right of Congress to vote the money of the people for such object, and such alone as it deemed right and proper. No legitimate function of the Government should suffer, but he would

NEVER VOTE ONE DOLLAR

that might be used, as a quarter of a million had last year been used, for electioneering purposes.

Blackburn, Wallace, and others favored the substitute, saying that the party had yielded enough; that the President had made the issue; that he would stop the courts, starve the prisoners, and deny justice to those who awaited trial unless he could carry the United States Treasury into every town of 20,000 inhabitants, and use money to carry the election.

Sparks, Clymer, and Blackburn claimed that it would be unmanly to obtain the repeal of the jury test oaths, which was all the South desired, and to leave their Northern friends unrelieved as to the grievance of which they especially complained,—to have their cities overrun and polls surrounded by radical electioneering agents paid out of the people's money to corruptly control the elections. That would be

UNFAIR TO NORTHERN DEMOCRATS,

who alone were demanding the repeal of these Election laws.

Senators Hill, McDonald, and others thought that this sectional idea had no place in the Democratic caucus; that they would redress all the grievances they could, and fight for the remainder.

Senator Hill said every Democrat would vote for the first bill. Several members responded that was a doubtful question. Well, he said, they ought to do so; it contained nothing but what was right,—money for the courts and repeal of the test oath. He was answered that it would be opposed not for what it contained, but because it was

A BACK-DOWN.

He denied this, and said the issues between the President and Congress had simply been stripped of all extraneous matter, all surplusage, and the plain issue made as to whether the money of the Government could not be used as an electioneering fund.

Mr. Blackburn wanted to know, if the bill passed, if Deputy Marshals could not be paid out of the Republican campaign fund. Mr. Hill said

THEY COULD IN ANY EVENT.

Mr. Blackburn said that nothing but the repeal of the laws would do any good or give a fair election.

After a number of speeches, amendments, etc., and a great deal of debate and confusion, the question was put, the substitutes and amendments voted down, and the report of the Committee adopted by an average vote of 21 to 6 of the Senators, and 53 to 36 of the Representatives.

A resolution threatening to adjourn sine die in case the President vetoed either of the bills was voted down, and the caucus adjourned. Some Democrats may vote against the bill making appropriations for court expenses, but it was evident that, if the Marshals'-Pay bill is vetoed, which it will be, the Democrats will stand as a unit against any further concession. Those most conservative hitherto will be the firmest in this position. The Democrats will adjourn the session as soon as they can get a quorum after the veto.

WHY THINGS ARE THUS.

The Democrats are looking wildly in all directions for reasons which they can assign for their present unfortunate position. One Senator has discovered that the Potter investigation has proved the source of all their woes. This is set forth by a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, himself an officer of the Senate, as follows:

A prominent Southerner said that, had it not been for the ill-advised Potter investigation, the President would to-day stand where he did twelve months back, and would have no communion with the Radical element of the Republican party.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives held a joint caucus in the hall of the House this afternoon to receive the joint report of their Advisory Committees on the subject of making further provision for next year's judicial expenses. Prior to the assemblage of the caucus, extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against the possibility of eavesdropping, it apparently being supposed by some of the officers of the caucus that representatives of the press had obtained their accurate reports of the proceedings of previous caucuses through keyholes, transoms, ventilation pipes, or similar avenues of communication with the outer world. Watchmen were therefore placed in all the corridors surrounding the hall, both on the main floor and in the galleries, and were also perched above the glass roof of the chamber. These precautions, together with the closing of the double doors, were considered

SUFFICIENT SAFEGUARD

for secrecy, and the caucus was called to order at 3:30 p. m. by Representative House, Chairman of the House caucus, Senator Thurman being confined to his residence by sickness. Senator Kernan presented and explained the Committee's report. As foreshadowed yesterday, the Advisory Committees this morning decided to recommend the passage by Congress of two bills in lieu of the Judicial Appropriation bill that has just been vetoed, but distributing its provisions in such manner as to concentrate in one measure all those to which the President has made objection. Mr. Kernan stated that the Committee recommended, first, the passage of the bill precisely identical with the vetoed bill, less its item of "$600,000 for fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies," its second section and last sentence of its first section. (This sentence declares that "no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes." The second section of the vetoed bill provided that no department or officer of the Government should during the next fiscal year make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of Title 26 authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service on election days in advance of an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability.)

He also explained that the second or supplementary bill framed by the Committee consists simply of the $600,000 item and the second record above summarized, together with a clause prescribing the penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, for every violation of this section or of any one of the several similar prohibitions now contained in the Revised Statutes, which prohibit the making of contracts in advance of appropriations, the diversion of any appropriation to a purpose different from that for which it was specifically made by Congress, or the payment of money or assumption of unauthorized responsibilities by disbursing officers of all kinds, of course including United States Marshals.

Mr. Kernan called special attention to the fact that the larger bill embodied, without alteration,

THE IMPORTANT SECTIONS

by which the vetoed bill had provided for the essential amendments of the present method of drawing juries for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath.

In the course of an earnest speech advocating the adoption of the report, Mr. Kernan said that, although there had been a serious diversity of counsel in the Joint Committee as to the line of action that should be pursued, the majority were firmly of the conviction that the plan reported was the best, wisest, and most expedient in every point of view.

Representative Clardy then offered a resolution in the nature of a substitute for the report of the Committee, declaring that, in the sense of the caucus, the recently-vetoed bill should be again passed by both Houses and sent to the President forthwith.

Representative Stephens, in a speech of considerable length, opposed this resolution, and advocated the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Representatives Herbert and Goode also advocated its adoption, and were followed by

MESSRS. SPARKS AND CLYMER,

who very emphatically opposed it, the latter (who is a member of the Advisory Committee) stating that the report did not meet his approval in any particular.

At this point in the proceedings Representative Finley offered a resolution providing that in the event of the President's refusing to approve either of the bills above indicated, the dominant party in both Houses should adjourn Congress immediately thereafter, without making any further appropriations, and that if reconvened, both Houses should again adjourn without making any appropriations, and continue to pursue this course indefinitely.

The presiding officer ruled that this resolution was not in order at this time, but announced that it would be taken up for action after the report of the Advisory Committee had been disposed of.

The debate on the question of adopting the Committee's report was continued by Representative Blackburn and Senator Wallace against it, and Representatives Young (Tenn.), Singleton, and Hunter and Senators Hill and McDonald in favor of it.

The caucus proceeded to vote on Representative Clardy's substitute.

IT WAS REJECTED

by the following vote: Senators—Yeas, 5; nays, 20. Representatives—Yeas, 36; nays, 50.

A motion offered by Representative Scales, to adopt the Committee's report, with a proviso that Congress should immediately adjourn if the President does not sign the bills, was ruled out of order, and the question was then taken upon the adoption of the Committee's report without amendment, resulting as follows: Senators—Yeas, 20; nays, 5. Representatives—Yeas, 47; nays, 33.

The question then recurring on Representative Finley's resolution, Representative Covert moved to lay it on the table, and, on this motion, the vote resulted as follows: Senators—Yeas, 21; nays, 3. Representatives—Yeas, 37; nays, 40.

The Chair ruled that Covert's motion was carried, although a majority of the House members of the caucus had voted against it, and although the general rule is that a proposition in joint caucus requires for its adoption the concurrent affirmative majority of each branch. It was then resolved that the bills should be

BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE

through the Committee on Appropriations, and they will accordingly be reported from that Committee to-morrow.

The debate in caucus to-day was very animated, and at times considerable excitement prevailed, but after the final vote had been taken several of the most determined opponents of the Committee plan (including Representative Blackburn) announced that they would make no further opposition.

The arguments advanced in this caucus for and against the adoption of the line of policy finally agreed upon were substantially the same as were urged during the debate in the Senate caucus on Monday last, and Senators Hill and Wallace again to-day made the most extended and comprehensive speeches that were delivered on their respective sides of the controversy.

IN THE SENATE.

A POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Democrats of the Senate were unwilling to say or do anything to-day in reference to the political riders voted on yesterday until after the caucus had passed upon the report of the Committee of Safety. Hence, when the Little Deficiency bill with its load of amendments came up, the Democrats resorted to the disingenuous game of mud-throwing, with a view of diverting the course of the debate. Windom made a masterly defense of the Republican party, and injected into his speech a very interesting comparative statement of the growth of the Government and its economical management for the past eighteen years. The Democrats, being unable to controvert it, attempted to break its effect by making wild charges of corruption, and indulging in general abuse. Saulsbury was the first to take the field, and was prompt to

RETIRE AT THE FIRST SHOT

of the Republicans. Windom declared that, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats had been in control of the House for years, and had had thirty-one Investigating Committees and had expended about $300,000 of the people's money, they had failed to discover a single instance in which a dollar had been improperly used by Republicans. He challenged the whole Democratic side to disprove his assertions.

Davis, of West Virginia, was the only one to reply with his stale story about Treasury discrepancies. He has been harping upon the subject since his advent into the Senate, and, although he succeeded over a year ago in getting a committee appointed to investigate matters, he has been unable up to the present time to present to the Senate

A SCINTILLA OF EVIDENCE

to prove his charges. Yet to-day he declared that every charge would be sustained, and it would be proved that a discrepancy of over $90,000,000 occurred in two years.

Ingalls, who is a member of the Davis Committee, denied that any evidence whatever had been discovered to sustain the charges. He also administered a severe rebuke to Davis by reminding him that it was understood in committee that no member should refer to the subject in the Senate until the report was made. Davis, however, is irrepressible in this matter, and it seems to have become a mania with him. It was not long before he got himself

INTO AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION;

and, in answer to Windom's inquiry as to whether he expected to prove that any official was culpably responsible for alleged discrepancies, he backed squarely out, and acknowledged that whatever change there was in the debt statement was owing to a change in the method of bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, and thus yielded the whole case on which he had been so long at work.

The Democrats next tried to confuse Windom with a false list of Republicans claimed to be defaulters, but Windom was able to show that not one of the parties named had stolen a dollar from the Government. He then produced a long list of Democratic thieves and defaulters whose dishonest acts had cost the Government over $6,000,000. Finally the Democrats grew tired of the battle they had begun, and the debate was cut short by adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT.

WHAT HE WILL DO WITH THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Republicans who are on intimate relations with the President say that he will not convene Congress in extra session on account of the certain failure of the bill for the appropriations for Marshals, but that when Committees of the two Houses wait upon him at the end of the session, in accordance with the usual custom, to ascertain whether he has any further communications to make, he will inform them, probably in writing, that no appropriations have been made for United States Marshals, and that it is very essential that such appropriations should be made. If Congress should then conclude to adjourn without making the appropriation, the President would consider himself relieved of the responsibility in the case, and would not call an extra session. The Marshals, it is believed, could then execute their duties and create a deficiency.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—There seems to be no doubt that the President will approve the regular Judicial bill, and veto the one relating to Marshals; but in the event of both Houses adjourning immediately thereafter, which is also considered certain, there is very little probability that Congress will be reconvened, as the indispensable appropriations for courts will then have been made, and the Marshals' fees for serving United States processes can be provided for by a deficiency bill at the regular session next winter.

GLOVER.

HE IS GETTING MAD, AND SO ARE HIS DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Ex-Congressman Glover is not to be put down. He says that Singleton is endeavoring to prevent the publication of his report in order to shield certain Democratic members of Congress, and that he (Glover) proposes to expose Singleton in the press. Meanwhile a counter movement is to be made against Glover. He has possession of the report and evidence, which properly belong to the files of the Clerk's office of the House as an official document. A resolution has been drawn, which will be presented to the House at the earliest opportunity as a question of privilege, reciting the fact of such possession of that matter, and directing the Clerk of the House to make immediate demand upon Glover for the report and testimony, with further instructions that if that demand is not immediately complied with to notify the United States District-Attorney of the fact, with the request that the subject be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. There is little doubt that the cause of action lies against Glover on the part of the House or its officials for the possession of its property.

TAX-EVASION.

AN EASTERN CANAL-BOAT SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The House does not seem disposed to transact any more business at this session. Three hours were occupied to-day in the consideration of the bill relating to the enrollment tax on canal-boats. It appears that a good many of the canal-boats engaged in the coal trade are used practically as coasting vessels, and the Collectors of Customs, strictly in accordance with the law, have compelled them to take out an enrollment tax. The New York and Pennsylvania interest, represented by members of Congress who are themselves said to be large owners of canal-boats, have introduced a bill to relieve these boats from liability to such tax, and it has been subjected to much debate in both Houses. The bill was opposed mainly on the ground that it might relieve vessels engaged in the coasting trade from license and enrollment. The House adjourned early to enable the joint Democratic caucus to use the Hall.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WATTERSON AND CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The friends of Senator Conkling say that the scurrilous attack of Watterson in the Louisville *Journal* upon him is probably to retaliate upon the Senator for declining repeated invitations to dinner which Watterson pursued the Senator with in the winter of 1876-'7, and which were steadily declined, as were all attempts of the Democrats to interview him on political matters, or upon any private discussions whatever.

THE SILVER DOLLAR BILL.

The bill providing for the exchange of trade for silver dollars may prove to be an important consideration in connection with the final adjournment question in the Senate. The Finance Committee this morning was unable to obtain any action on it. There are some indications that the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Bayard, are disposed to talk against time, and to prevent it from being reported. The matter will be settled at the meeting to-morrow morning. Should the bill be reported to the Senate for action, there would undoubtedly be considerable debate upon it, which might result in prolonging the time of adjournment.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Mr. Potestad, arbitrator on the part of Spain and member of the Spanish-American Commission, having, in accordance with his protest in the Dominquez case, refused to refer to the umpire questions affecting American citizenship by naturalization, and the business in that class of cases having thus been interrupted, the Department of State will, after the facts shall have been reported to it by the American arbitrator, open a correspondence with Spain on the subject, with a view to an adjustment of the difficulty.

RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, the Chief of Engineers, has requested that he be placed on the retired list. His request will be granted.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—In the Senate the President pro tempore (Thurman) was absent to-day, owing to illness, and Mr. Eaton took the chair.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting information in answer to a resolution regarding the action of the National Board of Health, under the act authorizing a contract for a refrigerating ship, etc., was referred.

Mr. Vest introduced the following joint resolution:

That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the Government of the United States, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

Ordered printed.

Mr. Vest gave notice of his intention to speak upon it to-morrow.

The joint resolution providing additional pay for the employes of Congress was considered, the pending question being on the amendment adding the language of the recent Judicial-Expenses bill.

Mr. Beck gave notice of his intention to offer two amendments; one, in substance, making it a penal offense for any officer of the Government to violate Secs. 3,678 and 3,679 of the Revised Statutes, and the other being similar to the political contribution bill now before the House.

Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution, substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of this Union for fifty years have adhered to the "Monroe" Doctrine, that the nations of the American Continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future occupation by any European Power; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the people of these States would not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the Powers of Europe to establish under their protection and domination a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action could not be regarded in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards these United States.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate took up the concurrent resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Beck, providing for a joint committee of five Senators and seven Representatives, to report next December what change, if any, should be made in the mode of guarding and collecting revenue, and as to whether any change should be made in the method of appropriating money, whether by annual or permanent appropriation.

Mr. Beck explained what he believed to be the necessity of such investigation. He thought the heads of departments would not object to it, but rather welcome it. The two parties were now nearly balanced in Congress, and it was a favorable time for an impartial review of the existing practices. Millions of dollars could be saved to the Government by cutting off useless offices, custom-houses, etc. He was willing to have the subject referred to any of the standing committees, if the Senate thought it advisable.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) thought the resolution a long step in the right direction. He read statistics showing the need of reform in the expenditure of appropriations.

Mr. Morrill thought the subject should be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Beck agreed to its reference to the Finance Committe, to be reported upon in a few days, and it was so referred.

Mr. Windom read what he styled a political speech, reviewing the record of the Republican and Democratic parties for the past twenty years.

Mr. Windom challenged any Democratic Senator to name a single instance of Republican peculation revealed by Democratic investigation.

Mr. Saulsbury said if Mr. Windom was so blind as not to see such corruption it would be impossible to enlighten him.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) said that in the public debt statement of 1869 there was a difference of $94,000,000 between the statement sent to the Senate and House, and published for the country, and what the real facts were, and the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Treasury Department had under consideration facts which would bear out this assertion.

Mr. Ingalls said he was a member of that Committee, and, since its Chairman (Davis) had seen fit to remove the seal of secrecy from its proceedings, he would say that the testimony before the Committee shows that every apparent discrepancy that exists in the debt statements is one that has arisen in consequence of a change in the method of stating accounts upon the books of the Treasury, and not of malappropriation of funds or misconduct of officers. There was no testimony to bear out the charge of official corruption.

Mr. Davis replied that he would not refer to the testimony before the Committee reported, but would say that he differed from Mr. Ingalls, and would prophecy humiliation to the Republican party from the report of that Committee.

Mr. Saulsbury said that without naming individuals he would advise Mr. Windom to think over the San Domingo scheme, the whisky frauds, the Freedman's Bureau, the Belknap disgrace, the management of the funds of the navy, etc. What had become of the $175,000,000 to $300,000,000 appropriated under Gen. Grant's Administration for the navy, and in despite of which our navy was a disgrace to the country by its inefficiency? The only explanation was, that the money was spent in jobs and election corruption. Had the Senator forgotten the Credit-Mobilier?

Mr. Saulsbury called on Mr. Windom as an honest man to admit the faults of his party, and join with the Democrats in preventing a repetition of such corruptions. There was even a "little job in the gravestones" for the Union soldiers.

He then proceeded to speak on the subject of the Election laws. The Democrats did not oppose these laws because of the harm they really did, but because they were a standing menace to the people.

Mr. Windom said he would simply repeat his challenge to the other side to point out a single man discovered by the thirty-three Democratic investigating committees to be a defaulter or corruptionist. The only man named had been Orville Grant, who sold old ship knees for more than he paid for them,—whether that was a fraud was not stated,—and Robeson, now an honored member of the other House, against whom nothing had been shown.

Mr. Morgan said he would mention Belknap.

Mr. Windom replied that Belknap certainly never stole a dollar from the Government. It was not even proven that he stole from anybody. The Whisky Ring was composed of more Democrats than Republicans, and its dishonesty was not unearthed by any committee. He submitted a statement of public defalcations to show that Saulsbury had overstated their amounts.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) wished to present another statement, made up by Secretary Boutwell, showing over $20,000,000 in defalcations in one Department alone.

Mr. Windom denied that this statement showed defalcations, but only uncollected assessments, which, of course, were charged against the Collectors of Revenue.

Mr. Beck denied this, and referred to the case of Collector Bailey, a defaulter for a large amount, whose sureties, among whom were Henry Clews and George Opdyke, had never been forced to make his defalcation good.

Mr. Conkling corrected Mr. Beck, by showing that Bailey's defalcation was made before these gentlemen became his sureties, and they were held not to be liable for it.

After further discussion, Mr. Windom read a statement showing the percentages of losses upon every $1,000 disbursed during the different Administrations, as follows: Jackson, 10.55; Van Buren, 21.15; Harrison, 10.37; Polk, 8.34; Taylor and Fillmore, 7.64; Pierce, 5.85; Buchanan, 6.98; Lincoln, 1.41; Johnson, 0.48; Grant, first term, 0.40; second term, 0.36.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to sit during vacation, for

the purpose of codifying and simplifying the rules of the House, was reported by Mr. Blackburn. It gave rise to considerable discussion regarding the complex, unintelligible, and contradictory system of rules at present governing the House.

Objection was intimated by Mr. Conger that it might be intended to abridge the rights of the minority by making it compulsory on every member present to vote on every question, and thus prevent what is known as "filibustering."

This objection was met by an assurance that no such thing was intended, and that, in fact, no rule could be made plainer or more obligatory than the existing rule on that subject, and yet, under it, it was well known bow members of the minority declined voting, and thus obstructed legislation.

The Speaker mentioned it as a historical fact that, except in two instances,—the woman suffrage and liquor traffic,—the reports of the Committee on Rules had never been made on party grounds.

Finally the resolution was adopted without division.

The Senate bill exempting from license and other fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or by internal motive-power of their own was taken up.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. Ryan and Conger favoring the bill as a measure of justice and relief to the owners of canalboats and barges on the inland waters of the country, and Mr. Reagan opposing it as a piece of class legislation involving a change in the laws in regard to coastwise navigation.

Mr. Ryon moved to strike out the word "wholly" from the bill.

Mr. Acklen moved to recommit the bill, pending which, on motion of Mr. Cox, the House adjourned, and a joint Democratic caucus was announced to take place at 3 o'clock. The announcement was received with laughter and applause on the Republican side.

RAILROADS.

THE GRAND-CANON CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., June 25.—News from Denver to-night, announcing that Justices Miller and Hallett signed to-day at noon the writ of restitution ordering the Denver & Rio Grande Company to restore to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company the former road within three days from to-day noon without further notice, creates considerable excitement here to-night at South Pueblo, where armed men have been stationed for nearly three weeks. Matters are seemingly quiet. The railroad employes hold possession of the property. Seven forts, erected a few days ago, still remain. Many predictions to-night are made that trouble will ensue Saturday. The roughs at South Pueblo are making threats that they will cause trouble when the Santa Fe officials arrive to take possession. Discussions to-night, among the best citizens here, approve heartily the decision given at Denver, reversing, as it does, the action of Judge Bowen, which is looked upon as unprecedented. General Manager Strong is at Denver. Excitement runs high over the railroad war, which, it is hoped, will be terminated Saturday without further riot and bloodshed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—A Denver (Col.) dispatch says: "Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, this morning, on motion of the Rio Grande counsel to execute the mandate of the Supreme Court in the Grand Canon case, went into a general review of the mandate, and stated in plain terms that the priority of the right of the Grand Company in the Grand Canon Company covered only that part which was too narrow for two tracks; that before the Rio Grande Company could be granted a prior right under the mandate they must first pay the Santa Fe Company the cost of the construction of the road through that part of the Canon known as the Royal Gorge, and they could not occupy it until they had paid for it. Then the right of the Santa Fe Company to occupy the track jointly with the Rio Grande Company must afterwards be settled by the Court. He would not turn the Santa Fe Company out of the Canon, but there must be a speedy settlement of these difficulties, and by both parties coming together and settling on an equitable basis."

PARIS & DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 25.—By order of the Vermillion County Court, Judge O. L. Davis presiding, the property of the Paris & Danville Railroad, including the road-bed, right of way, rolling-stock and buildings, and a large amount of coal lands, were sold by Special Master Eads, at New York City on the 19th inst., Anthony J. Thomas becoming the purchaser of the railroad, with all its appurtenances, for the sum of $300,000, he being required to make a cash payment of $45,000 as forfeiture. Benjamin Aborn bought the extensive coal lands of the Company for $35,000, being required to advance a forfeiture of $5,000. To-day in special term the Court approved each sale of the Special Master. I. H. Johnson, one of the litigants, filed objections to the whold proceedings. The question of payment of the Receiver's certificates being raised, the Court postponed action until the regular October term.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—The Chicago & Evansville Railroad Company filed articles to-day. This line runs thirty-five miles from Evansville to the west boundary of the State, opposite Grayville, White County, Ill. It is a Chicago enterprise. The Chicago & Block Coal Road also filed articles. It is an extension of the old Indiana North & South Road, and is to extend from the Ohio River in Warrick County to the Calumet River in Lake County.

Receiver Ingalls is endeavoring to arrange his Chicago line from Lafayette over the New Albany & Chicago Road to La Crosse, and thence into Chicago over the Pan-Handle,—this in the event that the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago and Lafayette, Mississippi & Bloomington make up their arrangement with the Junction Road from here to Cincinnati.

C., T. & W.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, at a special meeting held in this city yesterday, approved the issue of $700,000 7 per cent semi-annual coupon bonds; authorized the increase of the capital stock by an issue of preferred stock to the amount of $2,000,000 to convert all the first mortgage bonds issued by the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley and the Elyria & Black River Railway Companies into said preferred stock; and authorized the further increase of its capital stock by the issue of second preferred stock to the amount of $2,000,000 for the purpose of converting all other mortgages of the Company into this second preferred stock.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—After several night sessions the Democratic caucus of the Convention adjourned to-night sine die, having failed to agree on the debt question. All the propositions to repudiate more or less of the State debt were voted down by small majorities. The danger of repudiation has passed, for there are some thirty Republicans and Liberals in the Convention, whose votes would settle the matter, and who will oppose repudiation to a man. Bonds have gone up in consequence.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The Constitutional Convention adopted the article on limitation of the powers of the Government, prohibiting the State or any parochial or municipal corporation from subscribing to the stock of any enterprise, or in any way assuming the liabilities of any such company.

The following was introduced and lies over till to-morrow:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be ordered to withhold all moneys of the interest fund, and shall not pay to bondholders interest on July 1, until ordered to do so by this Convention.

THE AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 25.—A public reception was tendered the Hon. J. A. Kasson, the American Minister to Austria, at his home here to-night. It was given under the auspices of the Union League. Mr. Kasson was escorted through the streets in a four-horse carriage, followed by a procession of some 800 or 1,000 torches. An address of welcome was delivered at the front of the Court-House by J. S. Runnells, and Mr. Kasson replied in a speech of an hour, in which, after returning thanks to his neighbors, he discussed the financial and Southern questions, taking radical ground for the stalwart Republican position on both. Four or five thousand people listened to his speech.

You can instantly stop that awful neuralgia or cure any stomach pain (even cholera) with "Brown's Household Panacea." 25 cents.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Chastine Cox, the Hull Murderer, Transferred to New York.

Legal Points of the Case Which Will Now Figure in Court.

Cox's Crime Murder in the First Degree, According to All Precedents.

The Case of Dolan Instanced, Who Tried Hard to Save His Victim;

But Who Afterward Hanged by the Neck Until He Was Dead.

A Negro at Tarboro, N. C., Makes His Peace and Goes to the Golden Climb.

CHASTINE COX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Hull, reached this city this morning, and is now locked up in the Police Central Office. Cox consented to leave Boston without waiting for legal formalities, and Capt. Williams and Detective Schmittberger started for this city with him Tuesday evening. Cox was alarmed in Boston by some rumors of a lynching, but it went no further than talk, and no one interfered with him, although the crowd followed the party to the depot. Detective Wood, Inspector Harding, Mr. Leggatt, Assistant-Inspector of Pawnbrokers, and Sternberg, the Merrimac-street pawnbroker of Boston, accompanied the officers to testify against Cox. When the boat was reached, Capt. Williams and Detective Schmittberger engaged a state-room for themselves, where they could take care of their prisoner. One of the New York officers was continually manacled to the prisoner. Whoever had him in charge was compelled to "bunk" with him, for, with their wrists fastened by the same handcuff, they could not well occupy different berths. First Capt. Williams lay down by his side and tried to sleep, and Detective Schmittberger went out on deck and smoked a cigar. Then they changed places, and Capt. Williams went out and did the smoking. The wrists of both these officers were sore this morning when they reached New York, although Cox did not make the slightest trouble. He rested better than the officers, and secured some sleep, which the officers did not. Cox was very much afraid of being lynched on his arrival in New York. He comes from a lynching country, where he might have been hanging from the limb of a convenient tree long before this. As the steamboat approached her pier it was seen a considerable crowd had gathered. This frightened Cox more than ever. When the boat was made fast and they were about to go ashore, he took hold of Detective Schmittberger's arm and said, pleadingly: "You won't go back on me, will you, Schmittberger? I'm not afraid of being killed by anybody who will come up and face me, but I don't want to be stabbed from behind." The detective told him not to be afraid,—that he would be taken good care of. But he trembled like a leaf, and was evidently in great fears. Nobody had the faintest idea of lynching the prisoner. New York is not at present in Judge Lynch's jurisdiction. The crowd gathered on the pier through no worse motive than curiosity. They pressed forward as the party landed, and every man was anxious to take a look at the man who killed Mrs. Hull. Cox at this time was manacled to Detective Schmittberger. A carriage was in waiting. Williams, Schmittberger, and the prisoner stepped in and were driven directly to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station. The prisoner was searched, and the handcuffs unlocked. Nothing was found in his pockets, and he was taken to a cell. At 10:30 the two officers and the prisoner drove to police headquarters through a great crowd. The prisoner was taken before the Superintendent, who took a good look at him, and told the officers to take him to the Coroner's office. Meanwhile the crowd enjoyed a free show, much like the one afforded in Boston. Because Cox said his mother has Indian blood in her veins, everybody discovers traces of Indian in his face. He looks about as much like an Indian as he looks like a camel. He does not, however, look like a murderer. He bears a much stronger resemblance to a sneak thief, and Mrs. Hull, when she called him "That handsome man," displayed poor taste. He has wrinkles about the mouth that give him a bad look, and he appears rather older than he is. He was dressed in a dark-blue suit, with a co[illegible]d linen shirt and dark necktie. After being inspected by the Coroner, the murderer was taken back to headquarters for to-night. Cox said, while on the steamboat, that he had fully made up his mind to be hanged, and that he would rather die than be imprisoned.

Immediately after the close of the inquest to-morrow the Boston witnesses will be brought before the Grand Jurors, who will remain in session for that purpose. After the witnesses have testified, they will be permitted to return to Boston. The inquiry by the Grand Jury may not be finished to-morrow, but by next day it will certainly be brought to a close, the voluntary confession of the prisoner having removed many obstacles. Cox will undoubtedly be indicted for murder in the first degree, and his arraignment and trial will speedily follow. He will not be permitted to plead guilty to the indictment, but will be placed on trial so that the nature of his offense may be passed upon by a jury. His case is similar to that of John Dolan, who entered the warehouse of Mr. Noe one Sunday morning with intent to steal, but not to murder. He was confronted by Noe and a struggle ensued, in the course of which Dolan, to escape from the grasp of his captor, struck him on the head with an iron bar, knocking him senseless. A fact which showed he did not intend to kill Mr. Noe was that Dolan, after striking the blow which subsequently proved fatal, bound up the wounded man's head with his handkerchief, and thereby furnished a clew subsequently used to secure his conviction. The law explicitly provides that life taken in the perpetration of a felony shall be murder in the first degree. On this interpretation of the law, Dolan was tried and convicted, and suffered the death penalty in the Tombs. "The Cox case," says District Attorney Phelps, "is almost an exact counterpart, and will be similarly disposed of. I could accept no plea to a lower grade of murder than the first degree, because the law on the subject is clear. To convict the perpetrator of a murder committed while a felony was being effected, it is not necessary to show premeditation. Whether the murder was intentional or not does not alter the grade of the crime, which is of the first degree." Cox will probably be tried in the Oyer and Terminer, to do away with the delay arising from a stay of proceedings pending review, which is the right of every person convicted of murder in the first degree in general sessions. A case of conviction of murder in the first degree, on the voluntary confession of the perpetrator, has never been known in this city. Instances have been known where murderers, when brought to bay, have openly confessed, and expressed a desire to waive all trial and expiate their crime on the scaffold. Judges, however, have never imposed the death-penalty on such confessions, but have gone to formal trial before a jury and taken their verdict. This takes the question involving the sacrifice of human life out of the hands of the Court, and places it in the keeping of twelve men sworn to find a verdict on the evidence presented to them. The three negroes who were arrested in the Westchester roads were scarcely in custody half an hour when they informed on each other, and gave full details of the manner in which the murder was committed. They had no hope of mercy, and expressed the firm conviction that they would be hanged. Their written confessions were placed in the possession of the District-Attorney. Nevertheless, they were placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and hanged in the Tombs.

A remark made yesterday by Capt. Williams throws light on the persistence of the police in suspecting Dr. Hull of the murder. He said: "For days we have had our minds on a man who has offered to testify under oath Dr. Hull spoke to him three different times about murdering his wife, talked to him about the easiest way of committing murder, and talked at length about the Nathan murder and other mysterious murders. No, I can't give you the man's name, but he professed himself willing to go on the witness stand at the inquest and swear to these things, and if this man Cox hadn't been found the man would have been put on the stand, and his testimony would have sent Dr. Hull to the Tombs, and likely enough would have hanged him. Now I am convinced the rascal was lying to us. I can't tell you any more now. We have not decided what to do with this fellow."

A TRAMP'S DOINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—On Wednesday last a tramp entered the house of George Renta, a well-to-do German gardener, just west of this city, Mrs. Renta alone being at home with two small children. The husband was some distance from home in the garden. After getting something to eat, the tramp left, but soon Mrs. Renta saw him returning. She fastened the doors and windows greatly frightened, but neglected to fasten one window, through which the man crawled into the room. One of the children ran out and called the father, who followed the tramp into the road and beat him badly, and no further damage was then thought of than the fright to his wife, but, next day, she gave premature birth to a child, and yesterday died from the effects. There is great excitement among the population, and, if the man should be caught, there might be an effort at summary punishment. In her delirium Mrs. Renta constantly cried out to prevent the man from crawling through the window, showing that her death was directly caused by the tramp's outrage.

A FORGED CHECK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25.—At Jackson, Tenn., last Friday, a man calling himself James B. Onstine presented at the Bank of Madison, in that city, a check for $2,000 on Donnell, Lawson & Co., New York. Onstine bore letters highly recommendatory from prominent citizens of Dyer Station, Tenn. On the strength of these letters the bank accepted the check, and advanced Onstine $500, placing the remainder to his credit. On the presentation of the check to Donnell, Lawson & Co. it was protested, and the bank was notified by telegraph. Investigation proved that Onstine was a fraud, and had forged the check. Onstine is about 50 years old, dark hair and mustache, tinged with gray, five feet seven inches high, weighs 225 pounds, has a broad face, thick, short neck, heavy jaws, the general appearance of a Hebrew, is a plausible talker, of cool manners and address. The bank offers $250 reward for his arrest.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The jury in the Levi fraudulent bankruptcy case, after being out since Monday, came into court to-day and reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. It is understood that the case will be tried again after July 1.

R. N. Neece and Norton Vetter, two of the counterfeiters arrested at Whitehall on the 12th, entered a plea of guilty of passing bogus silver coin. They were sentenced to six months each in the County Jail.

The Governor to-day commuted the sentence of Wesley Wilmore, of Jackson County, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for manslaughter for eleven years, in 1874. The sentence is commuted to nine years.

HANGED.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—Robert Jones (negro), who murdered Rudolph Eaton (white) in the Village of Rocky Mount, Dec. 25, 1877, was publicly executed to-day at Tarboro. The Sheriff left the jail with the prisoner in his open wagon, the Edgecome Guards accompanying, with a negro fire company in red shirts. Jones talked, laughed, and poked fun at the Sheriff, dwelt long on religious experience, and said he was going straight to Heaven. He was the coolest man ever seen on the gallows. He drank wine in remembrance of his brethren in Christ, and shook hands all around. The noose and cap were put on, the drop sprung. Death from strangulation in twenty-six minutes.

REVENGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—William Williams died here this morning from the effects of an injury inflicted yesterday by Shaun Murphy. On Sunday last, while both men were intoxicated, Williams attacked Murphy with a knife, cutting his head slightly. Yesterday Murphy, who is but 19 years of age, noticing Williams lounging around a corner grocery, crept towards him from the rear, and, at a moment when Williams could not see him, dealt three blows with a base-ball bat upon his head. Death resulted to-day. Murphy fled to Indiana, but subsequently surrendered. A year ago a brother of Murphy murdered a policeman.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 24.—A shooting scrape occurred at Sandoval yesterday, in which Carl Miller, about 18 years old, son of Hotel-Keeper Miller, was shot in the shoulder by Carl Shultz, of Patoka, Ill. It seems that Miller and Shultz were quarreling in the bar-room, over 35 cents which Shultz denied owing, and which Miller claimed from him, when Shultz fired at Miller,—the ball missing him, and taking effect in his (Miller's) son's shoulder. The wound is not considered dangerous. Shultz is at large.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 25.—Mrs. R. E. Montgomery, a lady well-known in this city, was assaulted in her father's yard here last night by unknown men and beaten in a terrible manner. The motive of the brutal assault is unknown, but it is supposed it was made by robbers on being frustrated in their plans. The victim is in a precarious condition.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25.—At the St. John's celebration yesterday, at Thunderbolt, three negroes quarreled about a woman, and three of them were shot,—one dead.

SHOT HIS FATHER.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—John Jung, a keeper of a disreputable house at Carthage, a short distance from this city, was shot and fatally wounded by his son to-night. Young Jung was jailed.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 25.—The Grand Lodge of the Nebraska Masons this afternoon elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Rollin H. Oakeley, of Lincoln; Deputy, James M. Tulley: of Red Cloud; Senior Grand Warden, J. R. Cain; Junior, E. F. Warren, Nebraska City; Treasurer, Christ Hartman, Omaha; Recorder, W. R. Bowen, Omaha.

Christine Bucher, one of the oldest Odd-Fellows in the country, died after a short illness to-day, aged 71. He joined the Boone Lodge in Louisville, Ky., in 1834, though a resident of Madison, Ind. There were no lodges in Indiana at that time. He has been an active Odd-Fellow for over forty-five years. The Lodge in Madison bears his name. Bucher was Grand Master, Grand Patriarch, and Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He came to Lincoln eleven years ago. The funeral to-morrow will be one of the most imposing ever held in this State.

SMALL-POX IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Two more cases of small-pox are reported. As the disease was contracted, doubtless, in the factory where all the afflicted were employed, the factory has been closed and the premises and stock disinfected.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another Disaster on the Lake Shore Road Near Buffalo.

A Funeral Car Thrown from the Track While Running at High Speed.

Varying Fate of the Eleven Occupants of the Ill-Starred Coach.

Mr. O. E. Britt, of Milwaukee, Mortally Injured and Rapidly Sinking.

Three Ladies Broken and Bruised in a Horrible Manner.

HORRIBLE MISHAP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—One of the most serious railroad accidents that has occurred in this vicinity since Ashtabula, happened this afternoon at 1 o'clock, on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, about seven miles from this city. It resulted in injuries more or less to eleven persons, of whom two are in a very precarious condition.

The circumstances of the disaster are somewhat strange, and peculiarly sad. Attached to the regular Atlantic Express, due here at 1:30 p. m., was a special sleeping-coach of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, occupied by a party of eleven persons, who were accompanying the corpse of the late wife of Col. E. T. Brown, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., to Medina, N. Y., where the burial was to take place. These eleven were Col. Brown and his three sons, E. F., Jr., aged 21 years, C. L., aged 23 years, and O. B., aged 26 years, O. E. Britt, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Edward Marshall, of Medina, Mrs. P. D. Beecher, of Dayton, Chaplain Earnshaw and wife, of the Soldiers' Home, of Dayton, Mrs. E. L. Miller, Matron of the Home, and Maj. R. E. Fleming, Secretary of the Home. Also in the car was the body of Mrs. Brown, the casket occupying one of the sections.

IT WAS A LIGHT SLEEPING-COACH,

and had but just come out of the shops, and was in the rear of the train. As the train was proceeding along a straight line of road, and when about one-half a mile the other side of Bay View, the rear car jumped the track, and, after dragging along a short distance, turned on its side and was wrenched from the train.

The other cars held to the track. The coupling broke. The special coach left the track at the side toward the lake, and the body of the car, wrenching away from the trucks, landed almost bottom up, one end near the rails and the other diagonally across the ditch at the fence.

The train was soon stopped. The passengers in the other coaches had experienced a severe shaking as the train passed over the obstruction, or spread rail, or whatever was the cause of the accident. They hurried back to the capsized car in large numbers, and there was much excitement, for all expected that some, at least, of the unfortunate funeral company were killed. The 1:05 train going west reached

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER

before any of the wounded had been removed from the overturned coach, and its passengers joined their efforts in assisting to get them out.

The position of the occupants of the special car, both before and after the accident, is thus given by one of them:

"As the coach went over, Mrs. Beecher was thrown upon her face, and the casket, at the side of which she had been sitting, fell heavily upon her. Maj. Fleming, who occupied the forward section with Mr. O. E. Britt and Col. Brown, fell at the end of the car, and upon the apparently lifeless body of Mrs. Marshall, who had been in the second section, and who was thrown at full length over Maj. Fleming's head. The latter's injuries consisted of several bruises and a dislocated shoulder. Mrs. Marshall was seriously hurt about the head. It is thought that her skull is fractured. She was also bruised about the body. Her condition was almost lifeless, and she revived only after receiving stimulants.

MR. O. E. BRITT

was found lying on his face, unable to move hand or foot. He was carried out of the car by a number of assisting men. His worst injuries consisted of a dislocation of the spine, which it was believed would prove fatal.

"Col. Brown fortunately escaped with slight sprains of the knees.

"Mr. O. B. Brown, who was standing in the wash-room in the forward end, felt a jarring sensation, and jumped outside and across to the platform of the preceding coach. He was the only one who escaped without marks of violence.

"Mr. E. F. Brown, Jr., was in the smoking room in the rear end. When found he was trying to get out, but was unable to walk, as his ankle was dislocated. He was also severely hurt in the mouth, his teeth, although not loosened, inclining inward from their natural position.

"Chaplain Earnshaw was in the rear end of the car as the shock occurred. He was thrown inside the closet. The door shut and bolted, and, as the car rolled over, his body was thrust through a panel. His injuries were slight.

"His wife was somewhat bruised about the head, and also received slight bruises.

"Mrs. Miller, who had been sitting with the other ladies, came out of the accident with a few slight bruises on her back.

"THE WOUNDED PEOPLE,

under the immediate attendance of Dr. A. P. Heichheld, were taken to the palace car, by which they were brought into the city. The physician mentioned was a passenger on the west-bound train spoken of, but kindly did not leave the sufferers, but returned back with them to Buffalo."

The car stopped at the Continental Hotel, and the injured ones were given rooms there. Here they were attended by a number of Buffalo doctors.

Miss Bryant, a member of the Wilhelmj concert troupe, who was going East, got out of the drawing-room coach, and gave her undivided attention to nursing the injured ladies, not leaving them until all were comfortably located in the hotel.

THE THEORY

as to the probable cause of the accident is that the intense heat expanded the rails so much that, in places where they were joined together, the bolts failed to hold them to the ties, and they rose to the hight of a few inches. The train was proceeding at about the rate of forty-five miles an hour, and as the rear car was unusually lightly built, in running over one of these raises it jumped the track, struck on the ties, and bumped along until it finally overturned.

Col. Brown and his sons will leave for Medina at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the remains of Mrs. Brown, and her funeral will take place at 6 o'clock this evening.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Atlantic express on the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad, due here at 1:30 p. m., met with a serious accident when near Hamburg, about five miles from this city. A special coach of the Cleveland, Crestline, Chicago & Indianapolis Railroad, attached to a train at Dayton, O., containing a funeral party of eleven persons bound for Medina, N. Y., where the body of the wife of Col. E. F. Brown, of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, was to be interred, was thrown from the track and partly turned over, the intense heat having, it is believed, spread the rails.

O. E. Britt, of Milwaukee, Wis., was terribly hurt, suffering fractures of his spine and right leg; he cannot recover.

Mrs. Edward Marshall, of Medina, N. Y., was badly injured in the head and internally. She will probably die. She is lying unconscious.

Mrs. Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, was severely injured in the head and back. She will probably recover.

Mrs. P. D. Beecher, of the Soldiers' Home, was painfully injured in the head.

Maj. R. E. Fleming, of the Soldiers' Home, had his shoulder dislocated.

E. F. Brown, Jr., of Dayton, had his head and leg bruised.

The injured people were taken to the hotel in this city and cared for.

All of the train excepting the ill-fated car remained on the track.

Mrs. Marshall was found with the coffin containing the body of Mrs. Brown lying across her back.

The remains were but little disturbed.

The other occupants of the car were only slightly bruised.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—O. E. Britt, injured in the railroad accident near Buffalo to-day, is a member of the firm of F. P. Bacon & Co., of this city. Mr. Britt was for many years General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and was widely known in railroad circles and throughout the Northwest. Private dispatches to-night state that there some is hope of his recovery.

MR. BRITT, OF MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—News of the fatal injury of O. E. Britt by the railway accident while en route to Dayton, O., to attend the funeral of his sister, wife of the commandant of the National Military Asylum at that place, caused a profound sensation in commercial and social circles this afternoon. Mr. Britt was at one time prominently connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway management, but more recently a member of the firm of E. P. Bacon & Co., commission merchants. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Last season he acted as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and at the annual election in May was chosen First Vice-President of that body. He has a wife and daughter living here.

A ROTTEN ROPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—This afternoon Michael Stackpole, a young man employed in laying a cornice on a new building, met with a shocking death. He was at work on scaffolding fastened at one end with a rope which broke, causing him to fall headlong to the pavement below, a distance of forty feet. The unfortunate man struck upon his head, bounding a foot in the air. He was picked up with his head crushed in, and a broken leg and hip. He lingered until near midnight, when he died.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—While driving through the park yesterday Mrs. McFarland and her brother, John J. Graham, were thrown from the carriage by the horses running away. Mrs. McFarland was killed and her brother dangerously injured.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning John Higgins, aged 40, unmarried, was run over by a stock-train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway at Columbia City and instantly killed. Higgins was walking on the track when the train struck him.

FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

The Great Strike to Commence To-Day—Prospects.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 26.—The great struggle between the manufacturers and spinners begins to-morrow. The general opinion is that the manufacturers will win, though the spinners affirm they will make it a costly victory. The manufacturers held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon to decide whether to attempt or not to run the mills. All agreed that it would be the wisest course to continue running. They do not expect, of course, a full complement of help at first, but do believe that with what extra filling they have on hand, the few spinners who promise to continue at work, and their importation of spinners from other places, to be able to kill out the strike.

Most of the mills paid the spinners to-day in full, and others will do so to-morrow. The wages of the spinners living in corporation tenements have been withheld until such time as they shall leave the tenements, when, if anything remains due, the balance will be paid. Other employes occupying corporation houses who are known to be related to the striking operators, and with whom the spinners naturally expect to find a home during the strike, have been ordered to vacate the tenements also, and the wives and children of spinners working in other departments will also be discharged so that all the income of spinners shall be cut off.

One mill Superintendent told his spinners as they were paid off to-day to look elsewhere for employment, as in future no male spinners will be employed at that mill. He also told them they must vacate the tenements next week, as he had spinners to take their places. Some few mills had enough filling ahead to run a few weeks, while others were worked close up.

The Flint Mill, which is expecting outside help, will not, probably, try to run to-morrow, but start next Monday.

The spinners held their adjourned meeting in Carrolton Hall to-night. It was not limited to members of the Union, but open to all spinners of the city, and was largely attended. The business was chiefly to hear reports, which were without exception that the spinners strike in every mill to-morrow excepting the Metacomet, Annawam, and King Philip. The officers of the Union stated it was believed that not one of between 800 and 900 present would go to work to-morrow.

The spinners say if the manufacturers secure spinners out of town the weavers will refuse to work for them, but there is no doubt the manufacturers can secure all the weavers they want. There is little excitement, but both sides present to-night the same calm and determined front which has all along characterized the different stages of the proceedings.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 25.—Henry P. Brokaw, Sr., died here last night of general debility, in the 83d year of his age. He was one of the original pioneers of this part of the West. Coming here from his home in New Jersey in 1816, he became a successful merchant, a citizen of integrity, and a high officer in Masonry. He leaves three sons, all prominent merchants here.

BOSTON, June 25.—G. Swain Buckley, the well-known minstrel, died to-day.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., June 24.—The Hon. Robert M. Knapp died in this city at 6 o'clock this morning, in the 49th year of his age. The immediate cause of his death, which was sudden and unexpected at this time, seemed to be nervous prostration, resulting from disease of the heart, liver, and other complications, including dropsy. Mr. Knapp leaves a widow and three daughters to mourn his loss, also one sister, wife of the Hon. H. O. Goodrich, of this city, and two brothers, ex-Congressman Antony L. Knapp, of Springfield, Ill., and Dr. George H. Knapp, of St. Louis. Mr. Knapp was thrice elected Mayor of this city, in '71, '72, and '76, the last term no candidate opposing. All parties cordially voted for him, indicating the high esteem in which he was personally held by his townsmen. He was a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Illinois, and also served two terms in Congress—the Forty-third and Forty-fifth—from the Eleventh District of this State. At the late election of the Sixth Judicial District of Illinois the entire Bar of Jersey and Calhoun Counties solicited the use of his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge, but failing health compelled him to decline. Mr. Knapp's funeral will be attended from his late residence, Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 p. m.; conducted by the Masons, of which order he was a member, and also by the Rev. G. W. G. Van Winkle, of the Episcopal Church, with which he was connected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.—Died yesterday at St. Peter, Minn., the Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, aged 80 years, after a missionary service since 1833 among the Sioux Indian tribes of the Northwest. The last work of his life was the translation of the Bible into the Dakota language, which he had just completed. He was an old settler, esteemed by all, and commanded the respect and veneration of all Indian tribes whenever and wherever his labors called him among them.

GEN. MILES' EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 25.—One hundred and fifty recruits left this morning by steamer for Gen. Miles' expedition, which is expected to reach and cross the Missouri within a week.

FOREIGN.

The Consuls Wrestle Long and Unsuccessfully with the Khedive.

He Will Abdicate, but the Powers Must Accept His Terms.

British Opposition to the Pending Irish University Bill.

The Banks of Germany Call for an Increase in Silver Coinage.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE STUBBORN.

CAIRO, June 25.—The British, French, and German Consuls-General proceeded after midnight to the palace and declared to the Khedive his position as determined by the Sultan, and that the dispatch of Helim Pasha to Egypt to succeed him was imminent, unless he immediately abdicated. The Khedive merely again referred the Consuls-General to the Sultan.

WILL CONSENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—It is believed in diplomatic circles that the Porte will consent to the abdication of the Khedive.

FALSE.

LONDON, June 25.—An Alexandria dispatch says the official announcement has been issued by the President of the Council of Ministers, addressed to the Governor of Alexandria, declaring that all news circulated about the Khedive is false.

WILL GO TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the Khedive has not abdicated, but will proceed to Constantinople, leaving Tewfik Pasha as Regent. Preparations are being made for a state departure. The situation is thus satisfactorily arranged.

A TALK WITH THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, June 25.—A Cairo correspondent says the foreign Consuls have visited the Khedive and informed him that his disposition in favor of Halim Pasha had been decided upon by the Porte. The Consuls urged his abdiction, promising the written guarantee to Tewfik Pasha. The Khedive demanded as conditions of his abdication that his family be provided for, and that his abdication be made into the hands of the Sultan. The Consuls replied that the latter condition was inadmissible, and they consequently withdrew their offer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, in the debate on the Irish University bill, the Secretary of State for the Home Department announced that the Government would embody its views on the subject in the bill to be introduced in the House of Lords to-morrow. The O'Connor Don thereupon moved an adjournment of the debate.

Sir William Harcourt (Liberal) severely condemned the Government for bringing forward the bill at the eleventh hour. The O'Connor Don's motion to adjourn the debate, and consequently his bill, was also talked out.

FAILURE.

LONDON, June 25.—George Plumbley, dealer on the Stock Exchange, has failed. Liabilities about £20,000.

THE REASON.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, previous to his announcement that the Government would embody their views on the subject of the Irish University question in the bill to be introduced in the House of Lords, the Right-Hon. Richard Assheton Cross pointed out that The O'Connor Don's bill proposed to create a third university, which the Government considered unnecessary. They thought it would be better to deal with the matter by an act for the affiliation of colleges to the existing universities. It was impossible for the Government to agree to a State endowment for any sect.

SILVER.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The silver market at the close yesterday was steadier than during the whole of the past week. It was stated in some quarters that yesterday's purchases were for Austria, and it is even thought a demand for Austria is imminent. There is hardly any demand for India, but should Austria prove to be a large buyer a further fall in prices may perhaps be arrested."

THE OARSMEN.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Sportsman* reports that at the Theatre Royal at Newcastle, the night after the performance of "Little Em'ly," the trial scene from "There's Millions in It" was represented, and the jury in the play was composed of Hanlan, Elliott, Hawdon, and other scullers. At the end of the trial Hanlan and Elliott were presented with gold medals. Both Hanlan and Elliott responded to the presentation addresses. The latter said that, if he won the Boyd match, he would go to America and row Courtney, and, if he defeated Courtney, he would meet Hanlan in American waters, and try to bring the cup back to England.

BONDS REDEEMED.

LONDON, June 26—5 a. m.—The *Standard* in its financial article this morning says a novel feature at the Bank of England yesterday was the receipt of £120,000 from the United States remitted in payment of called American bonds returned to New York for redemption.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

BERLIN, June 25.—The German Reichstag, by large majorities, has approved the Government's proposals in regard to the duty on oil, grease, lard, soap, and perfumery. The Tariff and Tobacco Commissions are getting through with their labors with equal rapidity, so there is every prospect of Prince Bismarck realizing his wish for a speedy increase of the revenue.

SILVER COINAGE.

The Directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany have passed resolutions declaring that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany is imperatively necessary.

THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Tariff Committee adopted Frankenstein's motion providing that the yearly yield from the customs and tobacco taxes in excess of a fixed amount shall be remitted to the Federal States in proportion to their population.

Von Benigsen's motion, transferring the surplus of the budget to the Federal States, was rejected.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

LONDON, June 25.—A Berlin dispatch says the Tariff Commission has confirmed the duties on cotton and cotton goods. The Commission desired the Federal States to supply reports of their finances, but up to the present date only Saxony and Bavaria have sent such reports. Both show an estimated deficit.

TURKEY.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, June 25.—A Vienna dispatch says news has been received from Sofia that there have been several encounters between the Turks and Macedonian insurgents, in which the latter were unsuccessful. Their attacks upon the block-house at Delibar were repulsed with great loss.

ITALY.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

ROME, June 25.—The monument on the battle-field of Custozza, in memory of the slain in the battle between the Italians and Austrians on the 24th of June, 1866, was dedicated yesterday. Prince Amadeus represented Italy, and Field-Marshal Count Von Thun Hohenstein, specially delegated by the Emperor, represented Austria. Deputations from the Italian Parliament and the army were present. All the speeches expressed cordial sentiments toward the Austrians.

CRISIS AVERTED.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Rome says a Ministerial crisis has been averted, the Chamber having referred the decision of the Senate on the Grist Tax bill to a Commission.

FRANCE.

THE PRINCE'S BODY.

LONDON, June 25.—The body of the Prince Imperial will arrive here about the 28th of July.

CONTRADICTED.

Rouher's organ, *L'Ordre*, contradicts the reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon would issue a manifesto.

THE BEETLE AND PHYLLOXERA.

PARIS, June 25.—Tirard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has submitted to the Senate a bill increasing the Government's powers to deal with the Colorado beetle and phylloxera.

INSURRECTION ENDED.

PARIS, June 25.—The insurrection in Algeria is ended, and 4,000 insurgents are in the hands of the French.

DIVORCE.

VERSAILLES, June 15.—The Committee to which the Divorce bill was referred has pronounced in favor of re-establishing divorce in France.

COLLAPSED.

LONDON, June 25.—A Paris correspondent says the collapse of the scheme for supplanting Prince Jerome Napoleon by his son Victor in the Napoleonic succession is complete.

SPAIN.

BRIGANDS KILLED.

MADRID, June 25.—A band of blackmailing brigands in Catalonia has been dispersed by the gendarmerie. Six were killed and several wounded.

AFGHANISTAN.

TROUBLESOME TRIBES.

SIMLA, June 25.—A strong Afghan force has left Cabul to pacify the tribes in the Badakshan district of Toorkistan.

PORTUGAL.

YELLOW FEVER.

LISBON, June 25.—Two cases of yellow fever have occurred near this city.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 558 at 6 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in a frame dwelling at No. 869 Lake street, owned by Mrs Julia Wilson, and occupied by F. R. Wilson, manufacturer of bagatelle-tables. Damage, $25. Cause, explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 26 at 10:35 Tuesday morning was caused by a fire in a frame house at No. 112 North Lincoln street, owned and occupied by Edwin E. Noyes as a residence. Cause, children playing with matches. Damage to building, $50; to furniture, $500. No report was made of this until yesterday, as all the police were at the races or at the picnic grounds.

AT BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 25.—During a heavy thunder-storm last night the house of W. G. Cummings, in the southern part of this city, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with most of its contents. Mr. Cummings was alone in the house at the time, asleep, his family being on a visit East. The insurance on the property was $4,000, in the German, of Freeport, Ill.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes, stationary, followed by rising barometer, southeast to northeast winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rain, possibly followed by falling barometer, easterly and variable winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, variable, shifting to cooler westerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy and rainy, followed by clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 25.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.910	76	69	S.	5	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.911	83	50	S.	10	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.897	85	44	S. W.	9	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.896	84	44	S. W.	8	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.905	79	66	S.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.905	79	66	S.	7	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 85; minimum 72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 25—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.10	70	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Alpena	29.97	68	S.	.42	Fair.
Breckinridge	29.77	68	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.96	77	S. W., gen	.....	Fair.
Cairo	29.99	73	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.98	59	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Chicago	29.90	79	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	78	S. W., light	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.99	75	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.87	75	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	29.97	73	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Des Moines	29.80	77	E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.95	75	S. W., light	.....	Fair.
Dodge City	29.55	66	E., gentle	.38	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.85	69	N. W., gen	.....	Fair.
Erie	29.96	76	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.95	64	Calm	.10	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.78	62	S., gentle	.....	Threat'g.
Fort Gibson	29.88	82	S. E., gen	.....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.93	72	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.98	78	Calm	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.80	74	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.82	76	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.79	77	S. E., gen	.....	Fair.
Louisville	30.02	78	S. W., gen	.....	Clear.
Madison	29.86	73	S. E., gen	.....	Fair.
Marquette	29.93	63	N. E., gen	.....	Foggy.
Memphis	30.00	73	S. W., gen	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.93	63	Calm	.....	Foggy.
Nashville	30.07	71	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.01	81	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
North Platte	29.37	66	S. E., brisk	1.00	Clearing.
Omaha	29.79	77	W., gentle	.04	Lt. rain.
Oswego	30.01	77	S. gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.70	61	E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Pioche	.....	70	S., light	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.02	75	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.95	75	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Rochester	29.97	77	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Sacramento	29.76	80	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.90	68	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	29.99	75	S., gentle	.....	Fair.
San Francisco	29.88	54	W., fresh	.....	Foggy.
Shreveport	29.98	81	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	29.91	72	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.81	69	E., light	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.97	77	W., light	.07	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.02	76	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.95	66	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.85	69	S. E., fresh	.10	Lt. rain.

HERSEOG AND HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 25.—Interesting proceedings for the possession of a child have been pending before Judge Williams to-day in the Circuit Court. The parents of the child are Mr. and Mrs. Herseog, the latter being a daughter of Dr. Drude, a prominent physician of this city. Proceedings for divorce were commenced by the wife last February and are still in court, the claimant pleading cruelty. Mrs. Herseog has for some time been with her father, retaining her child, 4 months old. Mr. Herseog accordingly swore out a writ of habeas corpus for possession of the babe. Herseog, who is a well-known commercial traveler, with headquarters at Chicago, was married to Miss Drude a little over a year ago. There was no declaration in the bill that the mother was incompetent to care for the child, and the Court refused to grant the application, and quashed the writ.

QUICKEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

Mr. William F. White, agent in this city, this morning received the following dispatch:

"NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship Arizona, of the Williams & Guion Line, arrived at Queenstown this morning, having made the passage in seven days, nine hours, and twenty-three minutes, being the fastest passage on record. "WILLIAMS & GUION."

HARD COAL.

NEW YORK, June 25.—At the sale to-day for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company of 70,000 tons Scranton coal, the following prices ruled: Grate, $2.17½@2.30; egg, $2.20@2.22½; stove, $2.52½@2.60; chestnut, $2.37½.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Arrived, steamship Lessing, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.—Arrived, Arizona and the Queen, from New York; Atlas, from Boston.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Arrived, steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

For a cough or sore throat the best medicine by far is Hale's famous Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

First Day's Meeting of the Northwestern Society.

Speech by Mayor Harrison—His Deer-Shooting in Kentucky.

Some Singular Stories of the Skill of Its Marksmen.

Addresses by Marshal Boese and Col. Edmund Juessen.

A Warmly-Received Reproof of the Communists—The Shooting Begins.

The first annual meeting and festival of the Northwestern Sharpshooters' Association (Nordwestlichen Schuetzenbund) began yesterday morning and will continue until Monday. The various societies belonging to the organization assembled at Klare's Hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when a procession was formed under the direction of Chief-Marshal William C. Seipp and his assistant, Mr. C. G. Trieglaff, which started shortly after in the following order: Chief-Marshal William C. Seipp and a staff of some hundred and more of good-looking and able-bodied gentlemen on horseback; band of music on horseback; Chicago Schuetzenverein, 163 members; Milwaukee Schuetzengesellschaft, 72; Southwest Chicago Schuetzenverein, 68; Detroit Schuetzenbund, 68; Missouri Sharpshooters' Society, 50; Helvetia Schuetzengesellschaft, 42; Joliet Schuetzenverein, 40; Alma Schuetzenverein, 36; Dubuque Rifle Club, 25; band of music in omnibus; Princeton Schuetzengesellschaft, 23; Monroe Schuetzengesellschaft, 22; Sheboygan Schuetzengesellschaft, 20; Manhattan Rifle Club, 13; Aurora Schuetzenverein, 17; Saline Schuetzenverein, 14; Bloomington Schuetzenverein, 7; Collinsville Schuetzenverein, 5; and several wagonloads of markers and others. All the participants were in carriages, and numbered about 800. The route of the procession was as follows: From the headquarters at Klare's Hall south to Michigan street; thence to Dearborn, and on this street north to Ohio; thence to Clark, and along this street to Chicago avenue, west on this street to Wells, and south on Wells to Illinois; thence to Clark and south to Lake; east on this street to Wabash avenue; thence south to Jackson, and east on this street to Clark.

MAYOR HARRISON'S SPEECH.

The procession reached the new Government Building a little after 11 o'clock, and when the Sharpshooters had alighted from the hacks they assembled on the Clark street sidewalk, opposite the Grand Pacific, where a speaker's stand had been erected. Their presence drew together a large crowd, and many of the windows of the hotel were occupied by ladies, who could see but not hear. After the band had played a medley of national airs, Mayor Harrison was introduced by Marshal and County Commissioner Boese, who said:

SHARPSHOOTERS AND FRIENDS: To-day is the opening of the great national festival of the Sharpshooters of the Northwest. People have arrived from all parts of the country to witness the event, and I have the honor to introduce the Mayor of Chicago, who will welcome you in the name of the city. [Applause.]

MAYOR HARRISON SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN SHARPSHOOTERS: It gives me very great pleasure, as Mayor of Chicago, to welcome you here in our midst. We are a people living in a large city, but we all remember that it was but the other day when we were a wilderness and when sharpshooters were necessary to protect us. There are men here in this crowd probably who remember that within 200 yards of where that vast pile (the Grand Pacific) is now lifting, there were grounds where men went out from the Village of Chicago to shoot ducks and wild-geese, and occasionally got a shot at a buck. That was only a little while ago, when I myself was already in the world; but you know I am young. My friend here [Boese], who is an older man, would have been large enough to have had a shot. You have come here, where you should come, to hold your Convention, as it were,—come here to struggle with each other as to which shall gain the prize as the best shot. I have been myself a little of a sharpshooter. I was born in the woods, and, you know, in America woodcraft and sharpshooting are synonymous terms. My father erected his log cabin in a dense forest where now is the finest part of a neighboring State—erected it where the primeval forest had yet never heard the sound of an ax except from the sportsman or the hunter.

THERE I WAS BORN IN A CANEBRAKE,

and my mother, who was not too provident, not having provided a cradle, I was rocked first in a sugar-trough, so that naturally I am one of you. My father died when I was a babe and left me a horse and a gun. At 4 years of age I had mastered the horse. Ah! how I remember looking up to the gun on the gun-rack of a deer's antlers over the door,—longed for the time when I would be its real master. How I longed for the time when I could take that and go out, a young Nimrod, to be as those who had gone before me,—sharpshooters in the woods of Kentucky. Around me everywhere were scenes reminding me of sharpshooting. Our own Tell of America, Daniel Boone,—many a squirrel have I shot off the very branches where he himself had taken them years before. When I was 9 years old my widowed mother gave to her only child that gun, and, with anxiety in her heart and prayers to Almighty God to protect the widow's child, I went forward with my gun on my shoulder, and from that time I was almost always a sportsman. I remember the first time I ever took a gun to go on a deer drive. I had killed many a squirrel, many a quail and robin, but I was in a distant county where the woods were thicker and deer were plenty. A friend asked me, a boy only 13 years of age, if I would like to

HAVE A CHANCE AT A BUCK.

It was a drive. I don't know that you gentlemen know much about driving as we did it in the West here years ago. If you do you know the sportsmen are placed along a rivulet or road at particular spots, for the deer always crosses from one mountain to another, or one hill to another, by going down a spur and up another, so that it was known where it would cross. I was placed at a particular branch,—a spring. My uncle said he knew a deer would pass there, but he said, "My boy,

DON'T YOU TAKE THE BUCK FEVER."

I thought I was too much of a young man to take the buck fever. The driver had gone around several miles over the hills with a pack of hounds. Presently, in the far distance, I caught the deep bay of an old hound, then the treble of a younger one, and then the shrill alto of a bitch. They caught the trail one after another. They sounded—ah, my friends, there is music to the German, and to all people in a concert hall or an opera; the love-lorn miss may listen with pleasure to the strains of the opera-house, but there is no music like that when a man, out in the wild forest, in the far distance hears the baying—deep-toned, mixed, all of the different tones running up the gamut—of a well-trained pack of hounds, with yelp and halloo, coming over the hills. [Applause.] Ah, my friends, it will stir a man as I can imagine but one thing would stir him. If I could only give the Ranz des Voches of the Switzer coming over the hill, that would stir you, reminding you of your own country; and I was so stirred at the distant sound of a pack of hounds. I remember, as I stood there, hearing the hounds coming onward, now climbing a hill, when it would be more clear, then sinking into a valley, when it would be almost lost. Nearer! nearer! my eyes were wide stretched, and every nerve strung; my eyes looked intently in the direction whence the braying came. The deer came down in a few moments. I could not have the buck fever. O no! Presently I heard the crash. I knew he was coming. I was ready to lift my gun, when off it went. I had touched the trigger. [Laughter.] The buck fever was on me. In a moment, within less than thirty yards from me, stood a great buck,—the noble monarch of the forest. His antlers stretched out it seemed to me twenty feet from tip to tip. He stood stock still. The sound of my rifle had brought him suddenly to a stop. He stood looking at me, and I looked at him. It was too much for me, and I burst into tears. I was only 13 years of age, mark you. My tears moved him, for he went. [Laughter.] In a moment or two I heard the report of another rifle, the hounds passed by me, and soon I knew, from the stopping of the baying, that they had caught him. I stood there with my head down, feeling that the disgrace would never be wiped from me. I would never tell what I had done, but I intended to tell I had shot at him. But then

I COULDN'T TELL A LIE,

for you know I live in that land that Washington lived in. [Laughter.] My uncle came up in a few moments. "Well," says he, "boy, did you hit him?" "Well, I don't think I did, Uncle." "Oh, well," says he, "I think you did. He passed by me, and I saw his tail was close clapped down, and I knew you had hit him." Thinks I, maybe I'll act upon this—maybe I did hit him. When I got up to where the deer was, and all the sportsmen were in, "Well," says my uncle, "that was the best shot a boy of 13 ever made." I was not telling a fib myself, but I concluded I would let him do it. [Laughter.] He made them all think I did it. The fact was, knowing that I would take the buck-fever,—that was the favorite crossing,—he placed me to catch him on the wing, and shot the buck himself. The deer was placed on a horse behind the driver, and I, a young boy, rode beside that driver as a hero. [Laughter.] As we rode along,—his name was Giliam,—he turned to me and asked, "My son, were you by the walnut tree or by the spring?" "I was by the spring." And at once he laughs out in one of those wonderful laughs. You know how a sportsman laughs all over in the woods, but you never hear it. And says he, "That gun must have shot over the deer wonderfully." The deer was shot in the right side, and he knew from where I shot I would have hit him in the left side. The jig was up and I was disgraced. I never had a chance to redeem myself after that until, when in Scotland, I furnished deer for the house in which I was living. I tell you this simply to show you that I am in sympathy with you. I was brought up where our own Daniel Boone was, who was too proud to kill a squirrel by hitting him. He would not eat a squirrel unless he could kill him without breaking a hair of him,—shooting into the bark just under his heart, the squirrel fell dead. I have done it myself, but it was an accident. [Laughter.] But Boone did it always. In my neighborhood

SNUFFERS FOR CANDLES

were not used. Some one told Charles XI. of Sweden that a certain man never knew what it was to fear. Charles said he had never attempted to snuff a candle with his fingers. Sportsmen in Kentucky were too much cowards to snuff them with their fingers. When reading the Bible by candle-light, and all read the Bible there, if the wick got long, they take down their rifle, step off forty paces, and snuff the candle. That is what we do where I came from. Can any of you sharpshooters do it? When Christmas time came lots of fellows made their living by shooting. They would have a turkey-shoot. Every man would put up a dime, and take a chance at a turkey sixty or eighty yards off. If you hit him in the head you get him. If you hit him in the neck you lose him. If you hit him in the body you have to pay the full price of the turkey and lose him too. I have seen men step up and fire away, and then see the turkey duck his head. They are always apt to do it. Then see the sharpshooter put his little ball on his hand, pour powder over it—just enough to carry it; one grain too much or too little would destroy it; then put it in his gun and ram the ball home. It was one of those noted rifles, about six feet long, weighing sixty or seventy pounds, and carrying 120 balls to the pound. He rammed it home, then tried it with his fingers to see it was exactly right,—speculated on it, measured it. Then he raised it up and let it down; looked at the turkey, and said, "Old fellow, keep your head still." And then came up again, and at sixty yards pierces him from eye to eye. I would like to know if there are any sharpshooters here from Germany can do that sort of thing.

THESE ARE NO YARNS.

They sound like it. If you would only put up my friend here [a man adorned with medals] as a prize, I would go down and shoot for him myself. That is the only thing I would like to risk my reputation to win. [Laughter.] Then, too, in my early youth I read of Tell, the man who could take an apple from his child's head with the treacherous bow. The bow was the commencement of sharpshooting. I remember, when I jumped out of my boat on Lake Lucerne, an iconoclastic Englishman at my side said Tell was a myth. I never forgave that man. Tell was to me a living character, and Robin Hood, who could split a wand at 100 yards, is a living character. Do not lose sight of them. Believe in them, and try to imitate their example. Struggle with each other in friendly contest to win the prize, and then shake hands; and, when your country shall call on you, put your rifle on your shoulder at your country's bidding, and defend the land of your adoption. [Applause.]

My friends, again I bid you welcome, ask you to enjoy yourselves in our midst, going home, when leaving us, feeling that you have not lost by coming to Chicago, and we will feel that we have been honored by your presence. I thank you. [Applause.]

After Mr. Harrison had concluded, the procession marched north on Clark street to Washington, west on this street to Fifth avenue, and thence north to Randolph; west on Randolph to Halsted street and back to Desplaines, and then along Lake and Clinton to the depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. The Mayor and a number of city authorities, as well as a platoon of police on horseback, accompanied the procession to the depot.

The large special train left the depot at 12:30, and arrived at Sharpshooters' Park, near Washington Heights, about an hour later. After disembarking the whole party marched into the park, preceded by the bands of music, and in front of the Grand Hall they halted and formed into a semi-circle. From the steps of the balcony

MR. A. BOESE, PRESIDENT

of the Northwestern Schuetzenbund, made an address of welcome. He said he was glad to welcome the sharpshooters from near and far. The proverb that unity gives strength had again been demonstrated. Every one that participated in the festivities must feel proud of the large attendance and the success of the festival so far. He saw men before him from all parts of the country, but felt particularly happy on account of the presence of a delegation from the Eastern Schuetzenbund. He referred to their presence, particularly, because it was a recognition of the propriety of forming the Northwestern Schuetzenbund. They did not secede from the Eastern Association on account of any dissatisfaction with them, but it was too great a hardship for the Western men to go to New York every year. The had made a good beginning, and he hoped they would continue to prosper.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Fritz Hartmann, President of the Chicago Schuetzenverein, appeared in front and presented the Northwestern Schuetzenbund, on behalf of the Chicago society, with a finely-embroidered silk flag. President Boese received the flag, and thanked the donors in a few warm and well-chosen remarks.

A banquet was then served, and the crowd was just hungry enough to do full justice to it. Before the parties got up from the tables

COL. EDMUND JUESSEN

arose to deliver the oration of the day. He said it was customary whenever a German society went into the free air to enjoy itself the orator of the day had to be there to say his piece, and this present occasion was no exception to the general rule. That German festivals were so much more enjoyable than others was due to the fact that when the Germans left their homes to spend the day in God's free air they left at home all sorrow and care, and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. They did not need nor want much speech-making, though they must have an orator. They contented themselves with reading the oration in the papers the next morning. Life was short, and life's amusement still shorter, and the Germans, when they did go out into the free air, meant to get all the rest and enjoyment they could, and then go home again and back to their work with renewed vigor and strength.

In this respect the Germans were the vanguard of civilization, and he was glad to see that the Americans already began to enjoy and amuse themselves according to German customs and manners. He greeted the recurrence of every German festival as a further step to a general brotherhood of mankind. The object of this Society was to form a brotherhood of all sharpshooters and friends of this sport; to improve in the use and precision of weapons; to make the young capable of bearing arms, and to be able to defend their country and themselves. But it did not mean such a use of arms as to shoot down defenseless women and children, or that meant to upset society and tried to make everything subservient to the red flag. [Uproarious and long-continued applause.] It meant that readiness to use arms which not only bowed in submission to the laws of the country, but rallied to their defense if necessary. This was still the best and freest country in spite of the howlings of malcontents and soreheads, and arms were only needed to defend its institutions, and not to destroy them. [Applause.] He spoke of the pleasures of the sport with the gun in hunting game on the prairies and in the forests. There were many who found enjoyment in going to so-called watering places, and holding levees and parties in heated halls in uncomfortable garments; but he could not see the pleasure in it, and perferred wandering over the prairies and through the forest with gun and dog. In the forests and fields man was nearer to God, and nothing inspired him more than green leaves and surging waters. And when the time came that he could no longer use his gun because his step had become less elastic and his eye dim, there was still that consolation that he could look upon that weapon that had given him so much joy and pleasure in his youthful days. He closed with the hope that they would continue to keep good courage, a sharp eye, and a steady arm.

The sharpshooters then repaired to

THE SHOOTING-STANDS,

and began to bang away at the targets as if it was for dear life. They will keep at it until Sunday. Thus far but two have succeeded in gaining distinction. Mr. Martin Grau, of the Chicago Society, succeeded, in about an hour's time, in hitting the bull's eye 100 times, and, being the first to accomplish the feat, he was awarded a gold and silver medal, and was carried on the shoulders of two stalwart men to the judges' stand, preceded by a band of music, and several neat speeches were made. The second prize, a silver medal, for, being the next one to hit the bull's eye 100 times was Mr. William Hayes, an American, a member of the Manhattan Club of New York. He was shown the same honors as the gentleman who won the first prize. Those that did not take part in the rifle exercises had plenty of opportunities to amuse themselves. There were any number of ten pin alleys, lotteries wheels of fortune, and lager beer and wine stands, all of which found plenty of patrons. The traintook a majority of the people back to the city again at 6:30, and the rest remained at the park to be ready early in the morning to begin to shoot at the target. Several special trains besides the regular ones will run to the park while the festival is in progress.

A German Invention.

A new German invention for rendering boot-soles flexible and almost indestructible is to mix a water proof glue with ground quartz and spread it on the soles. The roughness of the sole prevents slipping.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Committee Passes on the Bids for Plumbing, Fire-Proof Work, Etc.

Its Awards Appear to Be Economical and Fair.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service held another sitting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Burling in the chair, and all the Committee present except Boese. Architect Egan and Judge Wallace were also present, and the ante-chamber was crowded with contractors and their followers, the gentlemen claiming the possession of "inflooence" shining out in all their glory.

THE FIRST THING DONE

was to call in Mr. W. M. Anderson, the lowest bidder on plastering and fire-proof work, who was characterized by Mr. Egan on Tuesday as a "straw" bidder, working in the interest of Smith, his present employer. Mr. Anderson unhesitatingly gave himself a good character, and claimed that he was fully responsible and able to carry out the contract if it should be awarded to him. He had been four years in the employ of Mr. Smith as bookkeeper, and was not a mechanic. In reply to Mr. Egan, Anderson said that he knew the amount of Smith's bid, but he didn't think Mr. Smith knew his figures.

Commissioner Wheeler made a speech in opposition to Anderson, and said both Smith's and Anderson's bid should be excluded on the ground of collusion.

Mr. Smith was next examined. He said he was familiar with fire-proof work in all its details. If he received the contract he would have to buy his materials, part in Buffalo and part in Chicago. Anderson had told him that he was going to put in a bid, but did not give the figures. He might possibly have known what his (Smith's) bid was.

In reply to some questioning, Mr. Smith said that it was not the ordinary practice to allow employes to figure against their own employers. The fire-proof material called for by the specifications (hollow tiling) was covered by a patent, and he did not know whether he could fix matters with the patentees, though he thought he could. He knew that Anderson had been figuring with other parties.

In reply to Commissioner Wood, Mr. Smith stated that he knew Anderson to be a capable man, although not a practical mechanic. But he thought Anderson's bid on fire-proof work was too low, and would not feel like backing him on that, although he would go in with him on the plastering, or on the two combined. Anderson was in his employ at a salary of $900 a year.

Commissioner Wheeler wanted to know (Mr. Smith having retired) whether any sensible man would accept either of these bids. They were unmistakably cooked-up together, and he moved to throw out both.

Mr. Smith, being recalled, went squarely back on his own bid, saying that he had learned of the existence of the patent on hollow tiling, and thought perhaps the patentees might squeeze him.

Commissioner Wood said the Committee had got to

FACE THE QUESTION

of giving the carpentry, fire-proof work, and plastering all to one man, and also to remember that the bidders were limited to one specific fire-proof material, which was covered by a patent. He had no doubt this young man (Smith?) could command full means to carry on the contract if it should be awarded to him. The speaker strongly advocated the claims of Mr. Smith, and wanted the limitations as to material swept away.

Commissioner Burling said he had received a telegram from a New York firm which did not hear of the advertisement for bids until too late. He wanted to readvertise for the fire-proof work, and to abolish the limitations, so that they should not be at the mercy of any one patentee. Mr. Burling also stated that P. J. Sexton had said he would take the contract for carpentry alone if he could not get the three combined, although he should lose money by so doing. He wanted to do the work, and, being in, proposed to stick to his bid.

Commissioner Coburn asked sarcastically if Commissioner Burling thought Sexton wanted the job so badly that he was willing to lose money over it, to which the interrogated one answered that he did not think that Sexton would lose, but that he would not make any money.

Mr. Egan said that with the exception of the brick-arch and iron-lathing system, which was extremely costly, every system of fire-proofing was covered by patents. He considered that there was a better field for competition on hollow tiles than on anything else, for the original patentee had assigned his rights in Illinois to others, and thus there would be competing bids. He considered this the best and cheapest system of fire-proofing known, but if they wanted to readvertise he was perfectly content.

Commissioner Spofford said that iron lathing was very expensive, and it was stated that there were 70,000 yards of plastering in the Court-House.

Mr. Hennessy, the third lowest bidder, said that he would take the contract for fire-proof work at his figures, $58,579. Anderson's bid was $53,000; Smith, $55,371.

Commissioner Burling again suggested readvertising, and Commissioner Wood once more advocated giving the job to Smith. He said Smith had done a large job for him and had put in many extras in order to make it a good one, and made no charge for these extras. There was no use in disguising the fact that to give the job to Anderson would be to give it to Smith. He owned right up to that.

A vote was then taken on the motion to exclude Anderson's bids, which was carred by 7 to 2,—Messrs. Ayars and Wood voting in the negative.

Commissioner Burling then moved that the Committee recommend that the contract be awarded to Smith, as the next lowest bidder. This motion prevailed by the following votes: Yeas, Ayars, Burling, Coburn, Stewart, Spofford, and Wood—6; nays, Hoffmann, Meyer, and Wheeler—3.

Mr. Smith was again called in, and signified that he would accept the contract if he could get bondsmen.

THE PLASTERING CONTRACT

came next, and Commissioner Coburn suggested that it be awarded to Anderson. Being informed that Anderson was a dead cock in the pit, he wanted to give the job to Smith at Anderson's figures. This unique recommendation was not adopted, the Commissioner being informed by Architect Egan that it wouldn't do at any price; they would be enjoined right away by some of the other contractors.

Commissioner Wheeler repeated that both Smith and Anderson should be ruled out. The job was a deliberate plot.

On motion of Commissioner Stewart, it was decided to exclude all bidders who were not practical plasterers.

Mr. Byrne, of M. Byrne & Son, was called in and questioned as to his mechanical and financial ability. A motion to let the contract to his firm provided they could furnish satisfactory bonds was lost by a tie vote, Commissioner Spofford being excused from voting.

Mr. Thomas O'Brien was called in, and gave satisfactory explanations as to his standing. It was decided by a vote of 5 to 4 to recommend that he be awarded the contract at his bid of $34,847.

A MOTION TO AWARD THE PLUMBING CONTRACT

to Harry Byrne was lost,—yeas, 4; nays, 5.

Commissioner Hoffmann moved to give the job to Joe Hogan. Lost—Yeas, Ayars, Burling, Hoffmann, and Wheeler—4. Nays, Coburn, Meyer, Stewart, Spofford, Wood—5.

After some more talk, a motion to reconsider the vote on Hogan was lost by 5 to 4, and the vote on Byrne was reconsidered by 7 to 2, Messrs. Hoffmann and Wood voting in the negative. It was then decided by the same vote to recommend that the Board award the contract to Byrne.

Some discussion followed in regard to the financial standing of S. I. Pope & Co., to whom it was decided on Tuesday to award the contract for steam heating and ventilating. Mr. Pope was called in, and promised that he would furnish the names of his bondsmen to the Committee this morning. An adjournment was then taken till 11 o'clock to-day.

THE RESULT OF THE COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS

illustrates the Scriptural assurance that one shall be taken and the other left,—Joe Hogan being the one that is left up to date. Sexton gets the carpenter work, his bid being $7,429 lower than the next lowest bidder. Smith's was the lowest bid on fire-proofing, except Anderson's, who is Smith disguised. On plastering, O'Brien was not within $3,000 of the lowest bidder, but a strong suspicion existed that several of those below him were men of straw, and others were excluded as not being practical mechanics. Pope's was the lowest bid on steam-heating and ventilating, and Byrne underbid all others on the plumbing and gas-fitting contract.

The agony is by no means over yet, for the Board may upset the whole or greater part of the arrangement. The Republican majority in the Board claim that they will do everything that lays in their power to secure the awarding of the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and if they act as a unit they can at one blow put an end once for all to the Ring domination with which the Board has of long time been cursed. But they will need to look sharply after the matter or a combination will be sprung on them which will result in saddling upon the county an outfit of pensioners in the shape of contractors with a facility for adding on "extras" who will never let go.

THE COURTS.

Western Union Railroad—Divorces Wanted—Record of Judgments and New Suits.

The motion for temporary injunction in the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against The Western Union Railroad Company came up again yesterday morning before Judge Drummond, but was immediately postponed without argument until July 26. The bill was filed over a month ago to foreclose the mortgage on the road, and a motion for injunction made and partly argued and postponed a week. The week, however, has lengthened into a month, and now the matter is postponed another month to give the parties an opportunity to compromise. It is considered certain that a settlement will be reached by which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will buy the $2,000,000 of bonds held by the Glasgow Bank, in whose interest the foreclosure proceedings are being pushed.

DIVORCES.

Louis Guthene filed a bill yesterday stating that he had enjoyed the society of his wife Elizabeth about three months, from January to April, 1867, when she deserted him, and after waiting vainly twelve years for her return he finally asks for a divorce.

Thomas A. Kinch also is an anxious candidate foa a divorce. He says that in May, 1876, he and his wife Nellie were living in the Bryant Block, and one noon he went home and found his wife and his stepfather, Henry C. Ludwig, in flagrante delicto. He drew a pistol and fired at Ludwig, but the wound was not mortal. His mother subsequently procured a divorce from her husband for this act, and the son desires to follow her example. Ludwig and the faithless wife are, he says, now living together in Milwaukee.

Sarah Jane Card was the third and last. Her charge against her husband, Lewis P. Card, is that he has been guilty of drunkenness and cruelty during the eight years of their married life.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a divorce to Elizabeth Derever from George Derever on the ground of cruelty.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a divorce to Anna J. Goodenough from Welcomb B. Goodenough on the ground of adultery.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will hold Court until about the first of August, hearing submitted cases and general business.

The evidence in the State street condemnation case, before Judge Jameson, has all been concluded and the arguments began yesterday afternoon.

In the pumping works condemnation case of The City vs. Fullerton to condemn land for the Fullerton Avenue Conduit Pumping Works, judgment was entered yesterday on the verdict before Judge Rogers. The verdict was for $4,625 in favor of Judge Fullerton and satisfaction was acknowledged in open court.

Judge Rogers announces that his call before vacation will not go beyond No. 335, and there will be no further call after that until next September.

In the case of The Portsmouth Savings Bank vs. The Citizens' Savings Bank and others, Judge Williams yesterday approved the Master's report awarding $5,000 to T. S. Williams for his services, giving, however, ten days' time in which to file objections.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Joseph H. Reed began a suit for $2,000 yesterday against Eugene B. Myers.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John P. Brock, Administrator of the estate of A. B. Brock, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass against John Anderson, Robert D. and George Fowler, and Joseph Nicholson, claiming $5,000 damages.

James Cahill sued Arnold Schmitz for $1,000 damages.

Catherine Adelheid Sunderlage filed a bill against John H. and Mina Kassing, John H. Mortimer, C. F. Debost, Thomas Brown, Robert Meadowcroft, William Buschorn, Edward Donoghue, H. C. Durand and wife to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 1, Block 20, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition.

The Trustees of the Boston University filed a bill against Obadiah Huse, S. W. Sinclair, executor, John Krier, and others to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on Lot 7, Block 4, and Lot 5, Block 11, in Willmette Village.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted cases.
JUDGE GARY—713, and 715 to 831 inclusive, except 720, 731, 742, 747, 763, 773, and 798. No. 9, Nealy vs. Monroe, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—23, 24, 28, 26. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—325, 326, 328, 329 to 335 inclusive. No. 282, Watson vs. Burbank, on trial. The call will not go beyond No. 335 this term.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call. No. 877, Webster vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company.
JUDGE FARWELL—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.
JUDGE BOOTH (Criminal Court)—Nos. 1,225, 958, 969, 977, 979, 980, 982, 983, 1,000, 1,001, 1,414.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Clinton G. Reynolds vs. E. W. Hoard, $85.66.
JUDGE GARY—Sarah Cahill vs. Robert Tarrant, debt, $400.—Same vs. John McEwen; debt, $400.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Euseb Trahan vs. Burnet B. Bignall, $1,242.55.—Juliette C. Bignall vs. Burnett B. Bignall, $644.25.
JUDGE ROGERS—Johanna O'Conner vs. Henry Klein, $639.53.

A Diplomatic Scandal in England.

London Truth, June 4.

A social Russian question has been agitating society for the last week. The Russian Ambassador presented a lady to Lady Salisbury at her reception. The lady was married, and had come to England accompanied by her husband, who is a gentleman well known and respected in St. Petersburg. But the lady, in days gone by, had been divorced. The story of the divorce grew and grew, until it was asserted that she had at least six husbands. "What," said Lady Salisbury, "introduce this female Bluebeard to me! Monstrous! I am insulted, my husband is insulted, my country is insulted, my Queen is insulted!" And so the lady has left England, which is to be regretted, as she is singularly beautiful. As for this particular Russian scapegoat, no one seems to know exactly what her social crime was, but, admitting that she had a little exaggerated the privilege of divorce, how is society to be carried on if every one is to level a stone against his neighbor? English society is not one whit more moral than Russian society, but it has the additional vice of being somewhat more hypocritical. The lady in question had been received at the official parties of M. Waddington in France, and, with a very slight effort of Christian charity, she might surely have been allowed to figure once more at the official representations of Lord Salisbury without all this fuss. For my part I am always on the side of any one who is made a scapegoat, and more especially when the victim is a pretty scapegoatess. Provided that a Russian comes to England under the wing of her husband, dresses well, has good manners, and is presented by her Ambassador, it seems to me somewhat hard that the question should be raised of the number of husbands she may previously have had when residing on her native steppes. I have no patience with the hard female code which allows no statute of limitation. According to this code the question is not so much what a woman is, but what she was. When that ill-used woman, Lady Twiss, was hounded out of society, I remember saying to a Bishop's wife who was observing, with a shudder, that she had known her: "If your husband were really to practice the doctrines that he preaches, he would request you to drive in the park every day with her."

A Princess of Zanzibar.

In a Berlin Police Court not long ago a servant girl was accused by her mistress of gross negligence and disobedience in discharge of her duties. When the Judge asked the plaintiff, a simply, but respectably dressed, lady, her name, she proudly drew herself up and replied, "I am, by birth, a Princess of Zanzibar." Her declaration, at first discredited, proved to be perfectly true. She was a niece of the reigning Sultan of Zanzibar, whose displeasure she aroused by a secret alliance with a Mr. Ruele, a native of Hamburg, who had made her acquaintance during his stay on the coast of East Africa. The Princess, who became estranged from her family on account of her marriage with a Christian, followed her husband to Germany, where she had, however, the misfortune soon to be left a widow. She attempted a reconciliation with her uncle on his visit to London, but her endeavors signally failed, the Sultan even refusing to receive her. On Mrs. Ruele's return to Germany some influential friends of her late husband took up her case and laid it before the Government, which, owing to her high birth and merits, granted her a small yearly allowance. She is now living in Berlin and gaining her livelihood by giving lessons in her mother tongue to those Consulate officials and travelers intent on proceeding to East Africa.

Father vs. Son.

Judgment has been given in Paris in the suit of Count Zavier Braniki, a wealthy Pole, against his reputed son. Braniki, after being Captain in the Czar's guards, came to France in 1848. He received orders from the Emperor Nicholas to return to Russia, but disobeyed. The consequence was a ukase, depriving him of his title and decorations, sentencing him to transportation to Siberia with hard labor, and confiscating all his property. Fortunately he had large revenues beyond the reach of the Russian Government. He became a naturalized Frenchman, and served as an officer in the Crimean and Italian wars. He moved in the very highest Parisian society, and was extremely popular. All this time, from a point of honor, he declined to use the title of Count, of which the Czar had deprived him, but he had a natural son, born in 1853, whom he brought up handsomely, and who at 21 had an allowance of $5,000 a year. The son dubbed himself Count, and with that title became attache to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the father did not like to see an illegitimate son assume honors which he had himself repudiated. Jointly with his brother, living in Russia, he brough a suit for an injunction restraining the young man from calling himself Count, and the Tribunal of First Instance has granted an injunction prohibiting the attache from using the title and arms of Braniki.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—PARASOL—GOT HOME TOO LATE for lake front. Say to-morrow (26th) same time.

PERSONAL—M: WILL BE ON INDIANA-AV., AT the place agreed, to-morrow (Friday) from half-past 8 to half-past 9, hoping to see you. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
50x100 ft. southeast corner State and Erie-sts.
West Madison-st., near Aberneen st., 25x120, with building.
F. H. WATRISS,
No. 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET, EAST front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., $50 a foot cash, subject to taxes of 1879. JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—25 FEET ON THIRD-av., 50 feet South of Harrison-st.; $2,000—part time. OHLERKING, Room 3, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK. LOOK. LOOK. GO AND SEE that fine lot, S. E. cor. Ogden-av. and Jackson-st., having three fronts, 57 feet on Ogden-av., 16 on Jackson-st., 56 on Hermitage-av. We are authorized to sell at $45 per foot on Ogden-av. if taken at once. Plans for the finest flats, etc., on West-Side can be seen at our office. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, Thursday, July 10, 1879, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., 20 acres together, or in 5-acre tracts. This property is described as the west half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34, Town 40, Range 14, and is situated on the south side of Fullerton avenue, 30 rods west of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The property is owned by a nonresident, and this sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms of sale will be, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, interest 6 per cent; and a deposit of 10 per cent of amount bid will be required at time of sale. The abstract of title is now at the office of David Williams, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11, and can be examined either before or after the sale by any one wishing to purchase. JOHN W. BURKE, Trustee, Alexandria, Va. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN IMPROVED farm of not less than 160 or more than 320 acres. Must be good soil, near markets and railroads. The States of Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas preferred. Please give full description and address CHARLES W. FRENCH, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A term of years, in a good business location, a suitable building for a manufactory, size 25 to 50 feet front and 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant lot of above size, please address F. A. WAIDNER & CO., 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—42 SEELEY-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick, octagon front, in perfect order. All conveniences. Low to good tenant. O. M. SOPER, 19 Honore-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, $12; ONE FOR $10; two rooms, $5. 619 Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE NICEST SMALL HOUSE ON THE North Side. Two-story and attic brick, south front. Cool in summer and very warm in winter. Location unexceptionable, and rent low to first-class tenant. Address S 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF FOUR AND five rooms, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, Third-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, bath-room, closets, etc. Front and back entrance separate. 1438 Michigan-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—$1.50 PER week—Well lighted, nicely furnished rooms over Pekin Tea Company's store, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, COOL, newly-refitted rooms northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 5, in building.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS—CHEAP to responsible gentlemen; single or en suite. 388 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, first floor. No. 50 South Desplaines-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, FOUR ROOMS AND closet, 231 Huron-st., east of Clark. Apply at 233 Huron-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER Washington and Franklin-sts., and a quantity of bedding, linen, plated table ware, carpets, cutlery, etc., etc., for sale. The house contains 56 guests' rooms, good dining-room, bar, etc. For full particulars apply to ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BUILDING, 22X80, suitable for factory or other business; moderate rent. Inquire at 298 West Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR MORE ROOMS, furnished complete for light housekeeping. C, Room 10 Criminal Court Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS ON second floor to rent with board to permanent parties; references given and required.

967 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with superior table board; a suite on parlor floor; bath, gas, and stable; newly furnished; location first-class.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6; day board, $3.50; rooms without board, $2 to $3 a week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st. This popular hotel has been refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests. The table at Hotel Brunswick will be kept at its usual high standard. Prices reduced to suit the times. Now is the time to locate at reduced rates. J. H. NASON, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $1.50 per day; $5 to $7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR STRICTly first-class rooms and choice boarding-places in the very best city and suburban locations. Information cheerfully given to reliable parties free of charge. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Country.

BIDWELL HOUSE, AND MINERAL SPRINGS, Palmyra, Wis. Boating, bathing, hunting, and fishing. CHAS. H. DEANE, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULTATION free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS, stuttering, female, lung, and blood diseases cured. Advice free. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 113 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 160 W. Monroe

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO THOROUGHLY understands fire-insurance accounts. Address, stating name and where now employed, M 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, WITH GOOD references, who can speak German and English. H. REGENSBURG, corner Twelfth and State-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures, and well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, S 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS SOUTH-east corner of Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A WOOD-WORKER—SOUTHWEST corner Green and Lake-sts. J. MILES STANDISH.

WANTED—PRESS BOY THAT CAN GET FORMS ready on Gordon's. MILLAR BROS., No. 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith and trimmer at 175 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR LUMBER-YARD, 10 Swedes for saw-mill work; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA; wages, $1.25 and $1.50 per day; free fare; 50 for farms and city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work, $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A NEW WORK OF real worth, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," an excellent home book; illustrated; best authorship. It. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT MINONK, ILL., FIFTY EXPErienced coal-miners. No strike or trouble of any kind; full work guaranteed. Call at MINER T. AMES CO.'S, 137 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS BY sample on salary or commission. LABELLE MFG. CO., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC, GENTLEMANLY men, well acquainted in Chicago, to solicit business men; $50 per month and percentage. Room 6, basement, Portland Block.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample; salary and expenses paid; call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Company, 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in basement).

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA, coffee, etc., to families; small capital; first cost. GARDEN TEA COMPANY, Importers, 112 Randolph.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. Liberal wages will be paid good men; none but men of intelligence, tact, and business experience need apply. Call after 9:30, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement, Portland Block.

WANTED—MEN STITCHERS ON COTTON duck, making tents. COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-st., second floor.

WANTED—A BARTENDER AT SOUTHEAST CORner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE—BAKERS EXAMINE THIS chance; everything complete for wholesale and retail business, for $200. S 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY BUSINESS, LONG ESTablished, doing a large cash trade, in a thriving city of 18,000 population, beautifully located, within 100 miles of Chicago. Address P.-O. Box 83, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD RESTAURANT, NEW fixtures; good business; must be sold on account of sickness. GEORGE PETERSON, 901 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; BAKERY IN GOOD LOCAtion. A good bargain for some one. Apply at 112 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NICE CLEAN GROCERY STOCK, about $600, including fixtures; doing steady business; will take piano and horse and buggy in part payment. Address S 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A MONEY-MAKing restaurant in choice location, and cheap rent. KINNEY & BOLENDER, 24 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, THE RECEIPTS to manufacture white-beer, root-beer, Seltzer-water, Belfast ginger-ale. The receipts will explain so that any person may be able to work them. Will sell one or all. Address S 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—SMALL STOCK OF well selected dry-goods and notions. Or will exchange for unincumbered North-Side real estate. Address S 10, Tribune office.

HOTEL TO RENT—ONLY ONE IN THE PLACE. For particulars address W. WIRICK, Elsworth House, Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN AS EQUAL partner with $600 cash in an established wholesale manufacturing business, the field for which is unlimited at very large profits. Such a one may apply at Factory, 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 to buy an interest in a good business that carries a large salary with it; house on South Side taken in part payment. Address S 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT House, 103 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. New styles, white and colored straws, 75c to $1; Mackinaw and fancy braids, $1 to 1.50; felt hats, $1; best, $1.25 to $1.50; caps, 10 to 75 cents.

DEAD HORSES REMOVED FREE OF CHARGE; $2 paid for dead cows. Leave orders at 119 West Adams-st., 175 South LaSalle-st., in basement, or 176 West Washington-st. C. BLOHME.

E. G. FRANKS, PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT and expert, Room 35 Merchants' Building. Office hours, 1 to 2 p. m. Complicated, disputed, and confused accounts investigated and stated. Books opened and closed. Suspected accounts confidentially examined. References: Messrs. Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, Mr. J. V. Clarke, President Hibernian Banking Association, Hon. E. Anthony.

MONTREAL, CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchants, Brokers, & M'f'rs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

THE MERRILL LAWN SPRINKLER IS GUARanteed to do more work, and better, than any other. Sold at 38 State-st. for 50 cents.

TO EDITORS—A YOUNG MAN WELL EDUCATED, temperate, a good job printer, desires a situation in the editorial or mechanical department of a paper in city or country. Address S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRM TO MANUfacture a large quantity of machines, which are made principally of gas-pipe. The contract will suit those who understand bending gas-pipe. Apply to-day at No. 149 Clark-st., Room 33.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 CAN make $20,000. Address at once S 26, Tribune.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SOME ROW-BOATS suitable for a public resort, inland lake. COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 and 81 East Randolph-st., upstairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, road wagons, slide seats, canopy top phaetons, &c., at 394 and 396 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—LOW—A YOUNG MARE; TROTS IN 2:48 or better by the watch; good to pole. 249 South Paulina-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT GELDING, 9 YEARS, 16¼ hands; can trot in 2:38 (never trained), and shows a much better gait. Price, $400. Can be seen for 3 days at 410 Milwaukee-av.

I AM SELLING SOME OF THE BEST AND cheapest new and second-hand buggies, carriages, and business wagons; also sulkies and road wagons, at 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

OVER FIFTY CANOPY-TOP PHAETONS, FAMILY carriages, and buggies to be sold before July 4 at prices that will astonish you. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD BArouche or rockaway for single horse. Address, stating where can be seen, M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HORSE, black or bay, to weigh about 1,300 pounds; willing to pay $150; must be 6 to 7 years old and sound. Address S 22, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A SLEEPING-CAR ON C., R. I. & P. R. R., a lady's ring, which owner can have by paying for this advertisement and describing ring. Call on N. M WHEELER, Supt. S. C. D.

LOST—A SMALL, SLIM, TAN-COLORED HOUSE dog, female, with leather collar and padlock; any one returning her to 249 Groveland Park-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, CORNER STATE AND Randolph-sts. or Indiana-av. car, bunch of keys; will finder please leave them with MOLLAN, 83 Madison-st.

LOST—A CORAL MEDALLION EAR-DROP ON State-st., between Lake and Madison. If returned to 164, Room 1, LaSalle-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, ON WEST MADison or Washington-sts., or Warren-av., a lady's red morocco pocketbook, containing $22. The finder will be rewarded by returning to Miss BLACKWELL, No. 779 West Van Buren-st.

TAKEN UP—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at Farmers' Hotel, State and Fiftieth-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NEW ORGAN FOR $25. SPLENDID TONE, and warranted 5 years. 63 East Indiana-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT.
SQUARE PIANOS FOR RENT.
GRAND PIANOS FOR RENT.
BURDETT ORGANS FOR RENT.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS OF DIFFERENT MAKES AT PRICES lower than ever offered before in this market. Dealers and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and get prices. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER COOK STOVES, OIL, gas, wood, or coal; prices 50 cents and upwards. SUMMER COOK-STOVE CO., 50 Dearborn-st.

ATTENTION—WANTED TO BUY FROM $100 TO $2,000 worth of second-hand furniture, for which I will pay a fair price. J. GELDER, 368 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER suit of furniture for less than cost to manufacture. 1011 State-st., wholesale furniture factory.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF NEAT HOUSE; $500 part cash; cheap rent and good location; hot and cold water. Address S 30, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—50,000 FEET DIMENSION STONE, 10 x12 thick. P. J. SEXTON, Contractor, at new Court-House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 315 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A girl competent to do general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer; wages, $4. 267 Erie-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COOK, ALSO ONE waiter, to go to Oconomowoc, Wis.; man and wife preferred; must have good city references. Apply in rear of 50 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. References required. Call immediately at 508 Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—A CLEAN AND RESPECTABLE GIRL from 14 to 16 years old for light work. Swede or German. 326 East Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT 551 NORTH CLARK-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM and chamber work at 521 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. 764 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; also a nurse girl. 417 West Jackson.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; bring good references. Apply at 447 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family. Call at 1109 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 1304 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 1581 INDIANA-AV. Call between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $2.50 per week; must give references as to ability, etc. Call at 1063 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework; a few miles in the country; small family; good pay. Address Box 100, Hinsdale, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT colored woman to cook, wash, and iron; good wages; private family. Apply at Feed Store, 239 Thirty-fifth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK, AT 513 North LaSalle-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of child. Apply at 356 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV., TWO GERMAN girls; one for kitchen work, one nurse-girl.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 41 Aldine Square (South Side).

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family at 140 East Jackson-st., opposite new Post-Office.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl for hotel work. 764 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, COOK and second girl; German preferred. Apply at 695 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL: MUST BE A GOOD cook and laundress. References required. Apply at 642 West Adams-st.

WANTED—DISH-WASHERS AT RESTAURANT. 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE FOR second, the other for cooking or general work. Call early. 142 Twentieth-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS; STEADY WORK the whole year round to good trimmers, at 727 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Only first-class need apply to MADAME A. KUESSNER, 361 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT FINISHERS. Apply to WALLACE THURMAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 6.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKER, IMMEDIately, at 397 State-st.

WANTED—WOMEN STITCHERS ON LIGHT COTton duck tent making. Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-st., second floor.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 1353 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., A girl from 14 to 16 years old to tend baby.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS TO FILL SITUAtions in city and suburbs. Come at once. 51 East Van Buren-st. MRS. BALKAM'S office.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK AND 25 girls for sewing. Inquire of Mrs. REISS, 347 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE HOOP SKIRTS. Good wages can be made. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper; acquainted with the lumber trade and grain commission business; would travel; good references. Address S 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman, collector, or any honorable employment. S 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DILIGENT AND INTELligent young German, fine penman and good accountant, with experience, seeks employment; good references. Address S 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a A No. 1 salesman; best of references. Address S 18, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS steel-forger and general machinery. Fair machinist; machinist and tack tools. City or country. MINGO, Waukegan House, 183 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter from New York desires a position. Address S 11, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND work around the house, take care of horses, &c., by a German. Call at 293 Clinton-st., corner Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses and make himself generally useful; had six years' experience; best references furnished. Address S 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO look after race horses; good hurdle rider. Address S 20, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND BY YOUNG man (American) of steady habits and not afraid of work; small salary; references. Address S 13, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Call at 620 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family on North Side preferred. Address S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; North Side preferred; best of references. Call at 37 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN with a boy 7 years, to cook or do laundry work; city or country. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Please call at 158 Seventeenth-st., corner Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A VERY EFFICIENT girl to do general housework; several years' references. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl to cook, wash, and iron, or cook in a boarding-house. 982 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY, RELIABLE girl to do kitchen or general work; city reference; private family only; no postals. Address 90 Sixteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a Swedish girl as cook or to do general housework. Apply at 36 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or laundress; no postals. Apply at 947 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH-CANadian girl; fully competent to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron. Call at 230 Twenty-second.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAvian girls, one to do second work, the other general housework in a small family. Call at 92 Oak-st., for three days.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERICAN girl as a nurse or second girl. Call at 156 McGregor-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS furnished with help; all nationalities; office fee, 50c. Apply at 133 West Adams-st. MRS. O'NEILL. Girls out of work call at once.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUMS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and other good securities, low rates. M. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—OFFICE CHICAGO & LEADville Gold and Silver Mining Company, Room 4, 182 Dearborn-st.—A quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock of this Company is declared, payable July 1, upon presentation of certificate of shares. Transfer books close June 27 and open July 2. Chicago, June 25, 1879. SAMUEL ASHTON, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C., without removal, and on all other good securities at low rates. 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 86 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS OR COLLATERals. Mortgages bought. Apply at 76 Fifth-av., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, warehouse receipts, or any good collaterals. E. A. CLARK, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

PARTIES DESIRING TO BORROW MONEY IN any amount on merchandise, furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, or those wishing to renew chattel mortgages and avoid the large rates being charged them, can do so at Rooms 19 and 20, No. 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's bank. G. H. WALKER.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT man with $500 in wholesale manufactory business; I have factory and complete machinery; no risk. Address S 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT OF SILVER, GOLD, and Galena ores from Colorado, Arizona, and San Juan country. These specimens comprise a great variety of rich ores, and number 100 specimens; cost, in their collection, over $600. Having no use for them, will be sold for one-third their cost. Address S 4, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily Edition, one year......$12.00
Parts of a year, per month...... 1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet...... 2.50
Saturday Edition, sixteen pages...... 2.00

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.
One copy, per year......$ 1.50
Club of four...... 5.00
Club of ten...... 11.00
Club of twenty...... 20.00

Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:
NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company. "Les Brigands."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "Fatinitza."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Kentucky Rifle Team. "Si Slocum."

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of May Fisk's Dinotherian Lady Minstrels.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

The New Hampshire Legislature yesterday passed the resolutions offered last week approving and sustaining President HAYES in his conflict with the Democratic nullifiers and revolutionists.

In the treatment by the County Board Joint Committee on Public Service and Public Buildings of the bids for work to be done in the interior of the new Court-House there is manifested a disposition to award the contracts fairly and honestly. The taxpayers of Cook County are so accustomed to ring favoritism in the matter of contracts that a square deal in making the awards is worthy of special notice.

It is understood that the Sultan is disposed favorably toward the desire of the Powers for the Khedive's abdication, but he evidently isn't going to be hurried about it. He has taken no action so far, and when the British, French, and German Consuls-General made another call on the Khedive and suggested to him that he would do well to step down and out voluntarily before he was deposed and his successor appointed, he merely referred the gentlemen to the Sultan.

Senator BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, is evidently displeased with the route selected for the Darien ship canal, as he has fished out a theory that for European Powers to unite in building and controlling such a work across the Isthmus would be in violation of the MONROE doctrine. In accordance with this notion he has offered in the Senate a joint resolution declaring that the construction and operation of the proposed canal by foreign Governments will be regarded by the United States as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward this Republic.

A negro named JONES, who was executed at Tarboro, N. C., for the brutal murder of a fellow-being, had his departure from this vale of perspiration arranged in a manner that must have excited deep envy among his colored friends who were not going to be hanged. The Sheriff took the condemned man in an open wagon to the place of execution accompanied by the Edgecome Guards, and a negro fire company in red shirts acting as escort. JONES was facetious on the way, and, when not joking and laughing with the Sheriff, he was talking religion and expressing confidence in going direct to Heaven. Then he "drank wine in remembrance of his brethren in CHRIST, shook hands all around," and was then allowed to drop into eternity.

Mayor HARRISON may have private and particular reasons for the faith he expresses in the gentle and sweet disposition of the Chicago Communists when he says he believes that but for the passage of the Militia bill it would have been easy to dissuade the Socialist military companies from carrying arms on their Fourth-of-July parade; certainly nobody else has "reason to believe" anything of the sort. The fierce, vindictive, inflammatory speeches which are made at Socialist meetings, and the aspect the Socialists have worn of sullen and obstinate defiance of the laws and of hatred toward all existing social forms and conditions have not led the community in general to expect anything in the nature of moderation at their hands. If they would have foregone the bearing of arms without the militia, there is all the more reason why they should forego the luxury of fooling with guns now that the law has been passed,—that is, providing they are the law-abiding, agreeable citizens Mayor HARRISON considers them. If they are not, then there is all the more need of the law and its rigid enforcement.

The Boston *Advertiser*, as a spokesman for the New England gold clique, delivers itself of the following taunt:

"There will not only be no silver legislation during the present session, but no bill changing the coinage laws will be sent to the President to be vetoed. The only sorry hearts that love silver too well, but vainly, on the Republican side, are now inclosed in the office of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Deserted in its ferocious campaign for more white dollars by its former leader, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, it has been beating the air—and only the air—with its loud complaints for the past three weeks. All to no purpose. The products of the valuable mines in Leadville, owned by Chicago capitalists, must go upon the market for a year to come at bullion rates. It is sad, but it cannot be helped."

We advise the Boston *Advertiser* and the people whom it represents in this business to laugh while they can. If there is to be no "silver legislation" at the present session, it is simply because there has been no proper opportunity for any legislation except the Democratic partisan schemes for which the extra session was called. THE TRIBUNE has not urged any prolongation of the extra session for the purpose of improving the laws governing silver, but the conduct of the goldites who govern the Senate Finance Committee, first, in refusing to report the WARNER bill after it had passed the House, and, secondly, in smothering the Trade-Dollar bill which was demanded by every consideration of justice, places the silver question in a position that will secure prompt and decisive action early in the next regular session. We are not informed, and not very much concerned, as to what the Cincinnati *Commercial* will say then, but we are perfectly well convinced that one of the results of the regular session will be to place the "white dollar" in every way upon an equal footing with the "yellow dollar" in this country; then "the only sorry hearts" will be found among a small class of New York and New England Shylocks, whose utterly selfish purpose will deprive them of the sympathy that would otherwise be extended to them in their discomfiture and defeat.

The President's course in reference to the patent back-action trap set by Artful Dodger THURMAN will be such as to afford that accomplished strategist very little satisfaction. The joint caucus has decided upon the passage of two bills,—first a bill providing for all judicial expenses except those of the Marshals, whose compensation is to be provided for in, second, a bill appropriating $600,000 for the pay of Marshals, with the condition that these officials shall take no part in elections under penalty of a fine of $5,000 for every violation of this act. That is to say, the courts will be allowed to go on, but there shall be no officers to serve judicial processes or execute judicial decrees unless these officers refrain from executing a law of the United States relating to elections. It is a matter of course that the President will veto the latter bill, and in the event of the refusal of the Democrats to provide for the Marshals before adjourning he will direct their attention to the omission, and when they have gone home it will be with the proud consciousness of having paralyzed one finger on one hand of an arm of the Government, whereas they threatened to annihilate the whole body.

MR. THURMAN AS "THE ARTFUL DODGER."

Mr. THURMAN has been the pivotal point of the extra session of Congress. His Presidential candidature was one of the main considerations for the partisan action of the last Congress which necessitated the calling of the extra session. It was intended that the organization of both the House and Senate should be favorable to his ambition. The House programme failed in the defeat of BLACKBURN for Speaker and the election of RANDALL, who is a TILDEN man. But THURMAN was more successful in the Senate, where he made himself President *pro tem.*, and carried out the old-time spoils doctrine in a fashion to satisfy the most adamantine of the rock-rooted and mountain-buttressed Democracy. It was THURMAN, also, that devised and inaugurated the starvation and "last-ditch" programme which was so eagerly adopted by the extremists like BLACKBURN, CHALMERS, McMAHON, SPRINGER, and the like, and obedience to which was enforced by the caucus lash. The success of this programme was based upon an assumed lack of backbone in the President, whom it was erroneously supposed the threat of starvation, with a menace of attacking his title in the background, would bring to terms. But the vertebræ discovered in the White House necessitated a back-down, and Mr. THURMAN has been put to his metal to invent expedients for retreating from the original revolutionary purpose. For the past six weeks he has been making speeches with the double design of getting out of the scrape for which he was chiefly responsible, and at the same time retaining the good will and confidence of the Confederate Brigadiers and the whole line of "last-ditchers." Mr. THURMAN's double-barreled efforts in the caucus and in the Senate Chamber have been the most marvelous specimens of contradictory, incoherent, and meaningless harangues on record. If he has not disgusted both the extremists and the conservatives of his party, then the Democrats are either the most amiable or the most obtuse creatures in politics.

The crowning effort in Mr. THURMAN's trimming career, however, is the proposition to separate the appropriations for the pay of United States Marshals from the remainder of the judicial expenses, and, after providing for the maintenance of the United States Courts without restriction, pass a bill containing the allowance for Marshals along with the restrictions as to the Election law which called out the President's veto. There is only one more ridiculous proposition that it would have been possible for Mr. THURMAN to suggest, viz.: To appropriate in a separate bill for the pay of United States Court janitors, and make such appropriation condititional upon a nullification of the Election law. There would be a certain sublimity of folly about that which Mr. THURMAN's half-hearted scheme about the Marshals does not attain; the janitors might then appeal to the country against the discrimination and injustice of the Democratic party, and an issue would be made entirely worthy of THURMAN and his following. As it is, THURMAN wants the sins of the President visited upon the United States Marshals. Because HAYES would not approve any of the Democratic measures for repealing or nullifying the Election laws, the Marshals of the United States Courts must work without pay or the mandates of these courts must go unexecuted. As an illustration of a *non sequitur*, this project is richly absurd, and could only have been improved by the selection of the janitors, instead of the Marshals, as the objects of Democratic revenge.

By this new suggestion Mr. THURMAN has fairly earned the title of "The Artful Dodger," if there was any previous doubt as to his claim to that distinction. The Democrats were afraid to carry out the starvation policy, and well they might be; indeed, Mr. THURMAN, who is credited with the invention of that policy, was one of the first to advise that it be abandoned. Yet this designing but timorous old demagogue wants to maintain the semblance of courage by starving out a few subordinates because the President will not accede to the Democratic demand for the destruction of the Election law. Was there ever anything more ridiculous and puerile in the conduct of National legislation? From the dizzy hight of State Sovereignty, where the Democrats proclaimed in stentorian tones the alternative of abandoning National authority over National elections or starving out the Government, these scheming politicians, under the leadership of Mr. THURMAN, have crawled down to *terra firma* and there pipe out that they will make the Marshals of the Courts suffer any way! A contest involving an essential principle of Government has dwindled down to the dimensions of a paltry annoyance. The latest proclamation of the Democratic caucus bears about the same relation to the boast at the beginning of the session which the sound of a penny whistle does to that of a tuba or trombone; Mr. THURMAN is still a blower, but he toots so mildly that even his own party must remark the loss of wind.

The trimming and pettifogging of the Democratic managers in Washington can scarcely fail to excite the disgust of the entire country. Had the Democrats proceeded with their original design, they could at least have claimed the courage of their convictions and exacted such respect as is usually extended to such an exhibition, however misguided. When they discovered that they were running counter to public sentiment, the principles of a free and representative Government demanded that they should completely abandon their scheme and submit the issue to a vote of the people. The purpose is to expunge the Election law from the statute-books. The Democrats have not now, and have not had at any time, the constitutional majority to accomplish this in spite of the Executive veto on behalf of the people, who do not want the National Election law expunged or nullified. The Democrats are apparently afraid to go to the people squarely on this issue, which would be the proper course for them to pursue, and have resorted to a number of weak expedients to evade the final test. But the pettifogging has now been carried so far that the American people have become ashamed of the intellectual weakness, as well as suspicious of the partisan purposes, of the Democrats under Mr. THURMAN's leadership.

THE BENEFICENCE OF OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Even at the risk of offending the Socialists, and especially the eight-hour philosophers, who protest against the exportation of American surplus productions to Europe, we must call attention to a new branch of business which is forced to yield to American competition. The English millers are finding that they can no longer command their flour market. They are the purchasers of American wheat, which they manufacture into flour direct, or use it mixed with British wheat. Now it is found that American flour can be sold in England at rates which render British milling of American grain no longer profitable. The cost of transportation of flour to England is 10 per cent less than that of wheat. The proportion of wheat to the flour produced from it is nearly as four to three,—the large difference being adverse to the foreign miller. As it is cheaper, therefore, to grind the wheat in this country and send the flour instead of the grain, the American ground flour can be sold so much less than the flour made of it in England.

There are two or three items of expense which lead up to the success of this competition. There have been recently introduced into the flour trade bags which weigh but one-half pound, with the capacity of 100 pounds of flour, this being a handsome saving in freight. Another item is that there is a strong demand in Western Europe for bran and other mill offal, for feeding cattle. This commodity has been commanding relatively high prices, which have been enjoyed by the British millers, the bulkiness of the bran and the consequent high cost of transportation preventing its importation into England from this country. The British millers have, therefore, been making a profit on the bran, which helped out the business of making flour from American wheat. But even this advantage of the British miller is now overcome. American millers have adopted a process—now in operation in Chicago—by which bran is compressed into cakes, occupying not more than one-sixth the space occupied by the original bulk, and can therefore be shipped at the same rate as corn, weight for weight. It is not supposed that this process of compression involves any serious cost, and the probability is, therefore, that bran will henceforth be added to the list of our exports.

If these circumstances be as stated, and they shall be maintained, there will be a serious revolution in our trade of grain exports. So soon as American-made flour can be sold cheaper in England than British flour made from American wheat, then, instead of exporting wheat in bulk, wheat will be sent forward in the form of flour; and, in addition, we will forward the bran, for which there will of necessity be a large market. Should this revolution in the grain trade take place as anticipated, and as all the circumstances seem to indicate, then the milling industry in this country will receive a large addition to its business, as will also some other trades.

In the eight-hour platform published in this paper on Sunday last the export trade of the United States was denounced as a wrong against labor. It was represented that every dollar's worth of American products exported to Europe was that much taken from the earnings of European laborers, and was therefore an unjustifiable assault upon the European family of labor. In order to prevent this supposed interference with labor in other countries the reduction of production in this country was demanded, and as a preliminary step the productive labor must be reduced from ten to eight hours per day. The argument is that we are too happy; that we have too much bread and meat to eat, and too many clothes to wear; and if we only produced enough to meet our actual wants, and never had a bushel of wheat or of corn to sell, nor a box of shoes, or a side of leather, or a bale of cotton, or gallon of petroleum, or yard of cloth, more than was indispensably necessary for our own use, then we would attain the perfection of human happiness, and would not interfere with anybody in any other country. That was the argument of the eight-hour platform, which, as we have said, denounced our export trade as an act of inhumanity. In what we have said concerning the probable destruction of so much of the British milling business as consists of grinding American wheats by the export of American-made flour, it is possible that the Eight-Hour League will discover another crime against humanity and another blow at British labor.

The annual importation into Great Britain of articles of food increases largely. This is due to the fact that, without bread from without, the native supply would be so far deficient that the price of bread would place that article beyond the reach of the majority of the people. The result has been that the United States is now supplying Great Britain with food at such prices that the consumption of bread has not only increased in the aggregate, but also *per capita*; which means that more people now eat bread than formerly, and that each man eats more bread than he did before bread became cheap.

We export to Europe cotton to the value of $200,000,000 annually. This, instead of being an interference with the labor of Great Britain or of any other country, has furnished the labor of various countries with employment, and furnished those countries with not only cheap cloths for wear, but the material on which to carry their largest industry. In this way, by our surplus production of breadstuffs, meats, cheese, and other provisions, and by the surplus production of cotton, we have for years and are now furnishing the labor of Europe with the materials of labor, and the largest branch of employment, but are also furnishing them with an abundance of good food at prices which places it within the reach of the poorest family.

Suppose that for a single year the food crops of the United States should prove a failure, what would be the condition of the laboring population of England? Is it forgotten that, when the export of cotton was interrupted by our War, the greatest sufferers were the operatives of England and in Europe, and that cotton cloth advanced from 5 to 75 cents a square yard, and became an unattainable luxury to the majority of mankind? Yet the Eight-Hour League denounce the exportation of these surplus productions as an inhuman warfare on labor.

We export annually about 300,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil to Europe and other parts of the world. It is possible, nay, it is very certain, that the export of this cheap and superior American product to other countries has interfered seriously, if not disastrously, with the labor of making candles and candlesticks, and according to the Eight-Hour League should be abandoned, and the production of petroleum be limited to the exact quantity of oil needed for home consumption; in fact, the flow of the wells and the use of the pumps should be reduced from their present time to eight hours, or six, three, two, or even one hour a day, so as to have no surplus, so that the candle and candlestick makers of Europe may resume their industry.

In answer to all this eight-hour absurdity it is only necessary to say that human happiness, contentment, and comfort consists in being able to possess and enjoy the greatest abundance of everything that exists or can be produced. In the proportion that our wants are met with an abundance, we have wealth; in the proportion that we cannot obtain what we need, we are poor. The United States are rich in their vast abundance, and in making the people of other lands participants in this abundance we share our wealth with them, enlarging their happiness and bettering their condition in the exact proportion that we relieve them from the pinching wants of a condition of scarcity by a liberal share of our abundance, from our surplus productions. The man who proposes to limit production and prohibit exportation proposes to reduce mankind to dear bread, scarcity of food, and hopeless starvation and want.

THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES.

The cable dispatches of the past two or three days indicate that the land troubles in Ireland are reaching a serious crisis. It was even stated in Parliament on Monday last that the Deputy Inspector-General of the Constabulary had been sent to the west of Ireland to consult with the local magistrates and police constabulary and report what additional police are required to insure protection to all persons in the exercise of their legal rights, that large reinforcements have been sent into those districts, and that in the event of any outrage the expense of sending the police will be levied upon the district.

The agrarian war between the Irish tenants and the absentee English landlords, who grind them down to the dust through the agents and the bailiffs, is nothing new, and it will probably continue in greater or less degree so long as the present unjust system continues; but there are special causes for the present agitation, and they are to be found in the failure of the last oat and potato crops, the poor prospects of the present year's sowing, and the cheap price of food, owing to the excessive American importations of grain and cattle and all kinds of agricultural produce. In England and Scotland it is stated that large reductions in rents have been made. In some parts of the latter country farms have been let at rates 50 per cent lower than heretofore, but in Ireland no reduction has been made that brings any relief to the farmer. A London letter in the New York *Herald*, dated June 11, gives several significant indications of the approaching storm. The Roman Catholic priests of the Deanery of Tralee recently held a meeting, and in one of their resolutions ask the following pertinent question: "The English markets are as near or nearer to French, Belgian, or Dutch producers than to us, while steam navigation has brought the vast continent of America, with its free lands and light taxation, within eight days' sail of our shores. How will it be possible for our tenant farmers, overburdened with excessive rents, heavy taxation, and high farm wages, to compete successfully with their higher favored foreign competitors?" Recently the agent of the Trinity College estate went to collect his rents, and in each case the tenant only offered half the amount, declaring his inability to pay any more. On the 8th inst. a meeting of discontented tenants took place in County Mayo, one of the districts where the police have been sent, which is thus described:

"It took place at Westport, in County Mayo, on Sunday afternoon, and from 4,000 to 5,000 men attended from the neighboring districts, although it rained heavily. 'They marched in procession five deep, with a band and with banners displayed, and green boughs and sashes in profusion. The banners bore such inscriptions as "The land for the people," "Down with jobbing landlords," "Serfs no longer," and "Ireland for the Irish."' The object of the meeting was the furtherance of the anti-rent agitation, but the speakers, among whom was Mr. DAVITT, described as an "ex-Fenian prisoner," while taking rent as the text of their addresses, allowed themselves a pretty wide range. With regard to the land question the views expressed were rather emphatic than distinct. Mr. PARNELL proposed a resolution affirming the desirableness of a readjustment of the land tenure 'based upon the principle that the occupier of the land shall be the owner thereof.' The resolution also affirmed that a readjustment of this principle would prevent the "further confiscation of tenants' property by unscrupulous landlords and secure to the people of Ireland the natural right to the soil of their country.' Fixity of tenure was the great requisite of good and safe agriculture pointed out by all the speakers. Mr. O'SULLIVAN recommended the farmers to offer fair rents, and if these were rejected to pay no rent at all. For the doctrine 'The land for the people and the people for the land,' he told them they should be ready to lay down their lives, preferring to die on the battle-field rather than in the ditch. These sentiments were rapturously applauded."

It is evident that there can be no satisfactory settlement until the lands which were taken from the people in the time of CROMWELL are restored to the present occupants. So long as they are held by absentee landlords, who through bailiffs and agents administer their trusts by absolute force, demanding rents which take away from the tenants everything but the most squalid living, and turning them out upon the highway when they are unable to raise enough to pay the exactions, this agitation will continue. The landlords may have power enough to put down the farmers; but this can only have the effect to drive the best class of them to our shores, leaving behind a starved and desperate class who will resort to every means of revenge known to the night-patrollers and secret organizations. If the English landlords were wise, they would see that the land question in Ireland is rapidly reaching that point where some settlement must be made, unless they are willing to precipitate the Irish farming class into universal ruin. The latter are now in about as desperate a condition as the Egyptian fellahs. The very last farthing is squeezed out of them, and they are compelled to live in a condition of wretched poverty, barely raising enough for their own subsistence beyond what is taken from them by the rapacious landlords. After they have put down the tenantry by force, what then? They have not removed the cause of trouble. It will still be impossible for the tenantry to live, and one of two things must occur. Either the unfortunate island must be depopulated, or its unhappy occupants will rise in desperation and fight to the bloody end. The question of liberty or slavery is coming to be involved in the land agitation of Ireland.

WHITELAW REID'S IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

Mr. WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York *Tribune*, on the 19th inst. spoke a little piece seven columns and a half of agate long, at the banquet of the Ohio Editorial Association in Cincinnati, in which he gave his ideas of what the newspaper of the future should be. We have patiently and perseveringly waded through Mr. REID's wilderness of words, and, as the result, are convinced, first, that Mr. REID has not yet mastered the real duties of his own profession, and second, that it would be suicidal to shape THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in his ideal mold.

There was much in his discourse that was practical, and some of it very sound. So much of it as was based upon the statistics furnished by the ledgers in the counting-room and the colossal improvements made during the past few years in the press-room was well enough, and we have no fault to find with his suggestions as to the best manner of obtaining news, though as compared with some of the other New York papers it is evident that Mr. REID has not yet put his suggestions into practical effect on his own paper. As to the manner of printing and circulating the newspaper and collecting the news, Mr. REID has much to offer that is sensible, but as to the manner of editing the paper, spreading the news before his readers and commenting upon it, we must differ from him *in toto*. Mr. REID says:

"A moderately industrious man might spend his lifetime reading the authorities on which MOTLEY constructed the 'History of the Dutch Republic,' yet who—speaking of intelligent people in the mass, not of individual investigators—who cares for the authorities? Who wants anything but MOTLEY? The greatest of recent narrative successes has been GREEN's 'Short History of the English People.' Why shall not the most enterprising journal of the next decade be that which shall still employ colossal capital to gather all the news, and then crown and fructify its expenditures by having a staff of GREENS and FROUDES to tell it? The *Saturday Review* called MACAULAY the father of picturesque reporters. It is in getting such reporters that the ultimate success of the wisest and most munificent newspaper enterprise must display itself in the next decade. Nor do I mean that it is only reporting on a grand scale that is to be thus ennobled,—reporting a great battle, a revolution, a pageant that fixes the eye of the world. The genius that enriched the dramatic story of the death of CHARLES II., or the 'Peace of Ryswick,' never showed itself to greater advantage than in that famous third chapter, wherein by a thousand subtle touches and the use of a myriad trifling incidents, like those that now lie under every reporter's eye, there was reproduced a picture of past age more minute, more comprehensive, more vivid, and we may even say more interesting, than any newspaper has given us of our own."

It is safe to predict that the newspaper of the future will never be what Mr. REID so deftly pictures, and that the manager who undertakes the job will swiftly precipitate himself into financial ruin. The work accomplished by FROUDE, GREEN, MACAULAY, and other geniuses of that stamp, was the work of years, sometimes of a lifetime. It was work done in the library, month in and month out, not in the editorial-room between the time other people go to bed and midnight. In the accomplishment of their work they had the benefit of books and manuscripts, and time to study them. They worked at their leisure, and had time to review and polish their work. They did not write on current events of which the causes even may be obscure and the results must be estimated at a moment's glance. They had the event before them already narrated by various spectators. They had every possible version of the causes and could weigh them thoughtfully, and if the results were not already within their grasp they were in a position to reach them without difficulty. The causes of the event which happens to-day may not be known for weeks; the results may not be apparent for months; and so the editor must draw conclusions without premises, and his judgment must often be faulty. Men like MACAULAY, FROUDE, and GREEN must have time as the first element of success, and time does not exist on a newspaper. They must have certain conditions already at hand which are never at hand on a newspaper. Essays like those of MACAULAY are not written between midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, and for this reason MACAULAY, FROUDE, and others of that stamp would have made the worst editors in the world. There are not wanting daily newspaper proprietors who have employed geniuses to write for them at high salaries, but had to get rid of them because the geniuses always fancied they were at work upon a monthly magazine and rarely had their comments finished until the event had faded out of popular remembrance. The very best work done upon any newspaper in the world, which involves comments upon news appearing in the same issue, will be full of faults, and the chief fault in a newspaper conducted by Mr. REID's ideal editors would be that the comments would not appear at all the next day, though some weeks afterward, when the event was utterly forgotten, a very brilliant essay might turn up. The best that can be done on a daily paper is to make brief comment on the following day. The London *Times* employs high-priced men, not geniuses, to write its leaders, and gives them twenty-four hours, but even then it frequently has to make corrections and acknowledge its predictions are false. The deficiency in this respect is made up in this country, and also in England and Germany, by a class of journals on which the finest talent is employed and writers with ample leisure make up the very class of articles which Mr. REID purposes to have his geniuses write, on the daily paper. These journals are monthlies or fortnightlies, like the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *International*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Cotemporary*, the *Saturday Review*, and others familiar to our readers. These journals are never printed in haste, and the writers have what appears to the workers on a daily paper ages of time, and yet errors appear even in these journals, and, to get judgments that approach anything like infallibility, readers fall back upon the quarterlies. The tests of journalism laid down by Mr. REID are as impossible of attainment as it would be for Mr. REID to fly without wings. The ideal newspaper which he describes will not be seen in his generation or any other, until the conditions of time can be changed. So long as news comes at midnight and the comments must be written before press-time, or even on the following day, Mr. REID's geniuses will be without employment on daily newspapers, and their brilliant daily essays will remain unwritten. The nearest they will ever get to the rush and push of a great daily will be the fortnightly or monthly, and this is exactly as it should be, since none of the readers of a daily newspaper would have time to read their effusions, and very few would have the disposition. If Mr. REID really believes his suggestions are practical, we are a little surprised that he does not carry them out on the New York *Tribune*, and let us have a glimpse of what his ideal paper would be. There is no lack of material from which to choose. For sufficient remuneration he could undoubtedly make up a staff composed of such writers as RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Mr. LONGFELLOW, Mr. HOLMES, Senators EDMUNDS and BLAINE, BOB INGERSOLL, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Mr. BANCROFT, and others, and give them instructions to prepare and comment upon the news for each day's *Tribune*. If the New York *Tribune* were not as comical as the London *Punch*, we should be ready to acknowledge we are mistaken. As it is, we are led to the sad conviction that Mr. REID himself, who requires seven columns and a half of agate to tell such men as Mr. HALSTEAD and RICHARD SMITH what a newspaper ought to be, has not himself learned some of the foundation principles of journalism.

The determination of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee to hold the next State Convention on the 23d of July—that being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party in that State—is a proper thing to do, and must meet with the cordial approval of the leading Republicans in Badgerdom. They propose to assemble a delegate convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices to be supported at the general election in November, and afterwards hold a monster mass meeting in the Capitol Park to suitably commemorate the silver wedding of the party. The Republicans of Wisconsin were among the first to organize in opposition to the policy of the slave propagandists of the South, and they soon mustered under their banner a large proportion of the honest and patriotic men of all the old political parties. The old Whig party had just made its last fight under the disastrous lead of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and being completely routed and demoralized it was disbanded, leaving the Democratic party, the tool of the slave oligarchy, in full possession of the Government, and ready and willing to accede to any and all demands that the South might make upon it to spread and strengthen their peculiar institution. The Territory of Wisconsin was organized under Democratic auspices in 1836, and all the machinery of its Government bore that trade-mark when she was admitted into the Union as a State in 1848, and the people had the benefit of two Democratic Governors, DEWEY and BARSTOW. The Republicans gained their first victory in 1856, two years after the party was created, by the election of COLES BASHFORD as Governor over "BILL" BARSTOW, who attempted to count himself in by "supplemental" returns, and since that time that party has carried the State at every election, with one exception, by majorities varying from 500 to 20,000. The one exception occurred in the tidal-wave year of 1873, when WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, one of the weakest men ever offered to the people for their suffrages, was chosen over Gen. WASHBURN, one of the ablest and best Governors the State has ever had. But such unaccountable freaks will sometimes seize upon communities. Many of the men who participated in that memorable meeting a quarter of a century ago are still living, and will no doubt take part in celebrating the anniversary of that grand event on the 23d of next month. Many others who were prominent in the party then and afterwards are beyond the reach of any mortal summons, and their places are already occupied by others. Of the Governors, BASHFORD, RANDALL, and HARVEY are dead; SALOMON is practicing law in New York; and FAIRCHILD is Consul-General in Paris. WASHBURN, after twice narrowly escaping an election to the United States Senate, is running the largest flouring-mill in the world, and LEWIS is quietly living on his farm near Columbus. CARL SCHURZ, the present accomplished Secretary of the Interior, was twice nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin,—once he accepted, but was defeated at the polls, and the second nomination he declined. He married in Watertown, and resided in Milwaukee until the breaking out of the Rebellion, and greatly endeared himself to the Republicans by his masterly speeches in defense of their principles. He is expected to be present at Madison on the 23d of July and participate in the exercises.

The Democratic party of Wisconsin seems to be considerably torn up in regard to the adoption of a financial policy for the future. As a mere matter of form, they will be required to nominate candidates for State officers this fall from Governor down, and of course there must be a platform of principles enunciated for the nominees to stand upon. Democratic platforms generally deal in abstractions and in denunciations of the policy of the Republican party, but the previous action of that party in Wisconsin has made the question of the currency a very difficult one to handle, and how to dispose of it is what is bothering the Bourbon leaders and manipulators at the present moment. At the last State Convention a soft-money platform was adopted, with the hope of catching the Greenback vote, and all the hard-money theories of the party were abandoned and repudiated with the vain hope of achieving a temporary success. Their concessions to the fiatists proved to be barren of any practical results, the Greenbackers adhered to their own ticket, and the Democrats were beaten out of sight at the polls, as they deserved to be. Now they are in trouble about the selection of candidates. Some of the best men in the party are not infected with the inflation epidemic, and insist that the party shall take a stand on the currency question in accordance with the former practices and traditions of the organization in its purer and better days. Others insist that the only hope of the party's success at the polls is through an alliance with the Greenback lunatics. The honest-money faction point to the disastrous experiment that was made by the Fond du Lac Convention two years ago, when a soft platform and a softer candidate were both rejected by the people, and they say that they prefer to be defeated this year in an honest, stand-up fight and not upon false pretenses. In the meantime, the Republicans are disseminating sound views upon the money question, are united and harmonious, and are preparing to sweep the State again this fall as usual.

J. BRISBEN WALKER has retired from the editorship of the new Washington *Republic*. It is presumed the *Republic* will retire from existence at the same time. Mr. WALKER attempted the difficult feat of supporting JOHN SHERMAN on a fiat platform, and naturally failed.

The Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, United States Minister to Austria, is at home in Des Moines for a few weeks. Some Iowa people still believe that he is to be the successor of Mr. McCRARY as Secretary of War.

The country editors who have been all winter defending the legislative junketers have now gone off for a summer junket themselves.

Mr. LEON CHOTTEAU has just returned from San Francisco. At first the Chamber of Commerce of that city passed resolutions against his scheme, but subsequently appointed a Committee of five, who after deeper consideration passed the following resolution:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 13th day of June, 1879, after the explanation given by Mr. LEON CHOTTEAU, understand that the only question now pending between the Governments of France and the United States is "whether it is necessary to ameliorate the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and how two accomplish this object," therefore, the Committee after being better informed, have

Resolved, That it will study thoroughly the question of a reciprocity treaty with France, without preconceived prejudice or bias, and that it will only have in view the best interests of California and of our whole country.

The Vicksburg *Herald*—a valiant newspaper of the right kind—has had a libel suit of some importance decided in its favor. It said some time after the Kemper County massacre that Miss CHISOLM, who had only a slight wound in the arm, probably died from malpractice. The doctor who attended her sued the *Herald* for $25,000 damages, and obtained a verdict for $500 in the lower court. The *Herald* carried the matter up, and had the verdict reversed in the Supreme Court. The precedent is a valuable one for newspaper men and doctors.

There is a terrible newspaper war in Iowa between the Des Moines *Register* on one side and the Keokuk *Gate City* and Davenport *Gazette* on the other. The two latter charge the *Register* with corruption, and especially with having been bribed by the railroads to oppose the nomination of Judge BECK as Supreme Judge. The *Register* declares all the charges infamously false, and demands a bill of particulars and proof, or a retraction, all of which the other fellow declines.

Next to the Federal Army, the Federal Judiciary is the best defender of the National honor. It is not surprising that the Democrats, having failed to destroy the first, should seek to starve the second.

Gov. CULLOM is said to be preparing another letter for application to President HAYES' spinal column. There seems to be no immediate need of tonics in that quarter.

To EDWARD PAYSON WESTON—"Come back. All will be forgotten and forgiven."

PERSONALS.

Kentucky whisky goes faster than Kentucky horses.

Sara Bernhardt, the great French actress, has four children.

Bad news for Thomas Ewing! Mr. Moody is going to labor in Ohio.

The present warm weather is doubtless the result of the hot races.

Hanlan will patriotically leave England for Canada on Dominion Day, July 1.

The war is probably over. We see that Mr. Lamar has gone to Mississippi.

Mr. Tilden is not going to Colorado after all. His boom is too feeble to travel.

The horsemen from Kentucky are convinced that the mare makes the money go.

The St. Louis thermometer appears to be as big a liar as the St. Louis directory man.

New York had better employ the Boston police force to work up all its murder cases.

It is astonishing that David Davis has not tried his soothing sirup on Senator Conkling.

The Kentucky turfmen are convinced that Mollie McCarthy is just as wicked as Mollie Maguire.

What will Sunday-school picnics do now for protection? The Bohemian Sharpshooters are locked up in jail.

The Bohemian Sharpshooters must not be kept long in jail. They will get out of practice, and forget how to shoot.

A proper recognition of the doctrine of State rights would be benefical to the interests of the "moonshiners" in the South.

The Grant movement has come to a standstill. It is not at all likely that Grant's arrival will be welcomed by a Grant boom.

Persons who have any consideration for Mr. David Davis' comfort will not ask him to boom much during the warm weather.

Elliott, the prize-fighter, is a policeman at Coney Island; and he will doubtless do his clubbing in a truly beautiful and scientific manner.

It will go hard with that negro. He not only killed Mrs. Hull, but he has upset the favorite theories of the New York detective force.

The Baltimore *American* says that "No Ohio man will accept the position of Prince Imperial." The Ohio man prefers the Presidency.

Jeff Davis might, perhaps, become a United States Senator; but we infer from the Okolona *States* that he is altogether too sweet and holy.

An exchange says "Canada has an electrical girl. Touch her, and you receive a shock as from a powerful battery." We dare say she was invented by Mr. Edison.

Perhaps there is something to commend in the zeal with which the New York detectives follow the wrong clew. The parties who are guilty, at any rate, will commend it.

John Swinton is to have charge of the New York *Sun* during Mr. Dana's absence, and we shall accordingly expect to see that paper nominate Denny Kearney for President.

The Prince of Wales is fond of Paris, and with the Princess he has been staying for a few days at the Hotel Bristol, his favorite stopping-place in the French Capital. Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria has been with them, and he is supposed to be still a suitor for the hand of the youngest sister of the Prince, the Princess Beatrice.

The relationship of Secretary Sherman, Senator Blaine, and Don Cameron, and Gen. Ewing is given as follows: John Sherman's brother, William Tecumseh, married Thomas Ewing's sister, and Donald Cameron married a daughter of Judge Sherman, brother of John and Tecumseh. Mr. Blaine's mother is a Gillespie, and the Gillespies are related to the Ewings.

Charles Sumner greatly admired Edmund Burke, and Mr. E. P. Whipple says that probably he never received a compliment he prized more than the remark of Lord Milton, eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, as they were looking at a portrait of Burke by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Wentworth House. "It seems to me, Mr. Sumner," said Lord Milton, "that in this position, and in this light, there is a marked resemblance between your countenance and that of Burke."

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 25.—The late Judge A. J. Gallagher was buried from the First Methodist Church this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. There were fifteen hundred people present, and the Rev. Father Crissy officiated. The business houses closed at 1 o'clock. The pall-bearers were Gen. Oglesby, Judge Smith of Champaign, Capt. J. S. Post, ex-Mayors Frank Priest, A. T. Hill, and J. J. Peddicord. The funeral cortege was headed by the Decatur Band, followed by eight veterans of the Mexican war, Col. Forman of Vandalia, thirty-eight veterans of the late War, the Decatur Guards, members of the Macon County Bar, and officers of the various courts and relatives and friends in carriages. At the grave three volleys were fired by soldiers.

This morning the members of the Bar met in open court, and adopted resolutions of condolence, which were ordered spread upon the records. Feeling and interesting memorial remarks were delivered by Judge Smith, Gov. Oglesby, and Lawyers Wolfe, of Champaign, and Bunn, Buckingham, Nelson, Malone, and Post, of Decatur.

MASONIC.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 24.—The Masonic fraternity of this and surrounding cities celebrated St. John's Day to-day in a grand picnic at Fort Knox, a point above the city, reached by river. The procession in the morning, headed by a band, was a very creditable display. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock, after which the Rev. Thomas R. Austin, D. D., a Thirty-third Degree Mason, delivered an address. Vincennes Lodge No. 1 is the oldest in the State, and one of the pioneers of the West. It was chartered in 1807 by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Its original charter, yellow with age, and now hanging upon its walls, is quite a curiosity.

SPORTING.

The Top Notch of Turf Enjoyment Reached in Chicago.

A Day's Racing that Has Never Been Surpassed and Rarely Equaled.

More than Seven Thousand People Got Excited Over the Great Sport.

The Garden City Cup the Grandest Race of the Year.

Mollie McCarthy, the California Long-Distance Mare, the Winner.

A Pot of Money Changed Hands, and the Kentucky Crowd Got Left.

The Favorite-Backers Badly Punished in Three Out of the Four Races.

Chicago, Providence, Buffalo, and Troy Successful in the League Games.

O'Leary and Crossland Started on Their Tramp of Seventy-five Hours.

THE TURF.

A GREAT RACE.

Over 7,000 people, by far the largest crowd that ever witnessed a running-race in this city, visited the Jockey Club course yesterday afternoon, and were treated to as fine sport in the way of racing as was ever seen in this or any other country. This is not the verdict of THE TRIBUNE alone, but also that of numerous gentlemen who have followed the turf all their lives, and know whereof they speak.

The crowd began coming at an early hour, a steady stream of vehicles and pedestrians pouring through the gate from 12:30 until 2:30 o'clock, and when the first race was called the scene was a brilliant one, the Club-House balconies being resplendent with brilliant toilets, and the grand-stand filled with a mass of humanity which swayed and surged in a vain endeavor to find seating room.

IT WAS A BIG CROWD,

and no mistake, and as Col. Conley, to whom the success of the meeting is due, surveyed it, he smiled serenely and seemed happy.

Of course the great event of the day was the Garden City Cup, and it proved to be what turfmen had predicted, the most brilliant event in Western turf history. The starters were twelve in number, and every one of them had a brilliant record, obtained in hard-fought contests in all parts of the land. California's pride, Mollie McCarthy, was to measure strides with the pick of Kentucky, seven or eight in number. Of these,

JANET WAS CONSIDERED THE BEST,

and so well did the Kentuckians think of her prowess that they bet their money like the proverbial sailor in a state of intoxication. It was "$500 for first choice, and Janet sold," at the pool-rooms the night before, and the cry was resumed yesterday at the track. Some idea of the betting may be gained from the statement of a man well posted in such matters, who said last night that not less than $200,000 changed hands on the race. The Kentuckians fell and fell heavily. They could not believe that the mare they had seen make such a poor showing at Louisville last year had it in her to defeat any of the numerous cracks from the Blue-Grass State that were to start against her yesterday. "See her hind legs wobble," said one enthusiastic backer of Janet, as the California mare was taking her preliminary canter before the race began, and going in the peculiar style for which she is noted. Yes, they wabbled, sure enough, but, after the race was over, it was the other party's legs that were shaky.

THE CALIFORNIANS PLAYED THEIR CARDS WELL.

Coming here with a great reputation, Mollie McCarthy was likely to be a strong favorite in her race. This would not do; and before she had been at the track ten days there were stories afloat regarding the unsoundness of her legs, the cramps that had attacked her, and various other ailments, all calculated to detract somewhat from her merits as a racehorse. As a consequence, she sold for little or nothing in the pools. Money was wagered freely. The Californians held all the tickets on McCarthy, and when she went under the wire a winner yesterday, her owner, "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, was $20,000 richer than before the start. It was a glorious victory, both in fame and cash, and more than made up for the reverse sustained at Louisville last summer.

A SELLING RACE

was the first event on the cards, and the expectations of a rattling contest from such well-known good ones at the distance as Egypt, Matagorda, Pomeroy, Checkmate, and Kilburn were not disappointed. Some time was spent in getting them away, owing to the fractiousness of Pomeroy, who persisted in coming down the stretch crab-fashion. He was finally got into line with the rest, and the drum tapped to a beautiful send-off. No one could distinguish the leader, owing to the struggling mass of jockeys and horses, as they came down the stretch, but by the time the stand was reached Bennett had shoved his nose in front, and was flying along like a scared dog, being pressed on all sides by the others, Nettie King being second, Eckers third, and Matagorda fourth. At the turn Bennett still led, but Matagorda had disposed of Eckers and run into third place. These positions were unchanged until between the half and three-quarter poles, when Checkmate and Egypt ran through the ruck and began to show prominently in front. Around the lower turn Bennett fell away beaten, and Pomeroy, who had been running in the middle of the lot, came into third place. Down the homestretch the race was all between Checkmate and Egypt, with Pomeroy a close third, but, at the distance stand, the last named fell back, and the leaders had a terrible struggle home for victory. It was jump-and-jump until just as the wire was reached, when Kelso gave Checkmate a final lift and landed him winner by a nose in 1:58¼.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB COURSE, June 25.—Selling race; purse, $300. Horse to sell for $1,500, to carry proper weight; to sell for $1,000, allowed five pounds; to sell for $750, allowed seven pounds; to sell for $500, allowed ten pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over the price at which he was entered to go to the Club and second horse equally. Mile and one-eighth:

J. T. Williams' br. g. Checkmate, 4 years, by Planet—Full Cry; 102 lbs ....Kelso 1
G. B. Morris' ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet—Lady Barry; 111 lbs ....Booth 2
G. H. Rice's ch. m. Matagorda, 5 years, by Glengarry—Master Morgan; 102 lbs....Shelton 3
William Mulkey's b. g. Pomeroy, 4 years, by Planet—Vandalia; 97 lbs ....Stovall 4
D. McDaniels' ch. g. Bennett, 4 years, by Harry Bassett—Bet Arlington; 97 lbs....Harvey 5
C. Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, aged, by Ringmaster—Ontario; 105 lbs....Harris 6
D. McDaniels' br. f. Lillian, 3 years, by Harry Bassett—Wombat; 85 lbs....Hennessey 7
Brien & Spencer's ch. g. Sam Eckers, 3 years, by Harry O'Fallon—Marco; 85 lbs....Allen 8
A. B. Watts' ch. f. Nettie King, 3 years, by Barney Williams—Fanny King; 82 lbs....Lucas 9
Bessie Mason's b. c. Joe Rowett, 3 years, by imp. Intruder—Mammona; 95 lbs ....dr.

Time—1:58½.

THE CUP.

The next event was the great one of the day,—the Garden City Cup,—in which a round dozen of the best horses in the country were to compete for honors and big money. They came out promptly, and after a preliminary gallop were ready for the work before them.

THE START

was made by Col. Johnson at the three-quarter pole, and, notwithstanding that the field was a very large one, it was as good as could have been wished. A shout went up from the crowd as soon as it was seen that they were off, but as they came around the lower turn in a body it was impossible to see what was in the lead. For the first 150 yards the lot ran well together, there being no daylight between any of them except Janitor, who got away last, and for a short time was two lengths behind the balance of the field. At the end of the first furlong the Murphy stable began to show its hand. Edinburg, who is very speedy, had been put in the race to make the pace for his stable companion, Dave Moore, pushing to the front and taking a strong lead. As they thundered down the home-stretch and past the stand, a hoarse cheer went up for the white-nosed fellow in the lead, and all eyes were eagerly strained to catch the positions of the favorites. Right behind Edinburg was Charley Howard, the fast son of Lexington and the famous Canary Bird. At his heels came the California filly Clara D. (named after a Chicago lady), and close to her, and well bunched, were the balance of the field. They went around the first turn, the first quarter having been run in twenty-seven seconds, and, as they did so, there were several rapid but unimportant changes in the positions of those in the main body of the field. Thus far neither Janet nor Mollie McCarthy had shown at all prominently, and their backers were anxiously looking for a demonstration from them.

MOLLIE WAS IN FIFTH PLACE,

just in the rear of Dave Moore, and at her neck was Kentucky's best race-mare, Janet. Down the back-stretch Edinburg continued to lead, and Howard was after him hot and heavy. The latter soon shut up like a jackknife, having evidently been suddenly attacked with cramps, or some internal trouble which necessitated his immediate abandonment of horse-racing, as he fell back through the others, and at the lower turn was bringing up the rear. It was at this point that the Californians began to do business. Clara D. who had been going along very quietly, suddenly shot out of the crowd and ran into second position, Dave Moore following her closely, and Gov. Neptune alonside of him. These four turned into the home-stretch in the order named, about a length separating each of them, and fifteen feet away was the balance of the field, every horse moving freely. In the front rank of the rear lot, and next to the pole, was the California crack, Mollie McCarthy, and still at her neck was Janet, the hope of Kentucky. As they flew by the stand, people noticed that Feakes

BESTRODE MOLLIE WITH A CONFIDENT AIR,

and that the little mare was going well within herself. Just then Gov. Neptune ran into third place, and went along so strongly that many considered him a dangerous horse in the race. By the time the first turn was reached, Edinburg was forced to abandon the job he had undertaken—that of setting the pace, and began to tire. Clara D. who was next to him, concluded to try the speed tactics herself, and was sent to the front in great style, a cheer going up as she sailed by Edinburg. In the meantime Mollie McCarthy had disposed of Gov. Neptune for third place, and, when she saw Clara D. in the lead, quickly pulled out of the ruck and followed suit. The little mare left Edinburg behind in no time, and after a short chase overhauled Clara D. just as the latter reached the half-mile pole. With

THE TWO CALIFORNIANS IN THE LEAD

things began to look squally for Kentucky. The stable companions stayed together only long enough to see that they had the race in hand, and then Mollie went on to win it. She set out at the long, raking stride that has so often carried her to victory, and Clara D., having successfully accomplished the task assigned her, fell back. Solicitor, Janet, and Gov. Neptune now started in to give Mollie a three-cornered race and see if they could not beat her home. By the time the lower turn was reached they were right with her, but Feakes, as if to put the race out of dispute at once, let go of the mare's head, and in a few jumps she was three lengths ahead. Feakes then took her carefully in hand, and she came to the wire, under a strong pull and going very easily, three lengths in advance of Dave Moore, who was a length in front of Solicitor; Janet a good fourth.

THEN THE CHEERING BEGAN,

and continued unabated as the pert-looking little mare was stopped and cantered back to the judges' stand. Feakes was weighed, and then, jumping on Mollie's back again, without saddle, he rode under the wire from which depended the rich silken purse containing the $1,500 added money, and amid the wildest kind of cheering took it down, smiling cheerfully from ear to ear. Once on the ground, he was surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic admirers, who endeavored to shake hands with the hero of the day. But Feakes was in no shape to receive their salutations. The silken purse was still in his hands, and he glanced anxiously around for Mr. Martin, Mollie's trainer, and when that gentleman came up handed over the plunder. The whiskered Californian plunged it deep into one of the pockets of his capacious trousers and strode silently away, smiling almost audibly. Indeed, the smiling was all on the California side of the house, and the enthusiastic admirers of Kentucky bred stock, who had been backing their opinions at the rate of two to one over the field, looked glum enough. Amid more cheering the mare was led out of the gate and back to her stable, and the great race of the day was over.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—The Garden City Cup, for all ages; $50 entrance, pay or play; $1,500 added; $200 to second, $100 to third. Dash of two miles and a quarter:

E. J. Baldwin's b. m. Mollie McCarthy, 6 years, by Mundy—Hennie Farrow; 115 lbs...Feakes 1
Murphy and Nutter's b. c. Dave Moore, 4 years, by Longfellow—Slipper; 110 lbs.....Spillman 2
L. P. Tarlton, Jr.'s b. c. Solicitor, 4 years, by Enquirer—Sally; 110 lbs.....Murphy 3
J. A. Grinstead's b. m. Janet, 6 years, by Lightning—Kelpie; 115 lbs ....Walker 4
George W. Bowen & Co.'s ch. f. Cammie F., 4 years, by Glenelg—Cordelia; 107 lbs....Kelso 5
A. Buford's ch. c. McHenry, 4 years, by Enquirer—Ontario; 110 lbs....Robinson 6
Isaac Staples' ch. c. Gov. Neptune, 4 years, by Brown Dick—Electra; 110 lbs ....Britton 7
E. J. Baldwin's b. f. Clara D., 4 years, by Glenelg—The Nun; 107 lbs ....Edwards 8
Henry Schwartz's b. c. Lottery, 4 years, by Mundy—Virginia; 110 lbs ....Barrett 9
James Murphy's b. h. Edinburg, 5 years, by Longfellow—Lexington; 115 lbs ....Booth 10
W. B. Harriman's ch. h. Janitor, 6 years, by Jack Malone—Jessamine; 118 lbs; ...Rhodes 11
L. Hart's b. h. Charley Howard, aged, by Lexington—Canary Bird; 188 lbs. ...McClellan 12

TIME.

First quarter	0:27
Half mile	0:53½
Mile	1:47½
One and a quarter miles	2:15
One and a half miles	2:40¼
One and three-quarter miles	3:10
Two miles	3:36
The Race	4:02

THE WINNER.

Mollie McCarthy is a bay mare, 6 years old, by Munday, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. She is about fifteen hands two inches high; has a pretty star in forehead, with a narrow strip of white extending down the nostril. She has the Lexington jaw and Balrownie ears; is very deep through the chest, and ribbed back to suit the most fastidious; has great length from the point of hip to the whirlbone, and legs ornamented with nothing but well-developed muscles, which are distributed in the most approved manner. Both hind feet are white,—so that her trainer may the sooner discover when they become soiled with the least bit of dirt. She has a pleasing countenance and general appearance,—so much so that one is not satisfied without taking just one more look before he turns away. When moving in a slow exercising gallop she jumps very short, and has a peculiar way of going not common to many good race-horses; but, when called on to extend herself, she is the "longest mare of her length" that can be seen for many a day. Throughout all her fine form she shows the thoroughbred blood, which has come down to her uncontaminated since the days of the Pharaohs.

A HANDICAP, DASH OF A MILE,

for all ages, was the second event, and an extraordinarily large field of starters presented themselves, there being no less than twelve of them, the lot including such good ones as Goodnight, Lady Darcy, Pomeroy, Matagorda, King Faro, Classmate, and Athelstone, the first named selling favorite, with Lady Darcy as second choice. There were all kinds of horses with all kinds of weights in the race, and, as the track was in good shape, sharp work was looked for. Among the unobserved ones in the crowd was a trim-looking and saucy-looking 3-year-old by Billet, out of the famous old mare Experience Oaks, that won so many notable victories in 1871 and 1872, among them being several events of importance in the East. Her son that ran yesterday had but eighty-five pounds on his back, but for all this he was not mentioned in the pools. There was a long delay in starting them, but finally the drum was tapped to a good send-off. To describe the race is a short job, as the lot ran well together and bunched until well into the stretch, when Bonnie Oaks came through with a rush, and won by two lengths in the fast time of 1:43¼.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Handicap, purse $300, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third. One mile.

S. Powers & Son's b. c. Bonnie Oaks, 3 years, by Billet—Experience Oaks; 85 lbs....Allen 1
Brien & Spencer's br. g. Capt. Fred Rice, 4 years, by Rebel—Riga Davenport, 95 lbs ....Douglas 2
Isaac Staples' b. c. Athelstone, 3 years, by John Morgan—Tribulation; 95 lbs....J. Kelly 3
G. H. Rice's ch. m. Matagorda, 5 years, by Glengarry—Mattie Morgan; 105 lbs....Shelton 4
A. Buford's b. c. Goodnight, 3 years, by Enquirer—Lizzie G.; 95 lbs....Booth 5
G. B. Morris' ch. c. Frank Short, 3 years, by Glen Athol—Belle Brandon; 90 lbs....Shauer 6
J. A. Grinstead's ch. f., 3 years, by War Dance—Sue Dougherty; 85 lbs....Ballard 7
A. Smith's gr. m. Lady Darcy, 5 years, by Thunder—Castaway; 100 lbs....Barrett 8
Wiley Buckle's b. f. Molly Lee, 4 years, by Billet—Bill Alexander; 92 lbs....Brown. 9
R. L. Harper's br. g. Tom Grundy, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington—Mollie Fisher; 95 lbs....Pascall 10
W. A. Dunn's br. m. Wah O'Naisa, 5 years, by Plowman—Adele; 98 lbs....Stovall 11
L. Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., aged, by War Dance—Alexandra; 100 lbs....Lewis 12
A Brandt's b. g. Lamartine, 4 years, by Lever—Shelah; 97 lbs....Burke 13
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Dell, 3 years, by Lexington—Lurline; 75 lbs....Harvey 14

Time—1:43¼.

THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY

was a dash for a mile and a half, for all ages, and the starters were Lucifer, who was a strong favorite in the betting; W. L. Mintzer, Jim Bell, and Wah-ta-wah. The start was a nice one, and for a mile the four ran well together, Lucifer a length in advance of Mintzer and Jim Bell, the other entry behind them. As they came into the home-stretch for the final struggle, Mintzer was brought forward with a rush, and although Lucifer received the whip, and took it gamely, he faltered as the wire was reached, Mintzer beating him by half a length, and Jim Bell by a nose.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Extra race; purse, $250; $50 to second. One and one-half miles:

G. B. Morris' b. h. W. L. Mintzer, 5 years, by Glenelg—Crownlet; 115 lbs....Harris 1
James Davis' ch. c. Jim Bell, 4 years, by John Morgan—Mollie Jones; 110 lbs....Hoy 2
Wm. Mulkey's br. h. Lucifer, 5 years, by Leamington—Lady Motley; 115 lbs....Atkinson 3
W. A. Dennis' b. m. Wah-ta-Wah, 6 years, by Breckenridge—Adele; 115 lbs....Edwards 4

Time—2:41¼.

FOR TO-DAY

there are four races. The first is the Allerton Stakes for all ages, $50 entrance, half forfeit, $700 added, mile-heats, with the following starters: Bill Bass, Essliah, Checkmate, Glenmore, Blossom, and the famous Californian, Mark L.

The second race is a handicap purse of $300 for all ages, one and one-half miles, with the following-named to start: Kilburn, 100 lbs.; Rarus, 100 lbs.; Aunt Winnie, 90 lbs.; Frank Sharp, 90 lbs.; Janitor, 95 lbs.; Barnstring, 80 lbs.; Ella Rowett, 107 lbs.; War Onaisa, 92 lbs.; American, 80 lbs.; and Clemmie G., 95 lbs.

The third event is a purse for all ages, three-fourths of a mile, with the following fifteen named to start: Goodnight, Vapor, Annie Lewis, Bosworth, Pomeroy, Dell, Lady D'Arcey, Fred Rist, Zeta, Monopoly, Mollie Lee, Garbriel, Belle of Springfield, Mollie Merril, and Judge Leonard.

The fourth race is for an extra purse, selling handicap, with the usual conditions, with the following contestants: Egypt, 111 pounds; Rosella, 87; Tom Grundy, 102; Sam Ecker, 85; Classmate, 102; Omega, 87.

THE BROWN WAGON.

Among the many vehicles at the track yesterday none were more conspicuous for elegance and excellence of construction than the road wagons and buggies made by Mr. Thomas H. Brown, of the Novelty Carriage Works, whose sulkies and track wagons have obtained a world-wide popularity. Splan, Mace, and all the prominent drivers will use nothing but the Brown sulky, on account of their lightness, strength, and durability.

TRACK TALK.

The total value of the Garden City Cup was $3,300.

Loesch's Band is the best ever seen at a Chicago race-meeting.

The Californians will run Raven in the two-mile dash Saturday.

The Californians were jubilant last night, and held a kind of champagne festival after reaching town.

Joe Rowett, the colt that was entered in the Derby by a little girl,—Bessie Mason, of Lincoln, Neb.,—left for home yesterday morning.

Feskes, who rode Mollie McCarthy yesterday, came on from New York to take the mount. Barrett, who rode Lottery, is also an Eastern jockey.

Capt. Moore, of Crab Orchard, Ky., who bred Hennie Farrow, the dam of Mollie McCarthy, was at the track yesterday and witnessed the victory of his pet. Nobody in Chicago was happier than the Captain last night.

The judges yesterday were Lieut.-Gen. Phil Sheridan, U. S. A.; Gen. J. F. Robinson, Jr., Kentucky; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Tennessee; and Capt. William Cottrill, Mobile, Ala. The timers were E. D. Lawrence, Kentucky; J. Smith, Cincinnati; and Phil Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pool-selling on to-day's races was lively last night, the choices being as follows: Allerton Stakes—Mark L., $200; Bill Bass, $110; Glenmore, $85; Essilah, $35; Blossom, $35. Handicap, one and a half miles—Ella Rowett, $40; field, $75. Purse for all ages, three-fourths of a mile—Goodnight, $50; Lady Darcy, $40; Fred Rice, $25; Gabriel, $25; Zeta, $25; Monopoly, $16; Pomeroy, $15; Annie Lewis, $10; Dell, $10; Mollie Merrill, $10; field, $25.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—Good day and track. Five thousand spectators.

The first race, 2:34 class, $800 in four purses; nine starters.

SUMMARY.

Red Line	3	1	1	1
Lucy	1	6	2	3
Little Hannah	2	2	7	5
Banner Boy	6	8	4	2
Kate Hall	4	3	5	6
Billy Yeanzel	7	4	6	4
Parana	5	5	3	7
Hero	8	7	8	8
Judge Hawes	dis.			

Time—2:28; 2:26¼; 2:2½; 2:27¼.

Second race, 2:28 class, purses the same as the first; six entries, five starters. Lucille the favorite.

SUMMARY.

Lucille	1	1	0	1
Mazo-Manie	3	5	0	2
Dolly	4	4	0	3
Wolford Z.	2	2	4	5
John H.	5	3	5	4

Time—2:26½; 2:26; 2:27½; 2:26¼.

For the 2:40 class to-morrow there are sixteen entries, for the 2:30 race thirteen, and for the pacers eight. Much interest centres in the latter, the field being a large one for the class, and embracing some of the most noted pacers in the country.

Rarus trotted two heats for a special purse of $2,500 against time, on a half-mile track. Time, 2:22¼; 2:20.

LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—The meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Club, which commences at Louisville July 8, promises to be one of more interest than any ever before held in Kentucky. It is the intention of the management to do for the trotting interests what Col. Clark and the Jockey Club have done for the thoroughbred interests. There is much enthusiasm manifested throughout the entire State, and there is a rumor afloat of a green young one that will astonish the trotting world and furnish a bone of contention for Bonner and Vanderbilt.

CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, June 25.—At Charter Oak Park to-day, the race for the 2:22 class was won by Capt. Emmons, Sheridan second, Amy distanced. Time, 2:20¼, 2:23¾, 2:23, 2:27, 2:31¼. Amy won the first and second heats.

HOPEFUL.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 25.—At the race-track to-day, Hopeful trotted three heats in 2:23¾, 2:19¾, 2:23¾.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—The first meeting of the Detroit Jockey Club, to be held here July 1, 2, 3, and 4, bids fair to be a very successful one. Entrances for the stake races are all well filled, and many purse horses have already arrived. Prominent horses from Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee stables, as well as Martin's and Baldwin's Pacific stables, are entered. Also a majority of the prominent horses now at Chicago will participate.

THE TRIGGER.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 25.—A shooting match of unusual skill took place here to-day between Lieut. John T. Staff and Thomas Sibley, each to have twenty-five shots at trapped birds, eighty feet distance. Sibley killed twenty-two, Staff seventeen; purse $100. This was followed by an exhibition by G. A. School, of this city, who has recently won many high prizes at the sportsmen's tournaments in St. Louis and Louisville. He was to shoot 100 glass balls in twenty minutes, and performed the extraordinary feat of shooting 101 glass balls in ten minutes and thirty-five seconds, loading his own guns, two in number. This record beats Bogardus' best by thirty seconds. He also broke thirty balls out of thirty-two shots in two and one-half minutes. He is rapidly acquiring a national reputation.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—The game to-day between the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs was lost by the former Club through fielding errors in the second, third, and fourth innings. The visitors hit Will White's pitching for nine bases and earned only one run, but nine misplays in the field gave Chicago five more, and made a recovery of the game practically impossible. So that, while appearances indicate that White was badly punished, the fact is that, had he been supported, three hits, two safe and one sacrifice, in the last inning, which were made by J. White, Kelly (for three bases), and Dickerson, would have redeemed the game. Chicago played without a single error for seven innings, and then broke badly. The Club will play an exhibition game with the Stars, of this city, in Indianapolis to-morrow. Following is

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	R	B	T	P	A	E
Flint, c.	1	2	2	4	1	0
Peters, s. s.	1	1	3	2	3	0
Williamson, 3 b.	0	1	1	2	1	0
Anson, 1 b	3	1	1	11	0	1
Shaffer, r. f.	1	3	3	3	0	1
Quest, 2 b	0	0	0	3	7	2
Larkin, p.	0	0	0	1	2	0
Gore, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hankinson, l. f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	9	11	27	14	4
Cincinnati.						
Hotaling, c. f.	0	2	2	2	0	1
Barnes, s. s.	0	0	0	2	5	2
White, J., r. f.	1	2	2	2	0	0
Kelly, c.	1	1	3	3	2	0
Dickerson, l. f.	0	0	0	1	0	2
Gerhardt, 2 b.	0	0	0	4	5	1
Foley, 3 b	1	2	3	3	0	0
White, W., p.	0	0	0	0	3	1
McVey, 1 b.	0	0	0	10	0	1
Total	3	7	10	27	15	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 4.
Bases on called balls—Hankinson, 1.
Double plays—Quest and Anson, 1; Flint and Anson, 1; Barnes, Gerhardt, and McVey, 1.
Struck out—W. White, 1; McVey, 1; Williamson, 2.
Wild pitches—W. White, 1; Larkin, 1.
Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Flint, none.
Two-base hits—Foley, 1.
Three-base hits—Kelly, 1; Peters, 1.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
Umpire—McLean, of Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25.—The second Providence-Boston game to-day attracted 800 spectators, and the Bostons gave one of the poorest exhibitions of the national game, both at the bat and in the field, yet scored against them. Foley held the pitcher's position, and was batted for fourteen single and eighteen total hits, while Ward proved a tough customer for Boston, who obtained the lead by three single hits and a powerful drive for a home run by Jones over the left-field fence. Providence, as usual, lost the toss, and Boston opened the run-getting in the third inning, Foley taking first on balls, second and third on a passed ball and wild pitch, and scoring on Jones' home run. In the six succeeding innings only two of the Bostons reached first base, O'Rourke reaching third on two miserable throws by Brown in the fourth. There were only two errors in the fielding record of the Grays during the game. In the fourth inning for Providence, York and Hague counted on two two-basers, called balls, and a fumbled grounder by Morrill, York's run being earned. The sixth inning was the crowning triump for the Grays, nine men going to bat, seven reaching first base, and five scoring on two single hits, a two-baser, and glaring fielding errors of Houck and Burdock on grounders inside the diamond, the Reds betraying utter demoralization.

In the seventh, Ward and Mathews secured tallies on wild throwing of Houck and Morrill, and wild pitching, which completed the run-getting, the score standing 9 to 2.

The Bostons made fourteen errors, including called balls and wild pitches. Rain fell at frequent intervals during the game, the turf and ball being soaking wet, but the home nine squeezed the leather with admirable skill. George Wright performed some masterly fielding at short, and Hines at centre field. Houck accomplished a neat double play on a line catch and force-out at second, unassisted, in the third inning. Hague surprised everybody by leading the batting record. McGeary made a handsome running fly-catch in the fourth inning, which created considerable enthusiasm. Bob Ferguson gave excellent satisfaction as umpire.

BUFFALO DEFEATS CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Light hitting and fine fielding marked the second contest between the Buffalos and Clevelands. The best playing for the home club was done by Walker, Force, and Crowley, and among the visitors by Glasscock, Eden, and Kennedy. McCormick and Galvin pitched very effectively. The Buffalos scored their run in the first, on a two-bagger by Crowley, Force's sacrifice to Glasscock, and Phillips' failure to hold Allen's assist off Eggler's grounder. Two earned runs were gained in the sixth on hits by Fulmer and Hornung, Walker getting his first after forcing Richardson out on third. The Clevelands did not get a man to third base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Total bases—Buffalo, 11; Cleveland, 7.
Errors—Buffalo, 1; Cleveland, 7.
Earned runs—Buffalo, 2.
Two-base hits—Crowley, Richardson.
Sacrifice hit—Force.
First base on balls—McGonigle, Eggler.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Struck out—Buffalo, 5.
Balls called—On Galvin, 67; on McCormick, 125.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 11; off McCormick, 20.
Double plays—Allen and Glasscock; Glasscock and Phillips.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 1.
Time—One hour and fifty-one minutes.
Umpire—Gillian.

TROY DEFEATS SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 25.—The Stars presented their full nine, including Decker, their new catcher, late of the St. Louis Browns, in the game to-day, but Bradley's pitching and the home team's batting was too much for them. Had it not been for the errors of Doescher and Reilly, they would have again been Chicagoed. Six base hits gave the Troys two earned runs, Carpenter's error giving the other three. The audience numbered only 400.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Troy, 2.
Two-base hits—Brouthers, 1.
Base hits—Troy, 12; Star, 4.
Total errors—Troy, 5; Star, 3.
First base on errors—Troy, 1; Star, 2.
Struck out—Troy, 1; Star, 2.
Balls called—On Bradley, 55; on McCormick, 46.
Strikes called—Off Bradley, 9; off McCormick, 7.
Double plays—Mansell and Brouthers; Caskins, Hawkes, Brouthers, Farrell, and Carpenter.
Passed balls—Reilly, 1; Decker, 1.
Time—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Daniels.

OTHER GAMES.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 25.—New Bedford, 4; Springfield, 2.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.—Utica, 3; National, 1. Championship.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE O'LEARY-CROSSLAND WALK.

The O'Leary-Crossland international seventy-five hour walking match, for $5,000 a side, began last evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Exposition Building, where some 2,000 people were present to see the start. Both men came upon the track in good condition, and, with a firm determination to win, they started at the usual fast gait in which first miles are made. O'Leary was the first to get into the ten-minute stride, and was also the first to leave the track, which he did at the end of the eleventh mile for ten minutes, and at the end of the twelfth mile for thirty-two minutes. Crossland kept the track, and was still at work at midnight. Both were walking then. The race promises to be a good one. The judges in charge, as well as the other employes, are as follows:

J. St. Clair Cleveland, Capt. Blake, referees; P. Odlin, J. C. Stuart, timekeepers; R. Langan, F. White, judges for O'Leary; W. R. Sutherland, William Gavin, judges for Crossland; William Meyer, scorer for Crossland; James Roy, scorer for O'Leary.

There are two sets of men who run the affair, and they may be depended upon to see fair play.

The score up to 11:45 o'clock was as follows:

O'LEARY. Miles.		CROSSLAND. Miles.	
1	9:45	1	9:05
2	10:20	2	9:55
3	10:25	3	10:00
4	10:50	4	10:05
5	11:05	5	10:10
6	10:50	6	10:50
7	11:30	7	10:55
8	12:30	8	11:00
9	14:30	9	11:15
10	11:50	10	11:55
11	22:10	11	11:50
12	42:30	12	11:20
13	15:00	13	11:50
		14	11:40
		15	12:00
		16	12:10
		17	12:30
		18	12:30

Crossland's first five miles....49:15
Crossland's first ten miles....1:45:10
Crossland's first fifteen miles....2:42:50
O'Leary's first five miles....52:40
O'Leary's first ten miles....1:53:10
11:45 p. m.

FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—At 2 this morning, at Olatt's Hall, Exilda LaChapelle and Fanny Edwards completed the task of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours. Both were apparently as fresh as when they started, and both continued walking, with the intention of making 4,000 quarters.

ANOTHER FEAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—At Platt's Hall this evening John Armstrong, of this city, completed the task of walking half a mile each quarter hour for twenty hours each day for thirty days.

AMUSEMENTS

AIMEE.

The Aimee troupe, at Haverly's, gave "Les Cloches de Corneville" last night. This work is outside of the usual repertoire of the organization, being much above the standard of the ordinary opera bouffe; and, as the company was selected with a view solely to efficiency in the production of the Offenbachian style of burletta, it is necessarily rather weak in its attempts at comic opera. In most respects, and particularly vocally, the piece has been much better done here in English.

Aimee, as *Serpolette*, failed to reach her usual standard of excellence. Her impersonation was respectable, and nothing more. Mlle. Gregorie was only fair as *Germaine*,—her voice, though sweet, not possessing sufficient power. Juteau is not as sure of his high notes as in the olden time, and, consequently, indulges freely in the falsetto,—that especial blemish of French vocalization. He endowed his *Grenicheux*, however, with more vivacity than has heretofore been given to the character. The *Marquis* was the musical success of the evening,—Jouard proving fully adequate to the requirements of his role. Duplan made only a mildly comical *Bailiff*. The most striking effect of the whole performance was, as in "Mme. Favart," produced by Mezieres. His *Gaspard* was a remarkable specimen of character-acting,—the make-up and facial expression being notably fine.

The troupe had better drop "Les Cloches de Corneville," as not suitable to the capabilities of most of its members. To-night it will revert to the type of work in which it really excels. For the first time here in many years will be presented Offenbach's exceedingly jolly "Brigands," in which Aimee will introduce a new song, "La Malaguena," by the author of the opera, and also the Spanish melody, "La Paloma." The latter has been received with great favor on former occasions.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

And now Bobby Newcomb says he'll star next season.

Clifton W. Tayleure will manage Mrs. Chanfrau next season.

Before many weeks John Sleeper Clark will return from England.

Byron's "Our Girls" has reached its fiftieth representation in London.

"La Petite Guerre" is the title of Meilhac and Halevy's latest comedy.

It is said that J. B. Polk will not be a member of the Union Square company next season.

Bronson Howard's "Truth" ("Hurricanes") reached its 120th night at the London Criterion.

The Dutch comedian Johnny Nichols died at New Orleans on the 9th. Soft ening of the brain was the trouble.

Kate Everleigh has recovered her health, thanks to the liberality of her manager, Uncle Samuel Colville.

James Albery has produced a new version of "Frou-Frou." It has been accepted at the London Haymarket.

Will H. Sands, Miss Emmie Wilmot, and Miss C. Weldman will travel with Joseph Murphy's "Kerry Gow" combination.

After the present season of opera at McVicker's "Engaged" will be produced. That will be one week from next Monday.

The Lord Mayor of London has courteously extended an invitation to the Comedie Francaise to be present at a banquet in their honor.

It is reported that "Our Boys," which has now been played some three years continuously in a London theatre, has netted $250,000 to the lessees.

For next season, at the Philadelphia Chestnut, George H. Griffiths, George Hoey, Frank B. Wilson, Charles Stanley, and Miss Alice Mansfield have been engaged.

Willie Holland, aged 16, an acrobat of Coup's circus, was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross the railroad-bridge at Schenectady, N. Y., on the night of the 16th.

Mr. Wills' striking dramatization of Hood's powerful poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram," has been revived in London by Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Irving's embodiment of mental agony is said to be wonderfully vivid.

According to the New York *Herald*, the next dramatic season at the Boston Museum will be inaugurated with a new five-act play by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, in which a novel and startling mechanical effect will be introduced. The name of the play is not given.

The income now derived from the capital of the Dramatic Artists' Association in Paris amounts to 102,400 francs, and it distributed during the past twelvemonth, in pensions and gifts to old, disabled, or needy members of the theatrical profession, 104,000 francs. This society allows 246 pensions—161 to men and 85 to women.

John P. Smith, William A. Mestayer, and James Barton are organizing a new burlesque company to take the road next season. They will produce "The Tourist's Travels in a Pullman Palace-Car." The company include William A. Mestayer, N. Leblanc, W. M. Bray, James Barton, Gus Bruno, Charles Weedman, Alfa Perry, and several other good artists.

It is stated by the Boston *Courier* that when Mrs. Agnes Booth was in St. Louis, and rather doubtful about "Engaged," she went to a clairvoyant, in company with Mrs. James Lewis and Miss Cowell, and, saying she was hesitating about doing something, the spirit of an Indian was brought up who told her to undertake what she was thinking of, and it would be the success of her life.

A statement is afloat to the effect that Charles Pope has been offered a lease of the Church of the Messiah, at Ninth and Olive streets, St. Louis, at $325 per month, for thirty years, on condition that he secures, by July 1, a guarantee subscription of $150,000 from responsible citizens, and is confident of his ability to fulfill the terms, and open the structure as a theatre early in the autumn. The house, when reconstructed, will seat 1,700 persons.

A skipping-rope dancer on the variety stage named Lottie Elliott went across the continent with the Victoria Loftus troupe, and on arriving in San Francisco was unable to collect $600 due her for salary. Frost and Davis, the managers, were to start with the company for Australia. Lottie got out a warrant for their detention, and the steamer was thoroughly searched, but they were not discovered. They had disguised themselves as coal-heavers, and were working at the coal-bunkers until the vessel got to sea.

The Church and Stage Guild, started by the Rev. Stewart Headlam, is now an established fact. A very interesting paper on the subject is published in the London *Era*, in which Mr. Headlam says: "One of the chief reasons which induced me to join with Miss Cole in helping to start this Guild was the hope that it might afford some means by which a few of us who are officers in the Church might make some reparation for the wrongs which our order has done to the stage. It is our business, you know, to witness to the sacredness of every calling which tends to the welfare of mankind in any of its various aspects."

Mary Anderson's mare, Maggie Logan, is the subject of comment. The Louisville *Post* says: "She (the mare) is over fifteen hands high, a rich dark bay in color, with three white points and a white snip. She is just 6 years old, and was bred by a Mr. Faut, of Warren County. Her sire was Hunter's Lexington, a famous thoroughbred, and her dam an Altoff mare. She is perfectly trained to every saddle gait, and last year was driven a mile to a buggy by a lady in 3:10. She has been shown against large entries at fairs twenty times, on nineteen occasions carried off the blue ribbon, and took the second premium the remaining one time. Miss Anderson and her mare when they appear together at Long Branch will create a sensation without doubt."

The following extraordinary appeal is said to have been made by Edwin Forrest upon the occasion of his benefit at Albany during the season of 1830-'31: "Mr. Forrest begs leave to impress upon the memory of his friends and the public this notorious fact that his benefit is fixed for Monday, 14th inst. He would likewise intimate to both Houses of the Legislature the propriety of deferring their debate on the 'Troy Bridge' and the 'Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt' until this event has transpired, as the ice is about cleared away, and will enable his Troy friends to cross the river by the horse-boat; and when 'imprisonment for debt' is abolished, there will be no need of his taking 'the benefit'; he therefore submits to their consideration the following: That both Houses adjourn on Monday next at the usual hour, to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening at the theatre. Mr. F. considers himself justified in devoting a small space to his 'brethren of the type,' and requesting them to distribute their sorts in his boxes, as nothing could be more grateful than to see full cases and a press on the occasion. He likewise trusts that the modesty of these appeals may be no impediment to his success, but rather be a flambeau to his merit; for, as Jack Falstaff says, 'every man must labor at his vocation.' On Monday evening, March 14, will be presented the grand melodrama (which has been some time in preparation) of 'Abaelino, the Great Bandit; or, The Bravo of Venice,' with a variety of songs and dances. Mr. Duffy (by request) will recite the 'Debates on the Troy Bridge,' rendered in verse by 'a gentleman of the Assembly,' and recited by him with great success." The receipts were $141.87.

WINTER WHEAT.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MUSCOUTAH, St. Clair Co., June 25.—We are now harvesting an excellent crop of fine, plump, heavy wheat. Weather is very fine. The self-binders give universal satisfaction. We shall have no further use for the tramp. Stacking and threshing are now the order of the day. Wheat is opening at about $1 per bushel. There is no reason for complaint. The consumer, as well as the producer, ought to be equally satisfied. There is no doubt that the last winter's snow crop is now giving us the best crop of winter wheat we have had for years.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LAMAR, Barton Co., June 25.—Wheat all cut. Saved in good shape. Crop much better than was expected. Grain good quality. Will average ten bushels to the acre. Oats not more than half a crop. Hay very short. If drought continues will have none. Corn better than I ever saw it at this season of the year.

WASHINGTON, Franklin Co., June 25.—Wheat nearly all in the shock. Threshing begun. Grain plump and choice. Oat crop short. Corn promises well.

COLUMBIA, Boone Co., June 25.—Wheat nearly all cut and being secured in good order. Quality good. Yield half an average crop. Drought has cut off oats fully one-half. Chinch bugs have injured the late-sown winter wheat. Also working on the corn. Pastures and hay very short.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Neosho Co., June 25.—Wheat all cut. Thin on the ground. Berry was never better. Shall have about two-thirds of a crop. Oats and flax short. Will have to be mown. Corn is good, but backward. Unless we have rain soon, will not amount to much.

GARDNER, Johnson Co., June 25.—Winter wheat over half cut. Well filled. Good crop. Oats, flax, and barley light. Timothy short. Corn better than ever. From three to six feet high. Plenty of rain. Ground clean. Wheat will all be in the shock soon.

THE EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—A long memorial relative to the late exodus of the blacks from the South was read on 'Change to-day. It was prepared in Greenville, Miss., and, while appearing to give the true inwardness of the cause of the emigration from the South, presents simply the Southern view of the case. It is clearly evident the loss of the blacks is keenly felt by the planters, and that they will now bend every effort to retain the negroes is equally certain. The memorial calls upon the North to assist in encouraging the colored people to stay in their Southern homes, and also requests all possible aid from the North in encouraging immigration South from the Eastern and other States. The memorialists believe much of the future prosperity of the country depends on retaining colored help and securing as much immigration as possible.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To cure constipation, biliousness, and the whole train of ailments resulting from derangement of bowels or liver, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. The action is mild and pleasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

Missisquoi Spring Water, which for nearly half a century has wrought such wondrous cures of kidney diseases, dyspepsia, and cancer, may be had of all druggists. For pamphlets address general office, MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, 33 Broad street, New York. None genuine without trade-mark of squaw, and label on bottle.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Will hold, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday an Important Hosiery Sale of 750 Dozen

Ladies' Hosiery.

This being a consigned lot, with positive instructions to close regardless of price, and in the shortest time possible, we shall offer them at such wonderfully low prices that will substantiate our oft-quoted remark that we are, and intend to be, THE LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES in our line of business. We subjoin a list of Hosiery on sale, with prices:

150 doz. Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and silk clocks, 20c pair.
100 doz. Ladies' Cardinal, navy and seal brown, full regular made, 25c pair.
75 doz. Ladies' Cardinal, navy and seal brown, full regular made and silk clocks, 36c pair.
100 doz. Ladies' Striped Hose, brown ground, full regular made, 29c pair.
100 doz. Ladies' Hair-Line Stripes, dark ground, full regular made, 33c pair.
25 doz. Out-Size Hose, full regular made, 25c pair.
200 doz. Miscellaneous Styles, 28c, 34c, 38c, 42c, 47c pair.

Should the lots not be disposed of by Saturday Night, we are authorized to sell balance on hand to the Trade.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NICKEL PLATING.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,

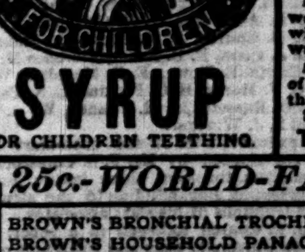
Cor. Ohio and Franklin-sts.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS under Dr. Isaac Adams, Jr., and others' processes. Patented. Are prepared to do Plating. BEWARE OF having work done by INFRINGERS.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING



SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

An Old, Renowned, AND Excellent Remedy FOR Children's Complaints.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c.
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Exceptional Bargains" IN Dress Goods.

All-Wool Twilled Debege,
Two cases, 36 in., only 37½c.

All-Wool Twilled Debege,
One case, fine and soft, in the new Creams, Browns, and Grays,
48 in., at 45c.

This quality is a great bargain at the price!

50 pcs. Lace Buntings
At 50c, usual price 65c.

Velvet Striped and Brocaded Grenadines
At $4 to close.
We ask attention to these Goods as reduced from $9 to $4.
Making them wonderfully cheap!

We offer also Extremely Good Values
At 15 cents.

65 pcs. Royal Cashmeres,
In the Newest Shades,
At 20 cents.

Two cases Lace Buntings,
Usually sold at 28 cents,
At 25 cents.

50 pcs. Striped Mohair,
Imported expressly for Traveling Costumes,
Fully worth 35 cts.

Three cases All-Wool Debege,
At 20 cents,
Of a quality never before offered at so low a figure.

In addition to the above

Great Bargains!

We open a New Line of

Fr. Organdies and Lawns!

In which are many Novelties in shade and pattern, and shall continue our Great Sale of

Fr. Momie Cloths

At 25 cents.

These goods sell very rapidly at these prices; and we would suggest immediate inspection and selection.

The above are but a few of the special attractions in our

Dress Goods Dept.

Customers will find all our Novelties, Cashmeres, Camel's Hair Cloths, &c., &c., at a great reduction from the prices of a few weeks since.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State-st.—Washington-st.

"SAPANULE."

Cure by Absorption.

"SAPANULE,"

The great External Lotion and Fluid Absorbent.
Nature's Remedy Applied by a Natural Method.

Used in Sponge or Foot Bath, it Immediately Relieves Pain and Soreness of Body and Limb from whatever cause. It also brings a refreshing coolness, and destroys offensive perspiration. It is the only Lotion offered to the public to be used through the Bath.

"SAPANULE" is a sure and specific Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Piles, Boils, Chilblains, Bunions, Corns, &c. Cures all Eruptive disorders of the Skin, leaving it smooth and soft. Soreness or Inflammation of Feet, from whatever cause, immediately relieved and permanently cured by using "SAPANULE" in Foot Baths.

"SAPANULE" contains nothing injurious to the most delicate organism, and can be used with perfect safety by all. Recommended by Physicians of all Schools, and by thousands who daily use it and find relief.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The proprietors will furnish over one thousand testimonials, if desired, from reliable persons who have used "SAPANULE," and like it.

Price, 50c and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Proprietors,
237 Broadway, N. Y.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE
of all the Real Estate of the
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 18, 1879, for any and all the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, including the bank building, Nos. 154, 156, and 158 Washington-st., all of which will be sold for the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Schedules and information will be furnished on application to A. H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.

VALEDICTORY.

The Finished Scholars Take Farewell of Their Alma Mater.

A Great Day for Those Whom the Professors Pronounce O. K.

Commencement Exercises at Lake Forest, Racine, and Evanston.

The Chicago University Graduates Bury the Hatchet.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Presbyterian stronghold in Lake Forest, the occasion being the annual collegiate Commencements. The early trains brought crowds of visitors, and the little city was overflowing with strange faces, white chokers, and bright dresses.

At 9:30 in the morning the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the University building. There were ten members present, and in the absence of the President the Rev. Arthur Mitchell was chosen to preside. The meeting opened with prayer.

The resignation of Mr. Edwin P. Morris as a Professor in the University was received and accepted.

The following was passed on motion or Mr. Amzi Benedict:

Resolved, In view of the resignation of Prof. E. P. Morris, that the Board regret that the condition of the finances of the institution, resulting from the disastrous fires of the past two years, and the changes made in the organization and control of the Academy, renders it necessary to accept Prof. Morris' resignation; and

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the scholarly habits and attainments of Prof. Morris, and to his fidelity and success as an instructor in mathematics and classics; and further

Resolved, That we cordially commend him to any institution as a Christian man of unusual candor, who will faithfully meet, to the best of his ability, any responsibilities which he may recognize as resting upon him.

The report of the President, Dr. D. S. Gregory, was read and adopted. For the first time in the history of the institution all the classes of the University in all departments have been under instruction. No special report could be made as to the Academy, as that institution has heretofore been practically independent of the University Faculty, although that condition of affairs has now ceased.

Prof. Wilson, the Principal of Ferry Hall, has been too engrossed to present a full report, but it may be said in general that the school is in a flourishing condition, and that the year has been a prosperous one. Considering the fact that it has been a year of organization, the work of the College has been quite as satisfactory as could have been anticipated, and the indications for the coming year are all favorable. The work in the Department of the Natural Sciences suffers greatly from the lack of suitable apparatus, specimens, and charts. The fund of $500 at command was expended in the purchase of apparatus and chemicals for the Laboratory, which may now be safely left to care for itself, as a charge is made for apparatus broke and chemicals used. The report closes with a request for $2,500 to be used in the purchase of apparatus, which may be kept up thereafter by an annual expenditure of from $100 to $200.

Prof. John H. Hewitt sent in the report of the Library, which was received and placed on file. The additions to the Library during the school year have been 690 volumes and 204 pamphlets. The present number of books is something over 4,000, in addition to 700 pamphlets. The report gives a history of the Library from its inception in 1875 on a subscription of $1,000 raised by the efforts of Mrs. C. B. Farwell, she giving half the sum. No books were lost in the fire of 1877 when the University building was totally destroyed. The whole number of volumes donated from the beginning is 1,207; pamphlets, 541. Various publishers in Chicago and the East have sent on copies of their publications. The cash receipts for the year were $178, the expenditures $116, leaving a cash balance on hand of $62. This is the first report of the progress of the Library ever presented.

Mr. Simon Reed, of Lake Forest, was elected to the Board to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of N. S. Bouton.

Prof. Albert R. Sabin was unanimously elected Professor of Latin in the University.

The Rev. H. M. Stanley was authorized to assist the Financial Secretary for the space of two months in the work of collecting the necessary subscriptions.

Some discussion followed as to the method of raising subscriptions, from which it appears that all the members of the Board have guaranteed to raise at least $1,000 each. So soon as the subscriptions paid in amount to $10,000, the work on the dormitory for the Academy will be begun.

The Board then adjourned to take part in the Commencement exercises at the church.

At the conclusion of this meeting the procession formed for the Commencement exercises. With Pound's orchestra in the van, followed by the students of the University and Academy, with the Faculty in the rear, they moved through the campus and along the winding street to the church, where they joined the young ladies from Ferry Hall. The building was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

The exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and music by the orchestra present. Miss Alice M. Carpenter, of Cedar Falls, Ia., the salutatorian elected by the class, then read an essay on the class motto, "Ad nostram potentiam," following out the idea of working to one's best ability. Miss Anna M. Campbell, of Fairfield, Ia., followed on "France, the Crucible of Theories," showing the different governments adopted by the fickle French, and ending with a Republic, which she patriotically believed to be the best model. Miss Ethel A. Erskine, of Racine, read an eulogy on "The Florentine Trio," sketching the lives of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. The subject of the essay of Miss Fannie Mann, of Guthrie, Ia., was "Spinsters," in which she showed the glorious deeds of notable old maids of history, and urged her classmates not to give way should they be left in the grand race for husbands. Miss Helen O. Root, of Riverside, on the subject of "Faith Crowned," spoke of success under difficulties. Miss Nannie J. Stanford, of Fort Hill, Ill., in an essay on "Life's Mosaics," believed that existence was a carefully-laid pavement; and Miss Hattie K. Tracy, of Sterling, Ill., speaking on "The Soul of Art," believed it to be God's idea of the beautiful in nature. The closing essay on the part of the young ladies was that of Miss Jessie M. Yost, of Centre Point, Ia., on the subject of "Beyond the Alps Lieth an Italy." On behalf of the University Harry Price Safford, of Painesville, O., spoke on "The Outlook of the Graduate," and Benjamin Fay Mills, of Cannon Falls, Minn., delivered an oration on "The Gospel for America."

The diplomas for the young ladies and the degrees of Bachelors of Arts were then conferred, the names of the graduates being embraced in the programme given above, the two young men having the honor of composing the first class graduates from the University.

At the conclusion of the exercises the entire party, still headed by the band, adjourned to the campus, where the Commencement collation was served by the ladies of Lake Forest under the oaks. After full justice had been done to the spread by Faculty, visitors, and undergraduates, all the toasts of the day were proposed and replied to, as follows: "The College and the Press," Dr. W. C. Gray, of the *Interior*; "Higher Education," Dr. George C. Noyes, Evanston; "Christianity in Education," Prof. Sterling, of the Wisconsin State University; "The Bible in Education," the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Chicago; "The Youth of the Northwest," J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac, Wis.; "Business Men of the Northwest," John Johnston, Milwaukee; "The Citizens of Lake Forest," C. B. Nelson, Hyde Park; "The Ladies of Lake Forest," the Rev. Glen Wood, Lake Forest.

The concluding exercises were held in the evening, when President Gregory held a reception for the new graduates and friends at Ferry Hall. The large building was thrown open, and was filled with guests from the telescope in the cupola to the piano in the parlor.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., June 25.—The Grammar-School at Racine College gave its exhibition this forenoon, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. The exercises consisted of declamations and orations delivered by the fifth form, or more advanced students. There were present Bishops McLaren, Talbot, Wells, and Robertson, who acted as a committee to judge of the excellencies of the efforts. The grammar-school-room, in Park Hall, was filled with students and friends. The young men did very well indeed in their oratorical contest, and gave evidence of much natural ability additional to the evident careful training they have received at the hands of the head master, G. R. McDowell, A. M.

The programme was as follows:

Oration—"Character of Louis XI. of France," W. C. DeWitt.
Declamation—"Catiline's Defiance," F. H. Luce.
Oration—"The Charm of Life: Novelty," L. C. Preston.
Oration—"Eureka," E. A. Merritt.
Declamation—"Northern Laborers," F. P. Hixon.
Oration—"Mental and Physical Training," S. E. P. Hord.
Oration—"America's Future," F. F. Brumbach.

When the oratorical exercises were finished, the Warden distributed the prizes, beginning with the first or lowest form, and so on up to the more advanced students. The following prizes were awarded:

First Form—First prize, Fred H. Griswold, Fish Creek, Wis.; second, L. J. Wyeth, Chicago, Ill.
Second Form—First prize, John L. Cruikshank, Hannibal, Mo.; second, J. Caldwell, Omaha, Neb.
Third Form—First prize, Selden L. McDowell, Chicago, Ill.; second, John W. Merriam, St. Paul, Minn.
Fourth Form—First prize, Arthur E. Foulkes, Terre Haute, Ind.; second, Charles H. Schultz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fifth Form—First prize, Harry D. Robinson, Racine, Wis.; second, Rollin N. Larrabee, Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Form—First prize, S. E. P. Hord, Indianapolis, Ind.; second, S. Hodges, Baltimore, Md.

The prizes for proficiency in the mathematical division of the Grammar-School were awarded as follows:

A Class—First prize, Norwood Fitch, Madison, Ind.; second, Frank P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis.
B Class—First prize, Christian J. Wolff, Chicago, Ill.; second, George B. Dodge, Denver, Col.
C Class—First prize, Charles A. Chandler, Knoxville, Ill.; second, John F. Hollingworth, Chicago, Ill.

The foregoing prizes consisted of very elegant books.

What are known as the Grammar-School medals were then distributed. Those for proficiency in classical studies went as follows:

Fifth form, H. D. Robinson, Racine, Wis., average, 9.84; fourth form, Arthur C. Foulkes, Terre Haute, Ind., average, 9.32.

The Grammar-School medals for proficiency in mathematics were as follows:

B class, C. J. Wolff, Chicago, average, 9.79; C class, C. A. Chandler, Knoxville, Ill., average, 9.60.

The Keene Medal was then presented. This medal goes to the best boy in conduct and studies from Wisconsin. This was taken by Jackson Kemper, of Nashotah, Wis., whose average was 9.58. The average of Harry D. Robinson, of Racine, was 26-100 higher, or 9.84, but as he was a day scholar his conduct could not be taken into account in the awarding of this prize.

The Clarkson Medal was awarded "to that boy who deserves best of the school," that is, who "sets the best example, and does the most to promote loyalty, good study, good play, and the general good of his fellows, morally and intellectually." The prize went to Charles H. Schultz, of Philadelphia.

The announcement was made by the Warden that next year the "Class of '76 Medal," a new prize, would be awarded to the boy who passes the best examination in Greek prose.

The Warden announced the selection of the following new prefects from amongst the students: Kemper, Ross, Smythe, Steel, McDonald, Jones, Dodge, Rockwell, Foulkes, Schultz, Hodges, Chandler, Hollingworth. Prefect of Kemper Hall, Larrabee; Prefect of Park Hall, Wolff; head of the Grammar-School, Robinson. The latter announcement was hailed with uproarious applause on the part of the students, during which Robinson went up to the dais to receive the medal and the new honor.

The Warden announced that the Committee who had listened to the orations and declamations of the boys were of opinion that E. A. Merritt, whose subject was "Eureka," was entitled to the special prize for superiority of delivery, and he was accordingly given a handsome copy of the "Ancient Mariner," illustrated by Dore.

This terminated the exercises, and the visitors withdrew.

The Commencement exercises at Taylor Hall, Racine College, were held in the afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The gymnasium was set apart for these exercises, and was filled with interested spectators. At the appointed hour the procession entered the building, and consisted of the Warden, the Rev. Dr. Stevens Parker, Bishops Talbot, Robertson, Welles, McLaren, and Brown, followed by the Faculty, the graduating class, college students, and students of the Grammar-School. The latter took seats in the body of the hall, while the former proceeded to the stage at the lower end, the Warden taking the central seat of honor. As soon as the strains of the orchestra had died away, the Warden announced the first order of the programme, the "Oratorio Salutatorio," or Latin Salutatory, which was delivered by Mr. L. C. Rogers, of Fenton, Mich. This was followed by a German oration, "Die Gesellschaftliche Entwickelung," by Mr. T. C. Prentise, of Watertown, Wis. These efforts were received with most uproarious demonstrations of approval on the part of the small boys of the Grammar-School. Both of the heroes of the hour retired with a prima donna's quota of bouquets on a benefit night.

The Warden then distributed the prizes as follows:

For Latin composition, $50, to Mr. Harry T. Pardee, Chicago.
The Larrabee prize, $30 in books, for elocution, to Mr. Luther M. Dearborn, Havana, Ill.
The Edwards Greek prize, $50, for proficiency in Greek, to Mr. Alexis Du Pont Parker, son of the Warden.
The Woodworth Philosophical Essay prize, $50, to Mr. Lewis Curtis Rogers, Fenton, Mich.
Chemistry prize, $15, to Mr. W. R. Thorsen, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Warden also announced the honor of "Head of the College" as having fallen upon Mr. Alban Ritchie, and that young man was called up and received the gold pin which denotes the position he holds among his fellows.

This completed the distribution of prizes, and the graduating class was called up and received their degrees and sheepskins. The class consisted of Mr. Alexis du Pont Parker, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. Lewis Curtis Rogers, of Fenton, Mich.; and Mr. Theodore C. Prentiss, of Watertown, Wis. The first two received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the latter that of Bachelor of Science.

The following named members of the class of '76 received the degree of Master of Arts in course: Herbert Smythe, T. F. Gailor, Henry D. Ashley, Frank P. Hills, and Frederick S. Martin.

The English prize essay was read by its writer, Mr. L. C. Rogers, salutatorian. It was in every respect a creditable affair, displaying great purity of style and close analysis and critical judgment.

After music by the orchestra, the valedictorian, Mr. Alexis du Pont Parker, stepped upon the platform and delivered an oration upon "The Centralization of Power," and in concluding said the farewells to Faculty, Warden, Bishops, his classmates, and their friends.

Bishop Talbot, at the conclusion of Mr. Parker's oration, pronounced the benediction, and the assemblage dispersed to the merry strains of the orchestra.

Some of the students took their departure for home at once, as did many of the visiting clergy, while others remained to participate in the Warden's reception, at Taylor Hall, in the evening. The reception was a very pleasant affair, lasting until nearly midnight. It was largely attended by citizens of Racine, who took advantage of this occasion to form the acquaintance of the new head official of the college.

It will be of interest to such of the public as may contemplate sending sons to this institution that the Trustees have decided to reduce the annual fees of students. Instead of $250, as heretofore, the amount will hereafter be but $200, while for those who are not the sons of clergymen the fees will be $350 instead of $450. This is for the collegiate course at Taylor Hall. The Trustees also discussed a proposition to reduce the grammar-school fees, but took no definite action further than to refer the matter to the Standing Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Hindley, tutor in chemistry, was made a Professor in the college.

The Rev. F. B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J., was appointed an agent of the De Koven Memorial Fund, and Mr. D. A. Olin, Superintendent of the Western Union Railway, of Wisconsin, was elected to the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Upon the Chicago University grounds yesterday afternoon the graduating exercises of the class of '79 of that institution took place. The weather was delightful, the heat being tempered by a cool breeze from the lake. The attendance was large, comprising the immediate relatives and admiring friends of the young ladies and gentlemen who were about to sever their connection with the University. To the left of the main entrance a large platform had been erected, upon which the students took their places at nearly 3 o'clock. Music was furnished liberally by the Sixth Battalion Band. The graduates were: W. H. Adams, E. Anderson, W. H. Carmichael, H. J. Carr, J. F. Church, F. S. Comstock, Anna M. Coon, J. J. Coon, E. B. Esher, Florence M. Holbrook, Carrie E. Howe, E. B. Meredith, W. H. Miles, C. F. Morey, H. G. Parkins, C. N. Patterson, J. D. Russell, H. H. Swaney, W. J. Watson, and S. J. Winegar.

The exercises were of the customary kind, and were opened by Mr. F. S. Comstock in a brief address, thanking those before him for their presence, and alluding to the struggles and the triumphs of his class associates.

Mr. J. F. Church followed in a paper, made up of the University gags and witticisms of the past year.

An unusually able oration upon "Lord Byron" was read by Mr. C. N. Patterson. His preliminary remarks dwelt briefly upon the poetic epochs in the world's history and the impress they had left upon civilization. English poetry was characterized by two or three poetic periods,—that of Milton and that of Byron. In the Puritan period the minds of men were shaken by religious fanaticism; in the modern epoch bursts of democratic patriotism and principle stirred the minds of men. In the former, Milton stands out pre-eminent; in the latter, we have chiefly Scott, Wordsworth, and Byron, but Lord Byron towered above his contemporaries. His life was written in his works, and the speaker gave some illustrative extracts from the poet's works. He possessed weaknesses, but Byron had elements of nobility that would ever challenge the admiration of mankind, and this nobler nature was often seen in his writings, which elevated the human heart. As time progressed, the speaker maintained, men would admire with more intensity the youthful bloom, the lofty thought, the strong originality which give his works a charm that can never be extinguished. Born with the inspiration of nature, he swept the lyre with such a bold and fearless stroke that he not only led the literature of his own day, but he was destined to lead his own peculiar school to the end. Milton would forever stand at the head of the English epic school, Shakspeare as the master of the dramatic, and Byron as the chief among lyric poets.

An epic poem detailing the history of the class of '79 was delivered by Mr. C. N. Patterson, which was appreciated with much applause.

The orchestra favored the company with another selection, when Mr. J. D. Russell proceeded to sketch the peculiarities of the members of the class. He started out by saying that the class of '79 possessed more curiosities than Barnum's circus, and at once began to substantiate his assertion. The speaker spared none, and subjected all on the platform to a running criticism which, although blushes were brought to the cheeks of the graduates, evoked gusty laughter from the audience.

Mr. W. J. Watson conducted the services over the burial of the hatchet, an entirely new feature of the exercises. Mr. Watson explained that it had always been customary for the graduates to present the hatchet of the college to the junior class, meaning thereby to encourage in them a spirit of rivalry and to foster truthfulness. They conceived that it would be much more sensible for the graduates to bury the hatchet and signify that all their ill-will and animosity would be forgotten. Therefore very solemnly the hatchet was deposited in a coffin-shaped box, the lid securely nailed down, and the whole affair lowered into a grave to very funereal music.

A literary oration was then delivered by Mr. H. G. Parkins, in which he very ably denounced the iconoclastic spirit of the age. A prophecy was read by Mr. H. J. Carr. In it the past history of the class was touched upon, and the future foreshadowed. Mr. E. Anderson made a very learned address to the undergraduates, setting forth with much power the beauties of education, and telling them substantially that, although the mountains of knowledge were hard to climb, they were worth the scaling.

Mr. W. H. Carmichael, in a few words of farewell, thanked the people for their presence, the faculty for the efforts they had made to instruct the young men and women committed to their care, and the exercises were then terminated by all singing a farewell hymn by Miss Florence M. Holbrook, of which the following is the first stanza:

Come, classmates, we must now be going
  Far, far away—
Each one our several paths pursuing,
  Here we no more can stay.
All around the wide creation
  Bravely we'll roam,
First visiting "The old plantation,"
  And our dear "Old Folks at Home."

This afternoon at 2 o'clock at Farwell Hall the commencement exercises of the graduating class will begin. In the afternoon at 6 o'clock the alumni will dine at the Grand Pacific, and in the evening at the college the President's reception will occur.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago was held in the parlors of the institution yesterday afternoon, Vice-President Joseph F. Bonfield in the chair. A large number of the Board were in attendance, among them being the Rev. Galusha Anderson, O. W. Barrett, the Hon. L. D. Boone, the Rev. J. A. Smith, Joseph F. Bonfield, J. C. Burroughs, Henry Greenebaum, F. E. Hinckley, W. T. Sherer, Benjamin Randall, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, E. Nelson Blake, Alexander McLeish, H. A. Rust, Charles J. Hull, J. M. Bailey, Thomas Hoyne, and H. M. Thompson.

Three members of the Board sent in their resignations. Accepted. A Committee on Nominations was appointed to report at next meeting.

The annual report of President Anderson was submitted, and a satisfactory showing was made.

According to the report of the Union College of Law the graduating class consisted of thirty-eight members, on whom degrees of Bachelor of Laws were conferred.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the introduction of the subject of incorporating the Union College of Law. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

The Committee on Faculty and Faculty Relations were empowered to fill vacancies in the faculty.

The meeting was a secret one, but the above was the drift of the business transacted.

The annual reunion of the alumni was held last evening at the First Baptist Church. The attendance was quite large, embracing members from several of the surrounding States. In the absence of the President, the Rev. E. O. Taylor presided.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Robert Leslie, of Iowa. This was followed by a musical selection by the Chicago Ladies' Quartette, which was admirably rendered. The President then presented some statistics of the University, showing that there had been 193 graduates, all of but seven of whom were now living. Fifty-six of those living were in the ministry, three were engaged in missionary work, thirty-two were practicing law, twenty-one were teaching, eight were physicians, seven were connected with the press, thirty-two engaged in secular pursuits, and the employment of twenty-nine was unknown. He concluded by speaking of the work of the University, dwelling especially upon the thoroughness of the labors of the Faculty, and the necessity of the alumni doing what it could to advance its interests.

Miss Jessie F. Waite, of the class of 1877, now of Aurora, was next introduced "as the first lady who had ever participated in exercises of the kind." She read an essay on "The Value and Rewards of Intellectual Labor," which was largely historical, showing the growth and development of arts and sciences. She concluded that true civilization meant the largest possible cultivation of the mind, and that our civilization had sprung from intellectual expansion rather than material progress.

The next order was an oration by the Rev. R. D. Shepard, of the class of 1869, on "Unfinished Business." He commenced by saying that the members of the Alumni before him illustrated his subject. Each had a life before him, and a place to fill in the world, else why the discipline of the Alma Mater? Everywhere was unfinished work. The great artists had left work undone, and our own Lincoln had been cut off with his labors half finished, from all of which the speaker concluded that life was fragmentary at best, and that the end of human toil was not the enrichment of humanity, but the development of our lives. In conclusion he referred to his University days in feeling words, and urged the importance of employing our fragmentary lives so as to build up immortality in the life to come.

The exercises of the evening closed with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Ladies' Quartette.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday was an "off day," so to speak, in the exercises of Commencement week at the University. The graduating class was lolling under the trees, gazing dreamily at the lake, or lying on their backs looking at the fleecy clouds in the sky or into the deeper blue farther beyond. The Professors of the institution, with far more dignity and smaller comfort, were wandering pensively about the halls of the University or secluding themselves at their homes, thinking of the possibility of having to submit to a further reduction of their now meagre salaries during the coming year. The whole air of the town during the day was one of sleepy tranquillity and sylvan ease. The life of the average Evanstonian is about as eventful as a clam in high water. He is bound to be good, for there is nothing to call forth his passions. He is bound to be scholastic, for he inhales learning in the air he breathes. He is bound to be at peace with mankind, for there is nothing to combat.

The only event pertaining to the University which occurred during the day was the business meeting of the Alumni Association at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The officers of the Association are the Rev. A. W. Patten, President; the Hon. L. C. Collins, Vice-President; C. K. Bannister, Secretary; and Dr. M. C. Bragdon, Treasurer. The proceedings of this body were of a business character, and of a nature which rendered them entirely without interest to the public as news.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the Alumni oration was delivered by Dr. W. H. H. Adams, President of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. The subject of Dr. Adams' remarks was the relation of labor and learning. He took the position that learning does not necessarily unfit one for manual toil. Dr. Adams is a stalwart exponent of this rugged doctrine. He is at the head of one of the largest universities in the State, and looks as if he could dig a post-hole or calculate an eclipse. He owns a small farm of twelve acres near Bloomington, and labors indiscriminately among the blackberry briars and the brambles of Greek roots: now in the potato patch, and then in the field of ethics and theology.

In his remarks last night he endeavored to inculcate in the minds of his hearers the important relations existing between the body and the mind, claiming that a strong, healthy body was the best foundation for a strong, vigorous mind. He advised his hearers not to despise the drudgery of life. The commonplace details which constituted drudgery were inseparable from every condition of life, and he who performed this work with the greatest fidelity and precision was the one who attained the most conspicuous success. He showed that nothing worth having could be obtained without self-sacrifice and discipline. That occupation which gave the greatest discipline gave also the greatest strength. Drudgery was the rock upon which to build. He who builded upon any other erected his edifice upon a sandy foundation. Drudgery well done and patiently persisted in was the key to a successful career in any calling. The temptation among educated men, and especially among the young, was to avoid all this. They wished to stand upon the mountain-top without the trouble of making the toilsome ascent. They wished to blossom into sunflowers in the great garden of humanity without having first been nourished by the dews, vivified by the sun, and developed by the slow growth of fibre. The stronger and more permanent the growth the deeper the roots may be thrust into the soil. The oak, with its strong, spreading arms beneath the soil, was able to stand the rigors of every season, and to defy the storms of centuries, while the plant at its feet lived and died with the coming autumn. The mistake of the young man was in supposing that he may rise at once to celebrity and power without beginning at the bottom. The temptation to evade manual labor grew out of the wide gap which was, he thought, erroneously maintained between thought and labor. There was a heroism in patient drudgery which was not well understood. He believed that labor was divinely designed for its moral and intellectual discipline. The human being was organized in such a way as to make work absolutely necessary for his physical comfort. We were morally and intellectually organized in such a manner as to make work necessary to the highest development of head and heart. Labor was the only means of thorough moral and intellectual discipline. Thought and culture brought with it much responsibility. Care was the irreparable companion of greatness in any walk of life. The lower order of minds was placed where there was the least responsibility. Those positions in life ordinarily regarded as honorable brought with them many burdens and many anxieties. The man of wealth, the man of many houses, the man of giant mind, and the man of many attainments was surrounded by forces which discipline his nature and cause him to realize the littleness of human power and greatness. Great attainments bring humility, and did not puff up the pride.

The grand end of life is a rounded manhood here, full of effort and of self-sacrificing toil and drudgery. Whatever means make the grandest man was the divinely-appointed plan on which the man ought to live and act. If hand work and brain work, properly blended, make the grandest man, then that plan ought to be adhered to. The lower strata of society ought to feel that labor is common to all classes, and that their lot was not less desirable than that of others. The grand end of all was to make a perfect man, with his moral, intellectual, and physical capacities developed to the highest degree of which they were capable. In doing this he performed the greatest good to mankind, and in the highest degree carried out the design of the Creator of us all.

The oration of Prof. Adams was followed by a social reunion of the alumni in the church parlors. The Faculties of the University and Theological Trustees and graduating class were the invited guests of the Association.

The Commencement exercises proper will take place to-day in the Methodist Church, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

NORTH SIDE SACRED HEART.

Three years ago a number of the ladies of the Order of the Sacred Heart, whose parent convent in this city is on West Taylor street, opened a school on North Dearborn street, which was comparatively successful. Under the provident care of the late Bishop Foley, there was erected, in 1878, a spacious convent building on State street, just north of the Cathedral, and into this building the school was moved in September last. The original opening of this school was an experiment, but the success which has attended it, and the increasing number of pupils, have made it permanent. During the year which closed yesterday the number of pupils has averaged between sixty and eighty, the curriculum covering all the branches taught in the celebrated convents of this Order. Yesterday the scholastic year terminated, with the following programme of exercises, in the hall of the convent:

Entree—"Musical Box," by Misses Mary McVoy, Lillie Clarke, Angie Biehl.

"Memorial to the Bishop," by Miss Annie Sheahan.

"Golden Hair," in seven scenes, by Misses Mary Gary, Kittie Porter, Katie Scanlan, Lillie Clarke, Katie Prindiville, Rebecca Gallery, Genevieve McMahon, Florence McLaughlin, Mary Joseph Rorke, Maud Hewett, Lillie Egan, Sadie Carney, and Josie Quan.

Between these scenes were the following musical selections:

"Ave Maria," by Misses Mary McVoy, Stella Smith, and Leonora Young. "The Smiling Dolly," by Miss May Tillotson. "I Puritani," Miss Rebecca Gallery. "Qui Vive," Misses Genevieve Williston and Millie McLaughlin. "Aggie's Dream," by Miss Lena Memory. Piano solo, "Robin Adair," Miss Mattie Green. "Will You Come to My Mountain Home?" a chorus.

This was followed by the valedictory by the graduate, Miss Mary Gary. This address, which was delivered with much grace and feeling, was in verse. The subject was "Change." The opening was:

The world's a scene of change. From that far
  time
When at God's word it came from chaos old,
Till now, when years on years have passed away,
It hath not for a moment in its course
Rested; but on and on, never the same,
But ever changing.

After graphically picturing the calling into existence of all things, animate and inanimate, and the changes following the expulsion from Paradise, the birth of the Savior, and the world's redemption are spoken of; then the foundation of the Christian faith, its extension among Pagan peoples, the discovery and Christianization of America, the opening up this new and peaceful empire of freedom and religion, were all traced with much force and beauty of thought and expression. Turning to her associates, the young lady thus referred to the recently deceased Bishop, who had founded the school:

But who can speak
The grief that fills our hearts when, looking here
For one who was the centre of our joys,
The sharer of our pleasures and our pains,
Our Father and our guide, we see him not?
O we had never thought to bid farewell
So soon to thee; we never dreamed that God
Would take thee from us, leaving us alone
And orphaned; thou, whose tender care for us,
Thy children, showed to us that love divine
With which our Heavenly Father blesses all;
Whose sympathy in sorrow and in joy
Taught us the pleasure that He takes in us;
Thou who wast ever ready to assist,
Guide, counsel, e'en command if needful be.
Our more than Father, and our dearest friend,
O art thou gone? Shall we no more behold
Thy kindly face, nor hear thy sweet "My child,"
Nor from thy hand receive the recompense
Of patient toil? No, never, never more.
But from thy home in Heaven thou wilt watch
And bless thy children till they, too, at length
Shall find eternal rest *in patria*.

The beautiful poem was rendered more effective by the clear and graceful delivery. The exercises closed with the distribution of the prizes.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of St. Ignatius College took place last evening in the presence of a very large audience, the immense College hall being nearly full of ladies and gentlemen. There were no graduates this year, owing to a change in the course of study. Appended is the programme:

Music—Overture, Orchestra.
Discourse—The Constitution and the Individual, Edw. Winslow, A. B.
Music—Orchestra.
Discourse—The Constitution and the Family, William Donlin, A. B.
Song—"Ever Be Happy" (Quartet), Balfe.
Discourse—The Constitution and Civil Society, W. J. Henderson, A. B.
Music—Orchestra.
Dialogue—"What I Shall Do," Richard Murphy, James Healy, John Cleary, C. A. Ranker, Alphonse McVoy, John Melody, Hugh Morrison.
Song—"Softly the Echo" (Trio), Rossini.
Conferring of Degrees and Certificates: D. of L., Nicho Francis Cooke, M. D.; A. M., W. J. Henderson, Edward Winslow, and William Donlin: Master of Accounts, William Murtaugh and John Gugerty; Honorary Certificates, John Mulaney and Charles Mehegan.
Music—Orchestra.
Awarding of prizes.

After more music by the orchestra, Mayor Harrison made a few remarks on the importance of a good education, congratulating the young men, who had spoken, upon proficiency they displayed in composition and oratory.

Then came the finale by the orchestra.

The following pupils received premiums for excellence in their studies:

George Blatter, James Hynes, John Pyne, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., James Riordan, Thomas Finn, Thomas Neate, Patrick Hickey, Francis Halligan, William Hefferan, Michael Lambert, Mathias Brand, Louis Decker, Michael Ryan, Eugene Sullivan, Anthony Schmid, William McGinn, Joseph Levy, Charles Brosseau, George Gramann, William Foley, John Melody, William Prior, Edward Soens, Michael Udelhofen, Michael Riordan, William Weadley, Mathew Byrne, Charles Rumely, John O'Donohue, John Griffin, Alphonse McAvoy, Hugh Morrison, Edward Sullivan, Edmund Murphy, James Boggot, Richard McDonough, William Mayer, John Boland, Henry Fuerst, John Phelan, Timothy McCarthy, Peter Murray, William McAssey, Francis McPhelim, Thomas Hoy, Thomas McGarry, John Eustace, James Jordan, John Hynes, Joseph Kehoe, Osca Berdel, Kvido Petru, Francis Flachac, William Sheridan, Ruman Swiadecki, William Brennan, William Flanagan, Charles Stamm, John Wischmeyer, Charles Berge, Lionel Charbonneaux, John McDermott, James Moore, Charles Berge, Joseph Lauer, Ignatius Schmitt, John Wischmeyer, William Murtagh, John Gugerty, Joseph Glennen, James Jordan, Charles Brosseau.

The following students distinguished themselves during the annual examination:

Classical Course—Thomas Finn, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., James Riordan, George Blatter, Patrick Hickey, Francis Halligan, Matthias Brand, William Hefferan, Michael Lambert, Charles Brosseau, William Byrne, William Foley, Anthony Funck, George Gramann, Joseph Lenz, William McGinn, John Mehren, Richard Murphy, Michael Ryan, Anthony Schmid, Eugene Sullivan, Matthew Byrne, John Clancey, John Griffin, John Melody, Alphonse McVoy, Hugh Morrison, Joseph Mulaney, Edmund Murphy, John O'Donohoe, William Pior, Michael Riordan, Charles Rumely, Edward Sullivan, Edward Soens, Michael Udelhofen, Thomas Whalen.

Commercial Course—John Boland, Henry Fuerst, Charles Greser, Cornelius Healy, Richard McDonough, Timothy McCarthy, Eugene O'Reilly, John Phelan, Peter Murray, George Guthier, Thomas Hoy, William McAssey, Francis McPhelim, Thomas McGarry, Robert Bremner, William Brennan, James Healy, John Healy, William Sheridan, Charles Stamm, Ruman Swiadecki, John Wischmeyer.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 25.—Wednesday has been set apart as Alumni Day of Commencement Week. The result of this has been, that the Alumni have had more time than usual to hold their reunions and exercises, and, as might have been expected, the number of Alumni returning to Ann Arbor has been augmented. The classes of '59, '64, '73, and '76 have held reunions to-day, and all of them have been well attended. Nearly every living member of '59 was present. After indulging in social conversation, recalling old college-incidents and bygone times, each class sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared by the never-to-be-forgotten Hangsterfer.

This afternoon the Alumni held a business meeting in the Chapel, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Zina P. King gave the following report of the condition of the Williams Endowment Fund:

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 871.16
Bills receivable	7,896.60
Expense account	414.21
Bonds and mortgages	5,435.00
Personal accounts (unfunded subscription)	17,307.86
Total	$31,924.83

LIABILITIES.	
Contingent Fund	$ 21.03
Endowment Fund (uncollected)	20,711.81
Williams Professorship (amount of Endowment Fund collected)	6,653.19
George P. Williams	136.15
Interest	4,402.65
Total	$31,924.83

Later in the afternoon, the Rev. Nathaniel West, of Cincinnati, O., of the class of '46, delivered an address in University Hall.

In the evening the University Senate—comprising the Faculties of the different Departments—gave a grand reception to the Alumni and friends of the University. The Campus was brilliantly illuminated, a pavilion had been erected for dancing, and the arrangements were in every way complete for the entertainment of the vast crowd who attended.

The Regents to-day conferred degrees upon the persons in the different Departments, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

Mining Engineer—G. Throop Morley, John Charles Quintus, E. Fred Wood.

Civil Engineer—Charles Spencer Beadle, Charles Carroll Brown, Charles Sumner Henning, Brayton Daniel King, Irving Kane Pond.

Bachelor of Science—Richard Turner Chandlee, Lorenzo John Locy, James Wilfred McKinley, Lottie Maria Smith.

Bachelor of Philosophy—William Livingston Axford, Erastus Albert Barnes, Fred Somers Bell, Michael Henry Brennan, James Padelford Brown, Oren Dunham, Randolph Thomas Edwards, Marion Sarah Gerls, Maya Viola Lee, Mark Norris, Charles Gilbert Van Wert.

Bachelor of Arts—Henry Winfield Ashley, Mary Lavinia Blood, Hubert William Brown, William Foster Bryan, James David Callahan, Carina B. Campbell, John Chase, Edmund Adolph Christian, Frantz Hunt Coe, Chauncey Ferris Cook, Richard Guy De Puy, Laura Donnan, Fannie Clinton Farrand, Charles Howard Greathouse, Frank Dwight Haskell, George Hempel, William Cary Hill, Edward Walter Jenney, Fred Barker Jordan, Newton McMillan, Frank Day Mead, Jesse Fonda Millspaugh, Albert Samuel Pettit, James Elijah Pilcher, Cyrus Augustus Pomeroy, John Ross Russell, Spencer Ramsay Smith, Kenneth Russell Smoot, John Hubbard Tweedy, Jr., Lucius Lincoln Van Slyke, Elmer Randolph Webster, Enoch Clark White, George Deming Wright.

Master of Science (on examination)—Barclay Tennyson Trueblood, B. S., Whittier College, Iowa.

Master of Philosophy (on examination)—Frederick William Nichols, Ph. B., Hillsdale College.

Master of Arts (on examination)—Edward Playfair Anderson, Hubert William Brown, Benjamin Chapman Burt, B. A., William Henry Butts, B. A., Anson Peter DeWolf, B. A., William Albert Greeson, Leroy Halsey, Jerry Whipple Jenks, B. A.

Doctor of Philosophy (on examination)—William Taylor Jackson, B. A., Yale Theological Seminary.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Doctor of Medicine—George Preston Allen, Charlotte Allen, Mary A. Armstrong, Edgar John Ashmon, Francis L. Bardeen, Joseph Allen Bean, James Marshall Bell, Francis Eugene Bortree, Mary Lavinia Briggs, John Campbell, Lafayette Z. Coman, Henry Ellis Combacker, Elizabeth J. Corbett, Henry Jacob Cordier, John T. Davis, Helen E. Deane, Lyman Carroll Dexter, Charles Isaac Eberle, Matthew Henry Ellis, Frank Albert Foster, Samuel Degraw Frederick, Pierce J. Fullerton, Daniel Geib, Wilbur Gillett, Charles D. Goodrich, Cepha C. Hall, Ernest Elbert Hamilton, George William Harris, Albert Benjamin Herrick, Willard Holt, Luther Holmes Hulburd, Edgar S. Johnston, C. E., Joshua Jones, Douglas Arad Joy, M. E., Patrick Henry Kiefe, Michael W. Kelly, William Henry Keyes, George William King, Emett Haines Kirk, E. Wirt Lamoreaux, Edward Miller Lindley, Mina Logue, Albert G. P. Manting, Hiram M. Martin, Julius C. McCormick, Thomas Hays McDonald, Alexander McLeod, Sidney Mitchell, Jr., George A. Munshaw, Virginia C. Murdock, Albert Rose Nicholson, Henry Clay Paddock, James Hugh Patton, Lanson Henry Recker, William Edgar Rowe, Mary Adeline Sanford, Ellen Amelia Sherman, B. E., Mary Slade, Alice Martha Stark, Anna Hall Stewart, George Washington Stockton, Melvin Watson Taylor, Thomas Elwood Taylor, B. A., Franklin Clark Terrill, Archibald J. Thompson, Jennie M. Turner, William M. D. Van Velsor, Carl Von Ruck, B. S., Dallas Warren, Eber Kinney Watts, B. S., Emma Frances Wells, Bion Whelan, B. S.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Pharmaceutical Chemist—Ira Austin Armstrong, James Nelson Ayers, Royal Frank Bowen, Willis G. Campbell, Ph. B., William Dennis Church, William Warren Cole, Charles Whatefield Coons, Byron Francis Dawson, John McCoy Eaton, William E. Finley, Channing Thomas Gage, Edwin Peffers Hawley, Philip Stanhope Houghton, Paul Christen Jensen, John Perry Kelly, Robert Fulton Mull, Louis Philip Orth, Daniel Edward Osborne, Arthur Sheldon Parker, Arthur Hubert Vancivert, Alfred Levi Walker, Albert Christopher Wehrli, Ph. C., Frederick Lynn Wilson, Lewis Newton Wood.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Doctor of Medicine—Anna E. P. Eastman, Elijah Nash Cooper, Albert Lodge, Elise Jane Ray, Emma Tolbert Schreiner.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 25.—Numerous important changes in the Faculty were made by the Regents to-day, as follows: Prof. Edward L. Walter was appointed to the Chair of Modern Languages and Literature in place of Prof. Morris, resigned; Elisha Jones was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin; Richard Hudson, Assistant Professor of History; W. H. Payne, Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching—a new Chair; Alfred Henrequin was assigned to duty as an instructor in Modern Languages; and D. A. Joy, Assistant in Chemistry. Joseph B. Steere was made a full Professor of Zoology. Forty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of Prof. Steere's interest in the Beal-Steere collection, thus ending the controversy over its ownership.

HARVARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Commencement at Harvard to-day was on several accounts more interesting than usual, chiefly because the bars which have surrounded the election of Overseers since 1865 have been broken down, and Dr. Bellows, of New York, was elected to the Board by a handsome majority. His election was urged by the New-Yorkers not only because he is eminently fitted for the position, but also in order practically to push the claim that all graduates are eligible to the office. The Supreme Court will now have to decide whether he can take his seat under the act.

The candidates for degrees marched to the Sanders Theatre at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a large number of distinguished guests. The exercises were of the usual character, the honorary degree of LL.D. being conferred on Francis Bowen, Joseph Lovering, and Henry Warren Torrey, Professors in the University, and Gov. Talbot and Sir Edward Thornton, and D. D. upon Edward Everett Hale. The dinner in Memorial Hall was presided over by Samuel Eliot, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, and there were speeches by Sir Edward Thornton, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Eliot, Gov. Talbot, and others. The President suggested that the best way the Alumni could favor the University was by providing a fund for pensioning Professors and aiding their families. The suggestion was favorably received.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of the famous Class of 1829, read a beautiful poem, in which he paid a touching tribute to the memory of deceased members.

The graduating class numbered 190, the largest in the history of the University, and it is said all but five got their degrees.

The class reunions were all crowded throughout the day. The class of 1829 celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary. Prof. Benjamin Peirce opened his doors, and of the twenty-eight survivors of the class, seventeen were present, and another, William Henry Channing, was represented by a poem written by his youngest daughter, which was sent with her own and her father's greeting, to be read at the reunion.

No exercises were held, but the several hours were spent in informal social enjoyment.

The Western graduates are: Bachelors of Arts—H. A. Page, Portsmouth, O.; W. W. Case, Columbus; H. W. Grannis, Cleveland; George Handley, W. G. Trombly, Cincinnati; F. W. Tausig, St. Louis; William D. Howard and W. H. Hubbard, Chicago. Bachelor of Theology—Samuel W. Burns, Dubuque.

NEAR TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 25.—St. Mary's in the Woods Female Academy (Catholic), situated four miles west of here on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, to-day held its annual Commencement. People were present by excursion trains and by carriages, the fine weather permitting many hundreds to drive there. The handsomely-built academy buildings stand in beautiful grounds in one of the prettiest positions of the State, and are of themselves a sight worth seeing. The exercises to-day were unusually brilliant, consisting of fifteen selections, all well rendered by the young ladies. The recitation hall was very artistically trimmed, as was the building generally. The interesting occasion was honored by the presence of two Bishops, Chatord, of the Vincennes, and Dwenger, of the Fort Wayne Diocese.

NORMAL, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25.—The Alumni of the State Normal School held its annual reunion and business meeting to-day and this evening at the Normal School. This evening literary exercises took place, of which the principal feature was an oration by County-Superintendent William H. Smith.

The State Board of Education met to-day and appointed Prof. Edwin James, of Evanston, Ill., Principal of the Model School connected with the Normal University. He is a graduate of the Model School, and has taught some years at Evanston.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 25.—The annual Commencement of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart was held last evening. An interesting literary and musical programme was finely rendered before a large audience. The following is the graduating class:

Classical—H. Maloney, Harvard, Ill.; J. M. Boyle, Waumandee, Wis.; L. Holton, Hastings, Minn.

Commercial—D. Powers, Milford, Wis.; L. Perrin, Waukegan, Ill.; C. J. Coonan, Jefferson, Wis.; N. Moran, Watertown, Wis.

CROP PROSPECTS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

STEELE CITY, Jefferson Co., June 25.—Have been all along the line of the St. Jo & Denver Railroad during the past few days. We certainly have a fine crop prospect for corn. Stands from three to five feet high. Have had plenty of rain. Spring wheat is doing well, but thin from early drought and poor seed. We look now for an "immense crop" of corn.

PAWNEE CITY, Pawnee Co., June 25.—Shall have half a crop of spring wheat and small grain. Stand of corn was never better and larger acreage than usual.

TECUMSEH, Johnson Co., June 25.—Late heavy rains are bringing up the small grains. Look now for good crops. Winter wheat filling out No. 1. Corn prospects unprecedented.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., June 25.—Small grain is thin and short. The drought has injured it. Corn looking very well. Could not ask for a better show for a crop.

FALLS CITY, Richardson Co., June 25.—Prospects good for a full average crop of spring wheat, oats, and barley. Corn clean and splendid stand. Winter wheat just being cut. Quality fine.

FAIRFIELD, Clay Co., June 25.—Corn prospects the best we have ever had. Small grain in excellent condition. Winter wheat will make three-fourths of a crop.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 25.—The wheat crop is nearly all cut in this section, and is proving to be a good average yield, and eighteen bushels per acre is expected. An unusual number of reapers are at work hereabouts. Corn is a poor crop this year, but the recent rains give promise of a better crop than heretofore expected. The acreage is much less than in years past.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 25.—I have just returned from a trip through several of the counties of Southern Indiana, and submit the following report of the crops as they were observed en route: Wheat is unexcelled in quantity and quality by no crop since 1864, and then only in quantity. The stand is good, head large, and berry firm and plump. The yield will probably average nearly twenty bushels per acre. I saw a number of fields already harvested, where the yield reached an average of nearly thirty bushels, and of exceedingly fine quality. The straw is unusually short. Oats and barley are a complete failure; only a small amount, however, is in. Of corn serious fears are entertained, as unfortunate weather has driven it back, reducing largely both the average yield and the quality. At present it bids fair to be about a two-thirds crop. Fruit is almost a total failure, with the one exception of apples. No peaches or pears will be gathered.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WOODBURY, Washington Co., June 25.—Small grain is weedy. Came up very uneven, but is thickening up. The wheat will ripen uneven, and harvest will be late. Plenty of rain. Weather cold. Corn very backward.

ROSEMONT, Dakota Co., June 25.—We do not look for a full crop of spring wheat. Part of the wheat so late as to be worthless. The drought injured the crop.

REDWOOD FALLS, Redwood Co., June 25.—Early-sown wheat just beginning to head. Crop very uneven. Have had plenty of rain.

HOME, Brown Co., June 25.—Being dry early in the season, crop of wheat has come up poorly. On old ground and breaking not plowed wheat is very weedy. Unless we have very favorable weather, will not make much of a crop.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

VEGA, Jefferson Co., June 25.—Drought has cut short spring wheat and oats 50 per cent. The late rains are bringing on a heavy growth of weeds and grass. Early winter wheat ready to cut this week. Corn, good stand, but backward.

ROCK RAPIDS, Lyon Co., June 25.—Dry weather in early spring injured the spring wheat materially. Not more than half a crop expected. Barley and oats fair. Corn promises an abundant yield.

WAUKON, Allamakee Co., June 25.—Crops are looking well. Good stand of corn, and has been well cultivated. Hay, good crop.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BLACK CREEK, Outagamie Co., June 25.—Chinch bugs doing some damage to wheat. Stand of corn is poor, and plant small. Winter wheat headed well, and prospects fair.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Chippewa Co., June 25.—Dry weather has injured the small grain, and the crop will be light. Pastures poor. Hay, not half a crop. Prospects anything but flattering.

The Navel of the Earth.

Boston Advertiser.

Bulwer, in his novel, "Alice," speaks of Paris as the "navel of the earth." George Eliot, in her novel "Romola," makes Nello, the barber, say: "My shop is the focus of Florentine intellect, and in that sense the navel of the earth." Nello is again made to say: "It is always so; if ever I quit this navel of the earth something takes the opportunity of happening in my piazza." Why, asks a correspondent, is not this idea as bright as "Boston is the Hub of the Universe."

TWENTY-TWO DAYS ON A WRECK.

The Pitiful Story of the Sole Survivor of the Crew.

San Francisco Alta.

Victorino Lopes, the sole survivor of the wreck of the Ellen J. McKinnon, the vessel destined for J. C. Duncan's escape, tells the following narrative of the hardships endured. He says: "We sailed away from San Francisco on the 24th of March. Six days afterward we were overtaken by a gale, which was of such violence that it strained the vessel very much, and caused her to lurch so heavily that I thought several times she would capsize. On the morning of the sixth day I was at the wheel from 2 to 4 o'clock. The Captain, whose name I never learned, came along and ordered the First Mate, O'Brien, to reef the sails, to heave to and keep her head well off. This was done, and then the Mate took the wheel from me, and lashed it, and told me to still stand by. At about 2:50 o'clock I was still at my post, with the wheel lashed, when the vessel, a flat-bottomed one, sheered, and before she could right again she was struck by a wave aft, and keeled right over. At this time, O'Brien, the Mate, George and Johnny, of the port watch (I don't know them by any other names), the one I belonged to, were on the deck. They clung to the rigging. I hung to the wheel, and noticed that the forward scuttle had floated away, and knew that the water must have run into the forecastle and prevented the men who were asleep there from making their escape. The sliding-scuttle on the cabin had not been removed, so I made my way forward and pulled it away, and called to the Captain to come out. Manuel, the Second Mate, first came out of the cabin, and was immediately followed by the Captain, who was in his shirt and drawers. He asked whose watch it was, and O'Brien replied: 'Mine, and she upset.' The Captain clambered to the side of the vessel, and hung there. The sea was running very high at the time, and one wave, which seemed to be much higher than any I had seen before, caught the Captain, and carried him away. I heard him halloo twice, but it was impossible to render him any assistance. That was the last I saw of him. Then I took a rope and fastened it around my waist, attaching the other end to the vessel. The other men did the same. We remained in that position until daybreak, which, it seemed to me, never would come. As daybreak approached, the wind calmed somewhat, and the sea went down.

"When light again dawned, and I could once more see about me, I took my sheath-knife, and, after running along the side of the vessel, cut away the main and forward rigging and braces. This allowed the masts to sway with the motion of the vessel, and in a short time the mainmast snapped off and fell into the sea, and, some time after, the forward mast also went by the board. This lightened the vessel considerably, and allowed her to get into a more upright position, lying after this at an angle of about forty-five degrees, which allowed us more deck-room,—at least so that we could, with care, move around. By this time the pangs of hunger and thirst came on, and, while my companions were giving way to despair, and were not making any efforts to help themselves, I thought of procuring provisions, if possible. I made my way to the cabin, and found a keg of whisky and a box of fruit, and also a bag of potatoes. These I secured, and lashed them to the forward part of the wreck. We then took the mainjib and made a sort of tent of it, and five of us got under this cover,—the First and Second Mates and two sailors, besides myself.

"As the day wore on the wind moderated, and we floated with the tide. The provisions which I had secured I took charge of, and dealt out sparingly. We kept watch and watch, in the hope of seeing a sail, but every night, as darkness came on, the despairing cry of 'No sail in sight,' was uttered. At the end of the third day the Second Mate died, and we pitched him overboard. I had managed to secure a small cask of sirup, which I gave the men mixed with liquor. That night I fell asleep, and slept more soundly than at any time since the wreck, and on awaking I found that the men had gone to the liquor and provisions that we had, and unlashed them and let them fall overboard, thus leaving us without anything to eat. With a pole I managed to get into the hold and draw up another sack of potatoes. We ate them raw, and subsisted on them alone to the ninth day after the wreck. On that day I could see the bodies of the dead men in the forecastle, right under us. My companions were becoming weary, and I knew that unless I got some food for them they would not long survive; so I had to do the best I could. I fished in the forecastle for some cans of fruits and meats which I knew to be there. I got a piece of iron and made a hook, and lashed it to the end of the pole, and commenced fishing. I got hold of something, and hauled it up, and found it was the body of one of the other watch. He had evidently been jammed between some boxes, which had held him so tight that he could not get out. I put the hook down again, and hauled up a sack of potatoes, and after that I brought a box of butter. This was all we had to eat. Fresh water we had none, and we were forced to drink salt water.

"From this I can not give any account of the days, as I could not keep track of them. We came in sight of a large number of birds and sea-gulls, which were swimming by, and with a piece of wood which I hurled at them I killed one. It floated toward the wreck, and I took it up and greedily sucked the blood, and then tore the flesh in pieces and gave each of my companions a small piece. I then made a hook and baited it with some of the flesh, and with that managed to catch fish, which I ate eagerly, and it tasted to me as if it was the finest turkey. One of the men, George, was becoming very faint, and I saw he was going to die. I told him he must keep up, but he replied that he did not think he would live very long. I asked him if he thought he was going to God, and he said, 'Yes.' I then said: 'George, when you get to where God is tell Him to send us some water.' He told me that he would, and then begged me not to throw him overboard as soon as he died. He became insensible, and in a short time died. I let his body remain under cover one whole day, and then put it into the sea. I believe that he kept his promise, for soon after he died a squall came on and the rain fell in torrents. I held out my sou'wester until it was full, and treasured the water. The other men lapped the water from the side of the vessel, the same as dogs do. The First Mate had become crazy from the effects of drinking salt water, and he died soon after George. That left me and Johnny on the wreck. Johnny was getting very weak, and I thought I would make one more effort, and see if I could not get some preserves, in order to sustain his life. With a piece of iron I cut away a hole in the deck, and fished where I knew preserves had been stored in the hold, but was unable to get any at all. Some time after that Johnny died. It must have been about 10 o'clock at night. I kept him until 2 o'clock in the morning, and then rolled him over into the sea.

"Then I was left alone on the vessel. I said to myself, 'Now my turn is coming, and I am left alone, but as my name is written on my arm in India ink, I'll lash myself to the vessel, and if ever the vessel is picked up, I shall be known.' I had become so weak that I could scarcely stand; my tongue had become parched and dried, my lips were swollen, and my body become emaciated so that there was nothing but skin to cover the ribs. It was afternoon, and I thought I would take a last look from under the cover. It was then I caught sight of a vessel, which was tacking about and going from the wreck. I tried to halloo, or I did halloo, but my voice was not heard. As I saw the vessel going from me, my heart seemed to cease beating, and I thought that the last hope was gone. But I managed to get strength enough to raise my sou'wester and shake it over my head. Some one on the vessel seemed to see the signal, for the vessel hove to, and I saw the small boat come toward the wreck. This is the last I recollect. Five days afterwards, as I was informed by the Captain of the Otago, I came to my senses, when he told me that my signal had been noticed, and he put off three men to rescue me, but they came back, saying it was too rough to approach the wreck; and then he called for three other volunteers, and the First Mate and two seamen went and took me off the wreck. He told me that from that time until I came to I was constantly raving about being in Monterey. I don't know what I did say, for I have no recollection of anything whatever. Calculating the time from the day the vessel capsized to the day the Otago picked me up, I was twenty-two days floating on the wreck, and, according to the Captain's statement, the schooner must have drifted about 100 miles west from the point where she capsized. The Otago landed me at Port Townsend, where I was taken into the hospital, and received the best treatment, and at the expiration of six weeks was sufficiently restored to leave for San Francisco, and on my way down I received great care and attention from the Captain and officers of the City of Chester."

Lopes is a Portuguese, 46 years of age, and unmarried.

Throat diseases often commence with a cold, cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which, if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the throat. 25 cents a box. Avoid imitations.

ASSESSME[NT]

The Boards of Rev[iew] ... Up Their W[ork]

Some West Side Com[plaints] ... Town Assess[ment]

SOUTH TOW[N]

This will be the last day fo[r] complaints in regard to asses[sments] South Town Board of Review ing objections to make shou[ld] ance before 3 o'clock this aft[ernoon] time no complaints will be h[eard] has been determined upon b[y] view for the reason that the c[omplaints] have been very few, and the [number] decreased each day, so that [...] if the end had about been re[ached] there are any more to fo[llow] plenty of time before 3 o'clo[ck] them in and have them h[eard] therefore, the Assesso[r] commence their labors [...] names, descriptions, and fi[...] manent assessment books [...] County Clerk's office when c[...] is every reason to believe th[...] pushed diligently, and tha[t] weeks the books will all have [...] to the county.

As the complaints have b[een] been the changes from the [...] casionally an objection seem[ed] valid, and the Assessor com[...] But each complaint is inqui[red] care, to the end that no inju[...] the objector or the communit[y] objection of Field, Leit[er] ticipated in yesterday's [...] forthcoming yesterday. The[y] them down, for their person[al] wholesale and retail stores, a[...] firm objected to the assessm[ent] that it was too high as compa[red] dry-goods houses, and that it [...] taking one-third as the basis [...] they had on the 1st of May. [...] peared to be a just one, and [...] duced the assessment to [...] probably about the proper [...] house is compared with John [...] Stettauer Bros. & Co., A. T[...] and others.

The Western News Compa[ny] $25,000 was rather too steep [...] thought them about on a par [...] Clurg & Co., also assessed [...] clined to give the desired reli[ef].

Clapp, Young & Co., the[...] their assessment, $15,000, o[...] to something like $12,000, [...] former figure was out of pro[portion] for similar houses. The As[sessor] the matter, carefully conside[red] but was unable to see that hi[...] ing the amount.

WEST TO[WN]

Complaints will be heard [...] Town Board of Review up to [...] by which time it is believed [...] any intention of objecting ca[n] infliction of any hardship by [...] the complaining after that ti[me].

The principal complaints [...] follows:

Ira S. Younglove, for the [...] Provision Company, objected [...] of $20,000 or any other assess[ment] Side, claiming that the Com[pany] erty in the West Division. T[...] on Warehouses A and B, corn[er] Twenty-second streets, and, [...] evident, it was of course cor[...]

Stevens & Barker, corner of [...] well streets, objected to bei[ng] on the ground that they ca[rry] goods on commission. The [...] complaint, but the firm's exp[...] amount of capital invested in [...] not perfectly satisfactory, a[...] granted was a reduction of the [...] $6,610 to $5,000.

S. K. Martin, the lumber-de[aler] his assessment of $23,000 was [...] tion. The Board, rememberi[ng] Assessor had taken with the [...] sessments, and comparing th[...] with others, were unable to s[...] had been unjustly dealt wit[h] reduce the amount.

The kick of the day was th[at of] Reed, the ice man, at the cor[ner of] Chicago avenues. He made h[...] and was apparently a good de[al] that he had been assessed $1[...] ago he came into the office an[d] Clerk that he would be conte[nt] was put at $7,000. Failing i[n] went before the Board yeste[rday] statement of his grievan[ce] was unable to see [...] of reducing him to $7,000, [...] man's request, agreed to visi[t] the day, inspect his possessio[ns] relief if such appeared to be t[...] course to take in the premise[s].

The irreconcilable differen[ce] terday betweed the Asses[sor] Jones, of the West Division [...] ists. Mr. Jones informed th[e] day that, unless he put hi[s] mile, and his open cars a[...] claims is being done in th[e] Towns, he would list his prop[erty] Side. The Assessor told [him] to do so if he was willing to tak[e] having already listed on th[e] is a question as to Mr. Jones [...] transfer, and there the case [...] ent.

NORTH TO[WN]

The North Side Assessor's [...] yesterday by about a hund[red] scanned their own and thei[r] ments with a critical eye, but [...] an exception, departed satisf[ied] are not many very large [...] North Division, and the [...] show the assessments [...] important firms. The [...] on improvements and pers[onal] regard to real estate, last ye[ar] generally been followed. O[n] and Pine street there has bee[n] and on realty west of Wel[ls] exception of dock frontage) [...] The assessment on Goose I[sland] been materially cut down, a[...] with much justice, as many [...] would not sell to-day at th[e] ment. The largest assessme[nts] with the corresponding figur[es] as follows:

North Side Street Railroad....
North Side Gas Company ....
James H. Kirk & Co ....
C. J. L. Meyer & Co....
Grey, Clarke & Co ....
Bartholomae & Leicht....
Schmidt & Glade....

The largest assessments o[n im]provements were:

C. H. McCormick....
Perry H. Smith....
E. C. Blatchford....
M. Watriss....
Bartholomae & Leicht....
Schmidt & Glade....
McCormick's Hall....
Uhlick Block....
Brand's Hall....

The Wee[...]

A comical story is told [...] Southern clergymen, one of [...] to rebuke the other for usin[g] "Brother G.," he exclaim[ed] ping to ask any other questio[n] that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I do," the[...] plied.

"Then I would quit it, si[r]," [the clergy]man energetically continued. [...] clerical practice, and a ver[y] Tobacco! Why, sir, even [...] it."

"Father C., do you chew t[obacco]?" ask[ed the amused listener.

"I! No, sir!" he answe[red] [with] much indignation.

"Then, pray, which is mos[t] ... or I?"

The old doctor's fat sides [...] ter as he said:

"Well, I have been fairly c[aught]."

A Wife for the New Pri[nce]

The St. Petersburg *Molva* [...] suit of Prince Alexander of [...] hand of the young Princess [...] ready found its way into th[e] press, and it adds the foll[owing:] Prince Nicholas Borrisovitch [...] representative of one of the [...] families of Russia. When q[...] he married Countess Ribe[...] german. Soon afterwards [...] near Geneva, in the environs [...] bought an estate and named [...] wife, Tatiana. There he li[ved in] retirement, spending so mod[...]

ASSESSMENTS.

The Boards of Review Winding Up Their Work.

Some West Side Contests---North Town Assessments.

SOUTH TOWN.

This will be the last day for the hearing of complaints in regard to assessments before the South Town Board of Review. All persons having objections to make should put in an appearance before 3 o'clock this afternoon, after which time no complaints will be heard. This action has been determined upon by the Board of Review for the reason that the complaints thus far have been very few, and the number has rapidly decreased each day, so that it would appear as if the end had about been reached, and that, if there are any more to follow, there will be plenty of time before 3 o'clock to-day to get them in and have them heard. To-morrow, therefore, the Assessor's force will commence their labors of entering up names, descriptions, and figures in the permanent assessment books which go to the County Clerk's office when completed. There is every reason to believe that the work will be pushed diligently, and that inside of three weeks the books will all have been turned over to the county.

As the complaints have been few, so have been the changes from the first figures. Occasionally an objection seems to be perfectly valid, and the Assessor comes down gracefully. But each complaint is inquired into with great care, to the end that no injustice may be done the objector or the community at large. The objection of Field, Leiter & Co., anticipated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was forthcoming yesterday. The Assessor had put them down, for their personal property in their wholesale and retail stores, at $1,000,000. The firm objected to the assessment on the ground that it was too high as compared with the other dry-goods houses, and that it was too high also, taking one-third as the basis of what property they had on the 1st of May. The objection appeared to be a just one, and the Assessor reduced the assessment to $900,000, which is probably about the proper figure when this house is compared with John V. Farwell & Co., Stettauer Bros. & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., and others.

The Western News Company complained that $25,000 was rather too steep, but the Assessor thought them about on a par with Jansen, McClurg & Co., also assessed at $25,000, but declined to give the desired relief.

Clapp, Young & Co., the jewelers, thought their assessment, $18,000, ought to be reduced to something like $12,000, claiming that the former figure was out of proportion to that fixed for similar houses. The Assessor looked into the matter, carefully considered the objection, but was unable to see that his duty lay in reducing the amount.

WEST TOWN.

Complaints will be heard before the West Town Board of Review up to Saturday evening, by which time it is believed that all who have any intention of objecting can do so without the infliction of any hardship by shutting down upon the complaining after that time.

The principal complaints yesterday were as follows:

Ira S. Younglove, for the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, objected to the assessment of $20,000 or any other assessment on the West Side, claiming that the Company had no property in the West Division. They were assessed on Warehouses A and B, corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets, and, as the error was evident, it was of course corrected.

Stevens & Barker, corner of Beach and Maxwell streets, objected to being assessed $6,610, on the ground that they carried nothing but goods on commission. The Board heard the complaint, but the firm's explanations as to the amount of capital invested in the business were not perfectly satisfactory, and the only relief granted was a reduction of the assessment from $6,610 to $5,000.

S. K. Martin, the lumber-dealer, claimed that his assessment of $23,000 was out of all proportion. The Board, remembering the pains the Assessor had taken with the lumber-yard assessments, and comparing this particular case with others, were unable to see that Mr. Martin had been unjustly dealt with, and declined to reduce the amount.

The kick of the day was that of William B. T. Reed, the ice man, at the corner of Western and Chicago avenues. He made his return at $1,500, and was apparently a good deal surprised to find that he had been assessed $14,000. A day or so ago he came into the office and told the Town Clerk that he would be content if the amount was put at $7,000. Failing in that quarter, he went before the Board yesterday with a long statement of his grievances. The Board was unable to see the propriety of reducing him to $7,000, but, at the gentleman's request, agreed to visit his place during the day, inspect his possessions, and grant him relief if such appeared to be the just and proper course to take in the premises.

The irreconcilable difference alluded to yesterday betweed the Assessor and J. Russell Jones, of the West Division Railway, still exists. Mr. Jones informed the Assessor yesterday that, unless he put his track in at $750 a mile, and his open cars at $125 apiece, as he claims is being done in the South and North Towns, he would list his property on the South Side. The Assessor told him to go ahead and do so if he was willing to take the responsibility. Having already listed on the West Side, there is a question as to Mr. Jones' right to make the transfer, and there the case rests for the present.

NORTH TOWN.

The North Side Assessor's office was visited yesterday by about a hundred taxpayers, who scanned their own and their neighbors' assessments with a critical eye, but who, with scarcely an exception, departed satisfied at last. There are not many very large taxpayers in the North Division, and the following list will show the assessments on the more important firms. The figures are on improvements and personalty only. With regard to real estate, last year's assessment has generally been followed. On Dearborn avenue and Pine street there has been a slight increase, and on realty west of Wells street (with the exception of dock frontage) a slight decrease. The assessment on Goose Island property has been materially cut down, and it would seem with much justice, as many of the lots there would not sell to-day at the last year's assessment. The largest assessments on personalty, with the corresponding figures for last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1878.
North Side Street Railroad	$59,000	$62,000
North Side Gas Company	75,000	75,000
James H. Kirk & Co	45,000	29,000
C. J. L. Meyer & Co	21,000	32,000
Grey, Clarke & Co	22,000	14,000
Bartholomae & Leicht	18,000	16,000
Schmidt & Glade	8,000	8,000

The largest assessments on buildings and improvements were:

	1879.	1878.
C. H. McCormick	$25,000	$18,000
Perry H. Smith	25,000	25,000
E. C. Blatchford	24,000	20,000
M. Watriss	18,000	New.
Bartholomae & Leicht	28,000	19,000
Schmidt & Glade	8,200	8,000
McCormick's Hall	20,000	20,000
Uhlick Block	20,000	20,000
Brand's Hall	15,000	15,000

The Weed.

A comical story is told of two well-known Southern clergymen, one of whom undertook to rebuke the other for using the weed.

"Brother G.," he exclaimed, without stopping to ask any other questions, "is it possible that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I do," the other quietly replied.

"Then I would quit it, sir," the old gentleman energetically continued. "It is a very unclerical practice, and a very uncleanly one. Tobacco! Why, sir, even a hog won't chew it."

"Father C., do you chew tobacco?" responded the amused listener.

"I? No, sir!" he answered gruffly, with much indignation.

"Then, pray, which is most like the hog, you or I?"

The old doctor's fat sides shook with laughter as he said:

"Well, I have been fairly caught this time."

A Wife for the New Prince of Bulgaria.

The St. Petersburg *Molva* says the reported suit of Prince Alexander of Battenberg for the hand of the young Princess Youssupoff has already found its way into the columns of the press, and it adds the following particulars: Prince Nicholas Borrisovitch Youssupoff is the representative of one of the richest aristocratic families of Russia. When quite a young man he married Countess Ribeaupierre, a cousin-german. Soon afterwards he went to reside near Geneva, in the environs of which city he bought an estate and named it, in honor of his wife, Tatiana. There he lived in comparative retirement, spending so modest a portion of his colossal fortune that he is said to be in a position to give to each of his two daughters 20,000,000 roubles, or about £2,000,000 sterling, for a marriage portion, consisting half of money and half of jewels. To judge by the name, Prince Youssupoff must be descended from a noble Tartar family.

MARINE NEWS.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

McCarty has not been appointed Harbor-Master as yet, notwithstanding the recommendation the Mayor gave him. Commissioner Waller has been inquiring into McCarty's antecedents, qualifications, etc., and does not seem to be ready to appoint him or any one else at present. The Mayor has several applications for the place, but they are evidently of a very poor kind. Capt. Brown, whose removal seems to be determined upon because it is said he is a Republican in politics, was appointed at the instance of Redmond Prindiville, a Democrat, when that gentleman was a Commissioner of the old Board of Public Works, and he has served faithfully and well, and the vessel interest and the great lumber firms are generally favorable to his retention. Chicago has, including the slips, forty-three miles of dockage, and before Capts. Brown and Cary were appointed to take charge of it there were five Harbor-Masters, and the present incumbents have performed their work with less difficulty and with more general satisfaction to the great interests at stake than their five predecessors. It is deemed a great pity that Capt. Brown should be removed, and that, too, for no good reason. Capt. Cary, who is known as a Democrat, but, like Brown, not a partisan in politics, will no doubt be retained, and, being a well-tried and thoroughly-qualified man for the place, the men who have been scrambling for the positions, and who are not fit to hold them, need scarcely expect to secure his removal. A Socialist, who has no qualifications for the office, and whose claims are based solely on the services he rendered the present City Administration in the last election, is after a place as Harbor-Master, and it is said has been endeavoring to secure the removal of one of the present officers.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 25.—Up—Props Cuba, Benton, Henry Howard, Lowell, Fletcher and consort, Olean and barges, Cormorant with Goshawk and tow, William Cowie and consort; stmr W. R. Clinton.

Down—Props St. Joseph, Roanoke, Annie Young, S. Chamberlain with John Martin, B. W. Jenness and barges, Wissahickon with Schuylkill, E. D. Hall with C. C. Barnes and consort, Clinton with Gleniffer and consort.

Wind—South, brisk; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 25—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Asia, B. W. Blanchard, Scotia, Garden City, O. Townsend, and G. Kelly; schrs Jane Bell, George Worthington, Maple Leaf, Jennie Rumball.

Down—Praps Tecumseh, D. W. Powers; schrs John B. Merrill, Sophia Minch.

Wind—West, light; weather fine.

THE CITY'S DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Commissioner Waller explains that the delay in making the surveys has put back the city's dredging on the South Branch, but that the work will go on as soon as possible. O. B. Green, who has the contract, has two dredges of his own, and employs two of the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company, and another belonging to Mr. Fox. Dredging is in progress on the North Branch so that the city can prosecute the work on the Fullerton avenue conduit. Mr. Waller's attention has been directly called to the bad condition of the South Branch, and the necessity of having it dredged out, particularly south of Polk street, and especially at South Halsted street bridge.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 25.—Arrived—Leviathan, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,500 bu corn; prop Whale, Ottawa, 3,800 bu corn; prop City of Henry, Henry, 4,800 bu corn; Cataract, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Ilidore, Hennepin, 6,000 bu corn; prop Imperia, Seneca, 2,500 bu corn, 1,500 bu rye; Harriet, Seneca, 3,700 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 3,700 bu corn.

Cleared—North Branch, Pekin, 84,553 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,973 bu wheat.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Nothing done in grain freights to-day. Vessels were wanted, but none ready to load.

Arrived—Schrs Butts, Clint, Paige, Thomas Gawn, Angus Smith.

Cleared—Schr Jennie Matthews.

To-day prop Fountain City collided with the scow Sandy Morrison, between the harbor piers, crushing the bow of the little craft, and causing her to fill.

TUG-RACING.

Some lively racing after tows has been done lately by the harbor tugs. The Gardner has been credited with outrunning the Protection, but the latter's sternbearings were out of order, and she was otherwise not in good trim for a race. The little old Nelson was reported to have outrun the Martin Green and secured a tow. The "boys" have been ignoring the arrangement of going out by turns, and go after schooners bound in like rival Coroners after a corpse.

ONCE MORE.

The Buffalo *Express* has the following to say:

It does seem that the Chicago papers are determined to uphold their elevators and lay blame where it does not belong. The Ellen Spry did overrun 589 bushels, and her owner received 40 cents per bushel for the excess of his bill of lading. It is denied that any vessel from Port Huron unloaded at the Commercial Elevator and fell short 589 bushels. Nevertheless, it is given on good authority that the schooner Cheney Ames, from Racine, which unloaded a cargo of 19,800 bushels of wheat at one of the floating elevators, fell short 516 bushels, and the case is now being investigated.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

The efforts to get the schr F. B. Gardner off the beach at Lincoln Park have not been productive of good results; in fact, no headway has been made by the Charmer in dredging out the sand with her wheel. It seems likely that the job will be abandoned, and Lincoln Park will retain its curiosity. About $2,500 has been expended in the several attempts to get the Gardner off,—more than the old craft is really worth.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday, and but few engagements were made. Rates remain unchanged. Charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Dean Richmond, wheat at 2c. To Sarnia—O. J. Hale and Cleveland, corn on p. t. To Kingston—Schr M. Fillmore, corn on p. t. Capacity, wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

No lumber charters were reported at the Association office yesterday.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 25.—Lake Michigan Report—Passed Up—Schr America, Charlotte to Michigan City, coal.

Down—Schr Craftsman, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Wind—West; light.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Pomeroy has received a new mizzenmast.

The new schr Ford River left port yesterday for another cargo. Capt. Roach got the $5.00 for towing her in on her first arrival.

Capt. Thorp, who ran the tug Gregory here, and took her up to Green Bay, has returned, and will take the wheel on the Little Giant.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening 40 sail and 13 steam vessels arrived in this port, and 45 sail and 21 steam crafts departed.

Capt. Napier has sold his tug Belle Chase to the Illinois Stone Company for $2,500, and she is employed in towing stone-scows to and from Lemont.

ELSEWHERE.

M. J. Cummings' new vessel, being built at Oswego, will be ready to launch in a few days.

The schr W. H. Rounds has loaded coal at Charlotte for this port at 75c per ton, and the schr Havana is on her way here with bulk salt taken at Oswego at 80c per ton.

The new prop Milwaukee—which the Buffalo *Express* describes as one of the handsomest, most commodious, stanch, and most completely fitted out of any of the freight-propellers which sail the lakes—left Buffalo for this port Monday afternoon. Capt. W. H. Rounds commands her.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Prop Crusader, Saginaw, towing, Rush street.
Prop D. W. Rust, Cleveland, coal, Market.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Granite State, Milwaukee, wheat, no order.
Prop S. S. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Prop W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Selt, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Leland, lumber, no order.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, Erie street.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Onward, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr M. Slauson, Menominee, lumber, Sampson's.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr S. J. Luff, Ludington, lumber, Evans Slip.
Schr Magdalena, White Lake, slabs, Harrison street.
Schr Arrow, Muskegon, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Morning Star, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Granger, Packard's, bark, North Halsted.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr J. M. Forrest, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's, bark, Division street.
Schr J. Dresden, Ludington, bark, Division street.
Schr H. F. Church, Milwaukee, wheat, Madison street.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mocking Bird, Manitowoc, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Ada Medora, Marinette, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted.
Schr City Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Schr Ataanto, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Milton, Pike's Pier, lumber, Rush street.
Schr San Jacinto, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Grandy, Menominee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Good Harbor, bark, Ogden Canal.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Saginaw, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Michigan, Saginaw, salt, Latham's Dock.
Schr Nellie Gardner, Saginaw, salt, C., B. & Q.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, ties, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light.
Scow Granger, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr C. L. Finck, Muskegon, light.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr A. C. Keating, Sarnia, grain.
Schr Kdwannee, Manistee, sundries.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, light.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Manistee, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Sturges, Manistee, light.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, light.
Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Groton, Fairport, light.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Prop City Concord, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr O. J. Hale, Sarnia, grain.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, light.
Schr Milton, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Luling, Manistee, light.
Prop Dominion, Montreal, light.
Schr Granger, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, light.
Schr Joseph Duvall, Manistee, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Evergreen, Stony Creek, light.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, light.
Schr Reindeer, Manistee, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maine, Ludington, light.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, light.
Schr J. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maggie Doll, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Tug William Livingston, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Mauntenee, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Eldorado, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekaunee, light.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.

What Col. Jerome Says of Prince Napoleon and His Republican Tendencies.

Correspondence New York World.

NEWPORT, June 20.—Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is here, and was visited this evening by a correspondent of the *World*. He said that he was profoundly shocked, on reaching town this morning, to learn of the death of young Louis, the Prince Imperial of France. When asked what effect the death of the Prince would have upon the Imperial party of France, he said that he really could not, with any confidence, offer an opinion, for the reason that in the Bonaparte family there had never been any speculation on the subject, as the death of the Prince, except in the ordinary course of events, was never dreamed of. He had always enjoyed good health; consequently no arrangement was ever made or suggested for such an emergency as has now arisen.

"I should be better able to judge of the probable course affairs will take," said Col. Bonaparte, "after I shall have received my letters, some ten or twelve days hence."

The Colonel said he was not surprised at the desire of the Prince to go to the front, for he had always been known as a plucky boy. Regarding Prince Napoleon Col. Bonaparte could say but little. Prince Napoleon was of course, he said, the direct heir of the dynasty, but whether or not he would ever be Emperor was a problem which at present was very difficult to solve. Whether the popular dislike to Prince Napoleon was the result of a disposition natural or acquired he found it impossible to say. But of this he was certain, that the Prince was a man of unquestionable ability. He was a brilliant man. Whether or no he had great executive ability he could not say, for the Prince never had had an opportunity to display any. It is true he was Governor of Algeria for some months. It was, however, only a short time, as he did not like the position and returned to Paris before one could judge of the results of his administration. Col. Bonaparte said that the difficulty between the family of Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon occurred undoubtedly after the death of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon had always been known as a Republican, or at least a Liberal. The Colonel could not say whether the Imperial party would accept Prince Napoleon as Emperor, but if they did not there was no principle that could prevent his being Regent for either of his sons, who were both too young to take the reins of Government, if he could not be Emperor. As either Emperor or Regent, however, he would be the power. When asked how could Prince Napoleon have aspirations for a throne after having been known and recognized and after having acted as a Republican, the Colonel replied that he could not tell unless the Prince thought that a Liberal Empire might suit the people. It was suggested to Col. Bonaparte that now the great obstacle to the Empress' returning to France had been removed, and, as she was not in sympathy with Prince Napoleon, she might again be allowed to live in Paris. To this the Colonel replied that that matter would depend entirely upon the men at present in power, and, besides, he very much doubted whether the Empress herself would desire such an end.

Col. Bonaparte spoke of his young cousin, the Prince Imperial, in very warm terms and evidently felt deeply grieved at his untimely end. A great deal, he thought, of what would be done regarding the unlooked-for exigencies would depend upon M. Rouher, who was the recognized adviser of the Bonaparte family. He could not speak regarding the financial status of Prince Napoleon, for that was a matter of which he knew but little. He could speak confidently of the fact that the Prince Imperial would at any time have had a host of followers, but could not say so positively that Prince Napoleon would have. The Colonel was good enough to regret that he could not give more definite opinions regarding the future movements on the Napoleonic chess-board, and the interview, which had been a very pleasant one, was closed.

The Baltimore Bonapartes Not Candidates for the Throne.

Baltimore Gazette.

The cable dispatch published yesterday announcing the death of the Prince Imperial in the Zulu war created considerable interest in this city, especially among the Baltimore branch of the Bonaparte family and their immediate friends. Some speculation was indulged in as to the possibility of one of these Bonapartes being called upon, in the event of a restoration of the Bonapartic dynasty succeeding to the throne of France. To the credit of Mr. Charles Joseph Bonaparte's good judgment and sense, however, it may be said that he disclaims any part or interest in such chimerical schemes, and does not regard the prospects of either himself or his elder brother, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, being called upon to aid in the Bonapartic restoration as within the range of possibilities. A reporter of the *Gazette* found Mr. Bonaparte busily engaged in examining legal documents in his office on St. Paul street, preparatory to his daily drive to his country seat in Baltimore County. Mr. Bonaparte, though not independently rich since the death of his grandmother, Madame Bonaparte, continues his law practice, and by close application promises to distinguish himself in the profession he already adorns and in which he has displayed great legal acumen and forensic ability. He received the visitor pleasantly, and, when the subject of the Prince Imperial's death was mentioned, expressed deep regret at the calamity and sincerest sympathy for the Empress, now in her solitude at Chiselhurst. He had received no advices confirming the report, but the character of the sad intelligence left little or no room to hope that it might prove erroneous. Immediately upon reading the dispatch he telegraphed his brother, Col. Bonaparte, at Newport, asking if he had received any private advices from Chiselhurst. The reply was that, up to noon yesterday, the Colonel had received nothing. The writer next inquired of Mr. Bonaparte his views as to the succession to the French throne, and the effect, if any, the death of the Prince would have on the chances of a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. Mr. Bonaparte smiled pleasantly when the subject was broached, and remarked that in his opinion the dynasty never would be restored. The death of the Prince Imperial had, in his opinion, rather diminished than strengthened the chances of the Bonapartists. It had snapped assunder a link in the chain, and certainly the heirs-apparent would be no nearer the throne than ever.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. James B. Colgate Replies to Messrs. Morton and Chittenden.

NEW YORK, June 9.—*To the Editor of the World:* Before me is a letter of the Hon. L. P. Morton, published in the *World* of May 29, and a speech of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, both members of Congress. They were chosen to represent the commercial interests of the country, and of this city in particular. Their views on silver, especially those of the Hon. Mr. Chittenden, are very pronounced and have received the plaudits of the press. Those of Mr. C. have received the semi-official sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, having been distributed under cover of their stamped envelopes.

It seems to me that the "gold craze" has not sufficiently subsided to ask for silver that respectful attention which its importance demands, but is it not high time to throw aside prejudice, and, looking at facts, shape our judgments accordingly? It is to be regretted that a gentleman so highly esteemed and associated with the banking interests of this city as is Mr. Morton should allow himself to write that "The people of the United States will never permit the payment of its coin obligations *in 84-cent silver dollars*, or that a nation that has has hitherto maintained its honor and paid its obligations *in honest gold dollars*," etc., "will now disgrace itself by forced payment *in clipped silver dollars*." (The emphasis is my own.)

It is also to be regretted that Mr. Chittenden, no less esteemed and deservedly so by all, should head his speech—delivered before the House of Representatives May 8, and printed for circulation—by such clap-trap heading as "A dishonest silver dollar cheats the laboring man and enriches speculators," and a speech mainly good and well meant should be marred by such expressions, alluding to silver, as "expose the covert idiocy and rascality of the measure," "raids upon gold-bugs will be in regular order," "against God's laws silver and greenback sinners," "as the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States clipped the honest dollar," "I regard our dishonored and justly-impugned silver dollar as a most disgraceful form of political money," "and this bill for free coinage in the interests of genuine 'gold-bugs' and political dead-beats only, and no better than highway robbery of labor," and "make your silver dollars of honest weight."

These choice expressions disparaging the silver dollar are unworthy of a statesman. Hard names and severe invective are not arguments, nor do they carry conviction. All the above can readily be met and with much more force. Without being precise, it can be said that for over thirty years prior to 1873, this same dollar, now stigmatized as dishonest and clipped, sold at a premium from 1 to 5 per cent. Was it then the dishonest or honest dollar? With gold at from 1 to 5 per cent discount as compared with silver, was the cry raised that we paid our interest in dishonest gold dollars?

I would ask the Hon. Mr. Morton, If from 1862 to 1873 the United States had paid its interest in what you now call the 84-cent dollar, or clipped dollar, which was then selling at a premium, would your banking firm have refused it and asked for an honest dollar? I think not. I am very frank to say that if I were compelled to hold United States 4 per cent bonds until their maturity thirty years hence, I would pay the Government a premium of at least 1 per cent to have the interest paid in the much-abused standard silver dollar. My reasons will be found hereafter.

Gold and silver, by the Constitution and laws of our country, are a lawful tender. These gentlemen, representing the commercial and financial interests of New York, do know, or ought to know, that both silver and gold have two values. The one is a legal value, fixed by law as sixteen to one, and is a lawful tender for the payment of all public and private dues. The other is an intrinsic value, varying in price like other metals, such as lead, copper, tin, iron, etc., whose price is regulated by the laws of supply and demand. Is it right and just, I may say more, is it honest, to measure the intrinsic value of silver by the legal value of gold, and sneeringly call the standard dollar the clipped dollar, and worth only 84 cents? It is also asked, with an air of triumph, Who wants the silver dollar? It can also be asked, Who wants the double-eagle? Both lie imprisoned in the Treasury, uncalled for. The double-eagle is not wanted for use or circulation. The convenient gold coin mostly required for circulation is the half-eagle. The experience of other countries proves the same, as witness the English sovereign, the French Napoleon, the German 20-mark piece. The demand for double-eagles is chiefly for exportation. And here let me ask why should the Government be put to the expense of coining double-eagles merely for the convenience of exporters? Why not run gold into bars and let owners sell it as bullion? When there should arise a demand for gold coin the Government can purchase it for coinage as silver is now purchased, the profit accruing to the Treasury. The producers of both gold and silver should have equal treatment.

These gentlemen say that the bullion or intrinsic value of the standard silver dollar is 84 cents. To arrive at the intrinsic value of gold let it be put to the same crucial test as silver. Let the same mints which refuse the coinage of silver decline the coinage of gold. Now what would gold bullion sell for, holding the same legal value to silver as 16 to 1?

This leads me to make some general observations and statistics of the two metals. Silver is, and has been, a unit of value the world over. The use of silver is universal, so much so that it is called the nominal currency of the world, while the use of gold is restricted and confined to only about one-third. Silver is a very important factor, even in nations having a single gold standard. The United Kingdom employs $73,000,000 of silver, used as subsidiary coin; and this, it is said, performs greater functions in buying and selling than all its gold and bank-notes combined. It is also computed that, out of a population of 32,000,000 of the United Kingdom, 28,000,000 never use a gold sovereign a year in their ordinary daily transactions, and that the abstraction of the silver coin would produce a greater personal inconvenience than the withdrawal of all the gold and bank-notes combined.

The production of silver to gold for three centuries and a half prior to the discovery of gold in California is estimated to have been $100 silver to $30 of gold. Since 1852 the production is reversed, and has been $100 of gold to $43 of silver. The world's supply of silver for many years after 1852 was about $40,000,000 per year, but, on the discovery of silver in the Comstock lode, the amount greatly increased. The largest world's supply of silver ever made was in 1877, when it reached $79,000,000. Great as is this amount it is only 10 cents per head to the Asiatics. The yield fell off in 1878 to about $70,000,000, and for 1879 it is estimated that the world's supply will not exceed $60,000,000.

Now as to consumption. It is estimated that the United States and the whole of Europe consume annually $30,000,000 of silver in the arts, plate, electrotyping, loss by sea and land, abrasion, etc. Some think this estimate is too high. Since 1852 the average export to Asia—that sink of silver—from Europe and the United States is above $40,000,000 per year. It is thus seen that there is no overproduction, and its intrinsic value can be maintained at and above its present price. It is also clear as soon as the German supply of silver is exhausted, which will soon be, that there is no purchasable silver in sight excepting the five-franc piece and the United States standard silver dollar. It is not likely that these can be purchased excepting at above their legal value. Silver will then resume its normal price above gold, proving that the present decline in the price of silver was merely a perturbation caused solely by legislative action.

The production of gold since 1850 has been greatly in excess of silver. Between the years 1852 and 1877, in only two years, 1874 and 1875, has the world's product of gold been under $100,000,000, while in the year 1852 the yield was $182,000,000, and in 1853, $155,000,000. From the year 1852 to 1877, inclusive, the yield of gold was $3,118,000,000, against $1,341,500,000 silver. The yield of silver has always been more uniform than that of gold. I can find no reliable estimate of the loss of gold, but it is said that 20 per cent of the production of gold will cover all the loss by abrasion and the amount used in the arts, and loss by sea and on land.

Assuming the above estimates to be correct, it will be seen that the amount of gold in sight is annually increasing, while that of silver is the reverse. The large exports of silver and the diminished amounts in circulation, in both Europe and the United States, have made a place for the increased surplus of gold. Silver has been sacrificed in the interests of gold. Its demonetization by Germany and the refusal of the mints of Europe and the United States to coin it have made an increased and unnatural demand for gold and a temporary glut of silver. But in the end principles always vindicate themselves, and the great increase of gold as compared with that of silver must sooner or later cause a decline of the former as compared with the latter. It is doubtful whether the present ratio of 16 to 1 can long be maintained. In the year 1600 the ratio was about 13 to 1, and, the present production being maintained, it may tend towards that ratio again.

The recent frightful commercial disasters of the world are traceable in a large measure to legislative action destroying the legal value of silver. England is learning that it is impossible to maintain the anomalous position of manufacturing for 700,000,000 of people whose money is only silver and depreciating the money her merchants receive for their wares. At this distance it seems as if England was sacrificing her comercial supremacy to her gold theory. While boasting that she has prospered, only on her gold stand, has she not had from 1816 to 1874 the entire advantage of a bi-metallic currency, owing to her close proximity to France, Germany, and other bi-metallic nations, which preserved for her the equilibrium of gold and silver? But when Germany and other nations of Europe demonetized and the Latin Union declined to coin silver, did not England then for the first time since 1816 experience the evils of only a gold standard?

Messrs. Chittenden and Morton seem to indulge in a nervous fear, as though a frightful danger was impending if we part with some of our gold in exchange for low-priced silver. Supposing we do, will it bring us any harm to buy some silver cheap? We have been parting with our gold for years in exchange for perishable goods, such as silks, satins, wines, cigars, etc. Which is the more profitable for us, to part with our gold for such results or for silver which has an intrinsic value and purchasing power in every part of the world? We have exported over and above our imports since 1860 to 1877, inclusive, $702,401,254 of gold against $218,630,043 of silver, yet our Treasury is full of gold against a small amount of silver. Our gold is a product of the earth the same as silver, only it is obtained in greater quantities. Could we retire our paper, which is without intrinsic value, we could easily float $500,000,000 of silver, but to obtain one-fifth of this amount would place it at a premium as compared with gold. It is a question to my mind if we have not followed too closely the teachings of British and German financial writers till we have ceased to respect our own opinions. As we have become or soon will be the greatest financial nation of the world, would it not be well for us to free ourselves from our preconceived views, and hold those of our own, which would best promote American, not British or German interests?

Silver and gold have gone side by side like twin sisters for forty centuries, and it is not in the power of legislation to divorce them. I would not depreciate the importance of gold, which is a banker's currency, yet silver, which is the people's currency, has some advantages which gold does not possess:

It is the universal and normal currency of the world.

It has always been a unit of value by reason of its universality.

Silver has a purchasing power in every nation, while gold is restricted in its circulation and power of purchase to about one-third, not exceeding half the world's population.

Silver is, but gold is not, essential for any nation. A nation can do without gold, but not without silver. I do not allude to those nations which only have a paper currency. Both silver and gold have an intrinsic value which is inherent and independent of all legislation, while paper has no intrinsic value.

JAMES B. COLGATE, 47 Wall street.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—Interest in the coming campaign continues to increase in this part of the State, and, from reports received from all parts, the same must be true of the entire State. The Republicans never were more united and enthusiastic than now, and there is no doubt but their vote will be the largest ever cast at other than a Presidential election, and probably the largest ever cast. When moral questions are involved the Republicans come out; and it is safe to say that the moral element of the party regards the issues of pure elections, and of the honest payment of the public debt, and the maintenance of resumption, as moral questions.

The Republicans have the start of the Democrats both in organization and work. Their State Committee has been fully organized for over two weeks, and already has accomplished much of the preliminary work essential to the complete organization of the State. The officers of the Central Committee say that responses to their suggestions are more promptly made than ever before, and that more ward and town clubs are already formed than is usual at the 1st of August. The Democratic Committee is not yet organized, and the trouble between Ewing and John G. Thompson seems to be a sore that none of the party-doctors know exactly how to treat. There will be a meeting of the Committee this week, when the momentous question, Who shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee? will be decided. There is no doubt that Thompson is the most efficient man they can appoint. He is a good organizer, and has had large experience. It is the general opinion that Ewing will make a serious mistake if he insists on shelving Thompson and putting a "green man" in his place. But, no matter who is Chairman, the Republicans will have at least a month the start of the Democrats in the work of the campaign.

The Honest-Money League has been getting in some good work in good time. Mr. Nichol has spoken here six times, and organized a League which, in connection with the Cincinnati League, will set up a headquarters in this city, and proceed to canvass and organize the State. The Democrats are much concerned about this project, but evidently they don't know how to meet it. It will probably be the subject of serious consideration at the coming meeting of their Committee. They can hardly afford to open out with their regular campaign-speakers in opposition to it; for, if they do, the Republicans will at once rush their speakers into the field, and being, as stated, a month ahead of the Democrats with their preparations, they would have the latter at a serious disadvantage. It would be an organized and equipped army attacking an unarmed drill-camp. At the same time, the Democrats can hardly afford to let this work go on; for it is receiving the attention of the whole State, and arguments are being more generally read and more impartially considered than they could possibly be if their dissemination were postponed till the heat of the regular campaign. The demand for Honest-Money-League documents in this community is very active, particularly among those who expect to take an active part in the discussions of the campaign. These documents are valuable, not only for the information contained in them, but because they suggest where additional and full information can be found by any desiring to follow up the subject. If the work begun here is prosecuted throughout the State on the same plan, by the time the campaign opens there will be a number of men in each county prepared to discuss the currency question, in all its phases, intelligently and thoroughly. The Democrats may find they have made a mistake in shifting in the campaign from other political questions on to that of finance. The Republicans are just as harmoniously united on that subject as on any other. Those who were formerly doubtful were so because they doubted the practicability, and many of them the possibility, of successful resumption. Now that these questions are set at rest,—resumption a complete success, and business everywhere improving,—they are as heartily opposed to any schemes to overthrow it as the most pronounced "bullionist" in the land.

The campaign is regarded everywhere as a preliminary skirmish, the result of which will foreshadow the great battle of next year. It is victory or death with both parties, and each will put forth its utmost efforts.

A lively and wordy war has sprung up between the Pomeroy and Sam Cary Nationals, which will without doubt close the existence of each after the present season. The rank-and-file of that party charge that Sam Cary, Gen. Sherwood, and others endeavored to transfer them bodily into the Democratic camp; but, being unable to do so, they bolted and called the Toledo Convention, which is clearly in the interest of Gen. Ewing and the Democratic party.

F. W. S.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has been in town for a few days, looking after the organization of the coming campaign forces. Your correspondent met the General to-day in the corridor of the Ebbitt, and had a little talk with him on the outlook in Ohio.

"The nomination of Foster and Hickenlooper," says he, "is meeting with the warmest and most unanimous possible support from every section of the State. Personal differences are buried, sectional issues are thrown aside, and the entire party, from the lake to the river, are throwing up their caps and cheering for the principles of the Republican party and the success of its nominees."

"Then you have no doubt about the result?"

"None in the least. We are perfectly sure of electing our ticket this year by a larger vote than we have done for many years past. The enthusiasm in Ohio over the contest and the issues upon which it will be fought is remarkably strong. The party in all sections, either where they are in an overwhelming majority or in a hopeless minority, are in better condition for making a red-hot campaign, and in bringing out the full vote of the party, than they have ever been before. We are going to have a full vote and a big majority."

"How much will your majority be?"

"I cannot tell; nor can any man, but it will be at least 30,000."

"Are you going to have many speakers in the field?"

"We are; and we are going to have the ablest and the best. The Ohio fight this year is no fight of pigmies, but a fight of giants, and so we will only call giants to the stump. I mean by that, that the intellectual giants of our party must, at our political centres, meet the giants of the Democratic party, and discuss with them, or at least before the people, the issues of the campaign."

"Who have you arranged for to speak in Ohio?"

"I have arranged for Sherman, Blaine, Logan, Chandler, Burroughs, Garfield, Frye, Sheridan, Allison, and a host of others, all alike popular and eloquent talkers. We expect to spread them over the State and make one grand illumination of eloquence from Cleveland to Cincinnati."

"When are you going to open the fight?"

"I do not know, but perhaps by the middle of August or the 1st of September."

"Where is John Sherman going to speak?"

"Sherman will deliver but two speeches. The first will be made at Steubenville and the second at Lebanon."

"Where will Blaine talk?"

"He will make his first speech at Bellaire, and during the canvass will strike Ironton, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Cincinnati, and Toledo."

"Where are you going to run Uncle Zach Chandler and Gen. Garfield?"

"Garfield will go all over the State, and Chandler will spend most of his time on the Western Reserve and in strong Republican precincts."

"And what about Logan?"

"Logan will be in the soldier districts, as will several other able and distinguished Generals of the Union."

"Are the Democrats going to have a flood of campaigners?"

"I suppose so, but I do not know. I anticipate, however, that the very best talent the party employs, let it come from whatever section it may, will be whirled into Ohio to do battle for the cause."

"How does the nomination of Ewing and Rice take with the Democratic brethren?"

"I feel satisfied that it was a weak nomination, and I am sure that the more astute members of that party also think the same."

"Why is Ewing weak?"

"Because he has been a deceiver and equivocator, and has been unreliable on the money question. The hard-money portion of the Democratic party will not support Ewing, nor will the legitimate Greenback element,—the former on account of his heretical and uncompromising position on the finances, and the latter from the fact that he has been a trader and trimmer, instead of a worker and fighter."

"Do you think that the German hard-money Democrats will refuse to support Ewing, and where will they come from?"

"I am sure that thousands of them will refuse to support the Ewing combination, and cannot, under any condition, be persuaded to. They will come principally from Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, and in the German rural counties, and they can be numbered by the thousands."

"Is Ewing and Rice a strong ticket to draw from the soldier element?"

"No, sir, it is not; the Republican soldiers will stand like a rock to the party and its nominee; they who upheld and cared for them in the day of disaster and blood; they look at the men and their characters, and will not take pledges for records. There is no trouble about the soldiers not being able to see through the sophistry of the present crusade. They are the very ones that see first and see the brightest."

"What about the Democratic soldiery?"

"But few of them will support Ewing in preference to Foster on the grounds alone that Ewing was a General while Foster was not. All our soldiers are just beginning to see, irrespective of political predelictions, that unless they support the men who are in heart with the issue for which they contended, then the fight they made was a useless one. So year by year they prefer that man to receive their suffrages who was in accord with them when they were fighting the battles of their country."

"Will the Greenback organization stand firm?"

"It will; and it will also make one of the strongest fights that it has ever done."

"How many votes will they poll?"

"About the same number as last year."

"What proportion of the Greenback vote is Democratic?"

"I should judge that the proportion of the Greenback vote who formerly were of Democratic proclivities was about one-half of its number, though it is hard to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions on this subject. For instance, in some sections, such as Huron, Wood, and Lucas Counties, the Greenback vote comes from the Republicans; then in other sections it comes from the Democrats. On the whole, I think its strength comes about equally from the two parties."

"What will be the leading issue of the campaign?"

"The financial issue cannot help but be the leading issue. The very name of Ewing cannot but make it a money fight. Then, again, the contest is already defined in the minds of the people. It means with them on the one hand, in case they should win, an indorsement of the policy that tends to the inflation of the currency, the impoverishment of its wants, and also the retarding of resumption; and, on the other hand, the success of the Republican party means an indorsement of the policy of honest money, with stable prices and a stable volume, not subject to the capricesof fortune or the dictates of taste. It will mean that the dollar of our country shall be a dollar actual as well as engraven."

"What about the political issue? Will it play any leading part?"

"It will assume some importance, but I think it will be only a secondary one; the financial question will far overshadow it."

"I suppose you have nothing to fear from the discussion of either question?"

"No; we will fight for honest money; they for a fictitious money. We will contend for honest elections, fair juries, fair trials, and the rigid enforcement of all laws, either State or Federal, and also the supremacy of the Federal over the State powers. They will resist, as they have been resisting in the last two Congresses, the exercise, in its free and pure state, of all the privileges of the citizen, and the fullest protection of his property and his life, and will reassert, under a glittering phraseology, the doctrine that the sovereignty of the State is supreme to that of the Nation."

"Are you going to have an honest election in Ohio?"

"We will try to have. If we fear anything it is Kentucky. We find that Kentucky is very much interested in our elections, and, knowing what she has done heretofore, it would not be surprising to see her try and exercise her old privileges, but we will keep one eye on her."

"Are there any stalwart lines in Ohio?"

"No; the party is one, united and strong."

"Will the Presidential and Senatorial contests have anything to do with the fight?"

"No, sir; our Republicans will recognize but one thing in this campaign, and that is to elect our State ticket and assert our political doctrine. They will leave every man a free fight for the Senate, and also for the White House. We are all going in for Foster and victory."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The Workingmen have nominated Charles Tillson for Tax-Collector, vice Curtis, declined, and W. N. Staley for Superintendent of Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The State Convention of the new Constitution or Honorable Bilk, assembled in Sacramento this afternoon. About half the delegates accredited were present. Marion Biggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and was chosen temporary Chairman, and John H. Burke temporary Secretary. The Committee on Credentials was appointed. Recess. The Convention appears to be mainly of Democratic proclivities as regards past political affiliations, and there is considerable work being done with a view of bringing about a fusion with Democrats, but thus far with small prospect of success.

SUSTAINED.

CONCORD, N. H., June 25.—The resolutions introduced last week sustaining President Hayes in his vetoes passed by a party vote.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

John Pfeifer, 18 years of age, living at No. 316 Jefferson street, was arrested at 8 o'clock last evening by Officers Carey and Laughlin of the West Twelfth Street Station, charged with making a brutal assault upon Barbara Schlerth, 8 years of age, after inducing her to accompany him to a lonely place by giving her candy. He was held in $1,000 bonds.

Leonard Miller, 23 years of age, living with his mother and family at No. 98 Ewing street, did his best at 7:30 last evening to murder his brother John, by shooting him with a small No. 1 revolver while in front of No. 74 Wilson street. Inasmuch as the bullet lodged in John's left cheek, causing only a slight wound, the feud which led to the affair is but of small importance. Had it resulted in a murder the stories of the lives of the Miller family might have been worth relating. John saw fit to marry, a few weeks ago, a young woman who is detested by his mother and all the other members of the family, and out of this has grown a number of petty quarrels. Yesterday the brothers met on Canal street, and some words passing between them they fought a round or two, Leonard unmistakably getting the worst of it. He then went home and armed himself with a revolver, and, renewing the quarrel in front of the above mentioned number, made a desperate endeavor to end his life. After the shooting he ran away and hid under a sidewalk in front of No. 532 Jefferson street, where he was arrested by Policemen McTigue and Casey, and was then locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station. Dr. Morey, who dressed Leonard's wound, pronounces it not at all serious.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night an unknown man entered the saloon at No. 54 West Adams street kept by John Leonard and called for drinks for himself and the four or five men who were lounging in the bar-room. The drinks were, of course, set up for all hands, and the unknown was about to depart when the proprietor suggested that the round had not been paid for. "It was only a little forgetfulness on his part, he knew, and it was quite likely that he would not feel offended at the hint, you know." But not so. The unknown indignantly replied that he had paid for them, but in the conversation which ensued he kept suspiciously moving towards the door. Finally he went out, and Mr. Leonard followed. Noticing that his man was getting away at a brisk pace, Leonard started to run towards him, whereupon the stranger whipped out a revolver and fired full at him. The ball struck in the left hip, causing only a slight flesh wound, and was found by Mr. Leonard in his boot. The would-be assassin is described as about six feet tall, middle age, dark mustache, and wore a long dark frock-coat. He appeared a well-dressed man, and, Leonard says, looked less like a beat than any of the genus he ever saw. Detectives Hogan and Mahoney were at work upon the case immediately after its occurrence, but they were not able to find any clew to the man.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, June 25.—To-day a man named William Bartlett, a resident of Defiance, O., a guest at the Toledo Exchange Hotel, took morphine with the intention of committing suicide. He was discovered soon after taking the drug, and emetics administered, after which he was sent to the Hospital. At a late hour to-night he was in a critical condition, and his case pronounced hopeless. Bartlett was entirely destitute of means, and a letter found among his effects stated that he was tired of prolonging the struggle for existence against insurmountable obstacles, and consequently sought relief in death.

THE CHEYENNE CRIMINALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 25.—This afternoon the Cheyenne Indian cases were called again. An affidavit praying for a change of venue was presented to the Court. After argument upon the part of the prosecution against the application, Judge Peters ordered a change of venue to Douglas County. The term of court in this district is held week after next at Barbour County.

Exploring New Guinea.

A well equipped expedition has (the Melbourne *Argus* says) left Sydney for New Guinea. The party comprises Baron Maclay, the famous Russian scientist and explorer; Chevalier Bruno, who was the first to make an attempt from these shores to open trade with the terra incognita; and Capt. Leeman, who has had considerable experience on the coast of New Guinea and elsewhere northward. The fast-sailing, three-masted American schooner Saddie F. Caller is the vessel chartered, and her owner, Capt. Webber, enters heartily into the project, and is in fact a partner in the concern. Twelve thousand dollars has been spent in the full equipment, and the vessel is provisioned for a twelve-months' cruise, at the termination of which she will return to Port Jackson. The object of the expedition is scientific and commercial. Astrolabe Bay will first be visited, and thence the coast all round will be examined, and, if possible, arrangements made for opening up a trade with the natives.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY....... Proprietor and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
OPERA AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
AIMEE!
Supported by Maurice Grau's OPERA BOUFFE CO. 50 - ARTISTS - 50
This (Thursday) Evening, June 26, first time in many years, Offenbach's
LES BRIGANDS.
In which Aimee sings a new song by Offenbach, "La Malaguena," and the beautiful Spanish melody, "La Paloma."
Fiorella.... Mlle. Aimee.
Friday (Benefit of Aimee)—LE PETIT DUC.
Saturday at 2—Grand Aimee Matinee.
Saturday night (Aimee's last but one)—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Sunday night—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Specially Selected Chorus. Enlarged Orchestra.
Monday—Tony Denier's Pantomime Company and Grimaldi.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE HIT
Of Von Suppe's Spectacular Comic Opera,
FATINITZA!
As produced by J. C. Duff's New York Standard Theatre Company, the cast including Julia Polk, Marie Stone, Madame Beauman, Mlle. Jarbeau, Annis Shaffer, W. H. MacDonald, Thos. Whiffin, Hart Conway, Owen Fawcett, and a Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Max Maretzek, Conductor. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. In preparation—ENGAGED.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, also Sunday Evening, by request,
Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON....Proprietors
R. M. HOOLEY....Sole Manager
1-2 100 Solid! 50 1-2 100 Strong! 50
Quantity and Quality Combined in One Mighty Phalanx!
Next Week—Henry Moses' Shadbost Pinafore. The Original 50, and 100 Auxiliaries in the Chorus.
Entire New First Part and Olio.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL
HOPS,
SATURDAY EVENINGS.
Tickets may be obtained at Cobb's Library or at Jansen & McClurg's, for holders of which a Free Special Train will leave Central Depot at 7 o'clock, returning at 12. J. B. MARTINE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! House Crowded to the Doors. MAY FISK'S
DINOTHERIAN LADY MINSTRELS.
20 IN NUMBER 20. SIXTY BEAUTIFUL BLONDES. Popular Prices. Friday Night—Ladies' Night.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

H. O. Morrow, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

William Nims, of Polo, Ill., is at the Gardner.

F. L. Rowe, of Kalamazoo, is at the Gardner.

Maj. C. E. Casey, Jerseyville, is at the Palmer.

The Rockford Base Ball Club is at the Tremont.

The Rev. W. H. Musgrove, Danville, is at the Palmer.

Dr. A. P. Heath, of Champaign, Ill., is at the Tremont.

George Thayer, of Hatfield, Mass., is at the Gardner.

H. A. W. Tabor, the Colorado Crœsus, is at the Palmer.

E. M. Keyes and family are sojourning at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. N. P. Heath, of Champaign, Ill., is at the Gardner.

H. P. Hall, of the St. Paul *Globe*, is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff of Peoria, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Isaac G. Wilson, of Geneva, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. K. Reynolds, of the United States Navy, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

Judge S. Claypool and Judge J. M. Butler, of Indianapolis, are at the Grand Pacific.

D. W. Pickering, Superintendent of the Great Central Iowa Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Judge W. B. Leonard and family arrived at the Grand Pacific last night from New York.

George P. Hardy, Arthur M. Hardy, and W. E. Mort, from Sydney, New South Wales, are at the Palmer.

W. O. Hughart, President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

E. C. Brown, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, of Jackson, Mich., is at the Tremont.

George W. Herdman, of Jerseyville, Ill., State Senator, is at the Palmer, en route for Toledo, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo.

Some fifty members of the Illinois Press Association have returned from their excursion, and are staying for a few days at the Tremont.

Judge Knickerbocker being in Bloomington, attending the Convention of the State Board of Education, there was no session of the Probate Court yesterday.

A large number of visitors are in town, and hotels are very full. The Windsor European Hotel, in THE TRIBUNE block, had every room occupied yesterday.

Car No. 242 of the Indiana avenue line collided with a milk wagon on Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, about half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, inflicting slight damage upon the wagon.

Two or three of the Trustees of the Kankakee Hospital, with other citizens, had an informal gathering in Room 289 of the Grand Pacific yesterday morning to consult with their architect in regard to the work to be done on the building during the coming year.

Information is received from the commanding officers at Fort Reno that in an interview with Little Chief, Chief of the Northern Cheyennes, he said that his people were now willing to remain in the Indian Territory, and request permission to go north at some time in the future, after another President had come into office.

More than a year ago the Carpenter and Joiners' Union of Chicago was suspended, and since that time no organization of that character has been in operation. Recently an attempt has been made to reorganize the Association, and a meeting was called for that purpose last night. Owing to the small attendance the election of officers was postponed until a future day.

The country visitors are abroad at present in great numbers. The latest irruption consists in the arrival of six car-loads of excursionists from Louisville, Ky., New Albany, Mitchell, and Bedford, Ind. They came in yesterday morning by the Baltimore & Ohio and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Roads, animated with the praiseworthy desire to see a real live city and attend the Jockey Club races.

The High School battalion is in camp at Lombard, learning the mysteries of guard, mount, sentry, and other camp duties. The boys have named their place "Camp Howland," after the Principal of the Central High School, and are enjoying themselves hugely. They had a dress parade last evening at 6 o'clock, which was witnessed with pleasure by all the people of that vicinity. They are bound to know all there is in the Tactics.

Somebody, either in jest or in earnest, took away Orderly Maner's horse from his hitching-post in front of Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, on Dearborn street, yesterday afternoon. The horse was a light bay, about fifteen and a half hands high, with long black mane and tail, and had a new United States regulation bridle and saddle, new style. The fellow who took him might have wanted a steed to ride out to the races,—at least so the orderly thought, and he accordingly went out to see about it on another horse.

Two young ladies, inclined to loose wrappers and "banging" their hair, went boat-riding yesterday afternoon, starting out from a point near the foot of Harmon court. When they got out on the lake a little way the breezes began to blow, and fain would they have gone below to seek the seclusion that a cabin grants had there been any such convenience on board. But there wasn't. They hadn't any "remarkably fine crew," either, but were simply two weak, lorn females, rocked in the cradle of the deep. The boat finally upset, and they clung to it as their only ark of safety, yelling vigorously all the while in the hope of being heard, and possibly rescued. They were heard, and shortly afterwards the "Pet" put out, caught the dripping amateur mariners, and rescued them from an impending doom.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Willie Meyer, 2 years of age, who died at No. 153 Bunker street of convulsions brought by teething; upon an unknown colored man, who, while intoxicated at a ball in Pacific Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, accidentally fell over a banister and broke his neck upon a floor below; and also upon George H. Coorabs, who was found dead in Central Park with a bullet-hole in his abdomen. A portion of the testimony in the case was heard yesterday forenoon, and, in order to give the County Physician a chance to hold a post-mortem examination, the jury concluded to adjourn until 8:30 this morning. There is little or no doubt, however, as to its being a case of suicide. Deceased was a druggist, and has held numerous lucrative positions, all of which were lost by his excesses. It is supposed that his mind became weakened in one of these periodical debauches.

The exercises which were to have taken place at the temperance camp-meeting at Lake Bluff yesterday under the auspices of a Committee from the Chicago Methodist preachers were given up for the reason that many of the brethren and sisters were busy in the school exercises in various places. The consequence was that each of those already on the ground spent the day as fancy dictated, the principal occupation being an attempt to fill up the ravines with the carcasses of slaughtered mosquitos. Some gave themselves up to pious reflections, but more lolled about in the shade, hunted ferns or made desultory efforts at croquet on the side of a hill. Among the arrivals yesterday were: N. H. Axtell, Joliet; S. C. Brown, Evanston; Mrs. C. W. Potter and son, Mrs. W. P. Gray, A. G. Lane, Frank Millar, A. B. Fuller, Charles Holman, John Armstrong, Miss Carrie Von Thorn, and W. K. Sullivan, Chicago. To-day will be under the control of the Sons of Temperance, several speeches and numerous societies from that order being expected.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AT A DISCOUNT.

For a number of years the owners of land on the Chicago River near the present Bridewell have been much vexed by a tribe of squatters who have been in possession, claiming title by occupancy for over twenty years. Some of them erected buildings on the land, and one of them put up a good story house on a ten-acre tract belonging to the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati. They put the matter in the hands of J. H. Bissell, their attorney, who brought an action of ejectment, and also put an injunction to restrain them from moving off the house pending the ejectment suit. On trial the plaintiff obtained judgment. On Saturday Mr. McDaid for the defendants moved before Judge Blodgett for an order staying the suit until the defendants could move off the house, which the Court said it was not competent for him to give, and the writ of possession issued accordingly, and was executed by the Marshal yesterday and the defendants ejected, the house, of course, remaining upon the land and being now the property of the plaintiff, which will go to compensate him for the costs and attorneys' fees of these suits. If this case is taken as a warning by the neighboring squatters, the bona fide owners of the lands will begin to have hopes of an end of these interminable suits.

ACCIDENTS.

August Gasaro, 14 years of age, living at No. 371 Walnut street, while attempting to get off an incoming freight-train on the Northwestern Railroad, near the corner of Wood and Kinzie streets, at 6:30 last evening, accidentally fell and received a severe cut on the forehead.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon a horse and wagon owned and driven by Michael Callahan was backed off the dock into the river, between Rush and State streets. Policeman Gavin, with the assistance of some tug-boat Captains and others, succeeded in rescuing the horse about an hour later.

A team of horses attached to hack No. 1, owned by John O'Brien, and driven by John Moore, while driving up to the stand near the Court-House at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, took fright at a passing horse and buggy and ran away. Colliding with hack No. 96 they upset the vehicle, injuring it badly. Proceeding west on Washington street, the runaways made for the tunnel opening, and in so doing ran into a light buggy, breaking it up. Fortunately no one was injured.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mary Ann Sebacrusky, while picking up coal along the Northwestern Railroad tracks near Indiana street, was run down by the incoming Lake Forest accommodation train, J. S. Knights, conductor, and Engineer Moore. The engine struck her on the head, killing her almost instantly. The body was taken to her home, No. 19 Fifth street. She was a Polish woman, 68 years of age, in poor circumstances, and left a husband and three grown children. Coroner Mann will hold his inquest at 10 o'clock this morning at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

S. J. Williamson, a laborer employed in putting in the iron-work at the new Custom-House, met with an accident at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the new Custom-House which will probably result in his death. Some men were at work taking down one of the temporary window-frames, which were roughly constructed of heavy planks and timbers, when the wind blew it in, and in falling Williamson was badly crushed about the head. A doctor who was called found that the skull had been fractured, and was of the opinion that the case would terminate fatally. Williamson was taken to his home, No. 429 Halsted street.

THE CITY-HALL.

The employes of the Public Works Department will be paid to-day.

James Crow was yesterday appointed as an Inspector of Buildings in place of H. J. Miller, removed.

The City Engineer of New Orleans called upon the Mayor yesterday, and was escorted to the Stock-Yards.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $2,527 from the Water Department, $2,005 from the Comptroller, and $148 from the Collector.

The School Agent deposited $51,000 in cash with the City Treasurer yesterday, and immediately drew out $55,000 with which to pay the teachers.

Mr. William H. Wells will, it is understood, under no circumstances serve on the School Board after the expiration of his term,—the beginning of next month. It was incorrectly stated yesterday that a direct offer of reappointment had been made to him by the Mayor.

The Aldermen, city officials, the members of the County Board, contractors, and the reporters and their families, were yesterday invited to a ride on the lake this afternoon on the steamer "Faxton." They will all accept, of course. The boat leaves the Clark street bridge at 2 o'clock.

Bids for furnishing sewer pipe were opened yesterday. There were nine bidders, and all of the figures were very close. No awards were made, but it is believed that all of them will get some part of the work, and that the readvertising for bids will save the city between $8,000 and $10,000.

Acting Superintendent Dixon yesterday sent instructions to the various police stations or districts to have an inventory of the firearms, ammunition, etc., on hand sent to headquarters on or before July 1. This looks as if there was a determination to celebrate the Fourth if it becomes necessary.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Furst & Bradley to erect a plow factory, 40 by 80, Nos. 83 and 85 Fulton street, to cost $9,000; to Mill & Edwards to erect a mill and elevator, corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, to cost $25,000; to C. J. Davis to erect five two-story dwellings, Marshfield avenue, near Van Buren street, to cost $15,000; and to H. M. Hamilton to erect three three-story dwellings on LaSalle street, near Maple, to cost $5,500.

Some time ago a piece of pavement on the west side of Dearborn street, just south of Madison, was torn up to put in some water connection, and it has never been replaced. Inquiry about the matter shows that Ray & Whitney laid the pavement originally and agreed to keep it in repair for two years, and that they subsequently agreed to so much of it being torn up and to replace it. They have not kept their agreement somehow, and the consequence is there is an unsightly hole in the street.

Since the Mayor has been so outspoken in the interest of economy, and ordered the reduction of the Police and Fire Departments, some of the Aldermen are inclined to join in his economic spirit, and are discussing the propriety of abolishing the office of City Collector. They contend that the place is a sinecure, and that all of the work done—issuing of licenses, etc.,—could be done by a clerk in the Comptroller's office, at a saving of from $3,000 to $4,000 per year. It would not be astonishing to see an ordinance introduced to abolish the office at an early day, though it could not take effect until May 1.

Fire-Marshal Benner received a complaint yesterday that the planing-mills in the southwestern portion of the city were persistently violating the fire ordinance by allowing shavings to accumulate about the premises. Of some of the mills it was complained hundreds of loads were in the yards, and had been for some time. The ordinances require the shavings to be burned, or that they be stored within brick walls, etc., but the Marshal is of opinion that the law is not being strictly complied with anywhere. He proposes to see that the ordinances are enforced, and has called the police authorities' attention thereto.

The Mayor was seen yesterday with reference to the coming Fourth. He says he had intended to go out of the city, but, being prevailed upon not to, he will forego the pleasure of making a speech, and be on hand for whatever turns up. He does not anticipate any trouble, however, from the Socialists, and is satisfied that, if they have their proposed demonstration, none of them will bear arms. He says, further, that, if the Militia law had not been passed, he has reason to believe that they would not have turned out with arms. The reporter suggested to him that he might be mistaken about what they would do in the event of their turning out with arms, etc. His reply was that he would do his duty, but he would not commit himself as to what he conceived that to be.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury adjourned about 1 o'clock yesterday after considering a number of jail cases of minor importance.

Mr. Millard, formerly a West Park Commissioner and real-estate agent in this city, but now domiciled in Kansas, visited the County Building yesterday.

The case of the young man Blaikie, the Fidelity Safe Depository thief, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday, and continued till the September term.

The clerks of the County Clerk's office are all victims of a peculiar disorder known to medical science as "swelled head." 'Cause why, they licked the Recorder's boys at base-ball 18 to 15.

The tax-cases argued in the County Court yesterday were all unimportant to the general public. This morning the insane prisoners, eight in all, will be tried, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to the settlement of disputed tax-cases.

Twenty marriage licenses were issued yesterday. One youth of 19 summers wanted to wed, but the stern Proebsting forbade the banns, because the required permission of parents was not forthcoming. The boy's parents are said to reside in Russia, so he may have to stand some considerable time upon the threshold of happiness before getting his permit. The cynical Proebsting says it will do him good.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the cases of John Collins, August Herman, and Alexander Lacomb, burglars, and John Lundqvist, the "fence" for the aforesaid, were continued until next term. The case of Kate Currier, the female friend of one of the burglars, was stricken from the docket and the damsel was set free. In the case of John Sheahan, tried for burglary Tuesday, the sealed verdict returned was found to read "not guilty." Fred Williams, James Lane, and Frank Devard were tried for burglarizing Shaffner & Co.'s bank. The trial occupied the entire day, and the jury were instructed to return a sealed verdict.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The exports of alcohol reached 450 barrels.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements were $391,000.

The documents necessary in the letting of mail contracts were received at the Post-Office yesterday with orders that they be distributed among probable bidders.

Postmaster Palmer will probably return home from New York to-day.

The internal revenue receipts were $30,639, whisky yielding $22,336.

Charles Mueller, of No. 226 West Lake street, was before Commissioner Hoyne for selling liquor without a license, and was held in $500 bail for a hearing Saturday.

Collector Harvey has directed the Gaugers to complete and file in his office all returns required by the regulations at or before 9 a. m. of the second day after doing the work.

Collector Smith received a circular from the Treasury Department setting forth that hereafter in assigning an official number by the Bureau of Statistics to a merchant vessel the Collector is requested to forward within ten days thereafter a copy of the Inspector's certificate, stating that the number has been properly marked on the main beam of the vessel.

The report of District-Attorney Bangs for the current quarter contains the following, which is a very good showing: Violations of Internal-Revenue laws, 66; of this number convictions were obtained in 28 cases and an acquittal in 1. The authorities at Washington compromised and dismissed 17 of this class of cases. There are still pending 20 cases. The amount of fines collected from Revenue-law violators was $3,145. Counterfeiting cases, 23. Of this number convictions were secured in 4 cases; acquittals in 3; 6 were "otherwise disposed of," and 10 are still pending. Miscellaneous criminal cases: Convictions, 3; acquittals, 1; otherwise disposed of, 2; still pending, 6. Violations of Post-Office laws: Convictions, 2; acquittals, 3; otherwise disposed of, 3; causes pending, 7. Civil cases in Circuit and District Courts: Judgment for Government, 23; against, 2; compromised and dismissed, 12; still pending, 59.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Hudson yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of one Wickler, said to reside at No. 519 Sedgwick street, for assault upon Mrs. Mathilde Mager.

The case of Edward Kruse & Co. vs. Charles F. Schultz, on a charge of subornation of perjury, was brought up before Justice Ingersoll yesterday. Defendant impeached by a number of witnesses the affidavits on which this suit was brought, and easily obtained a verdict.

Michael Shannon, stabbed by the Savoyard organist John Barbieri, was still alive last night, and his physician reported that no change for either better or worse had yet ensued. Barbieri was admitted to $2,000 bail to the 27th by Justice Walsh, but, being unable to furnish a reliable bondsman, he went to jail.

Yesterday afternoon while Mr. R. S. Tuthill's horse and phaeton were in front of his house a couple of young roughs about 16 years of age jumped in and drove off in an easterly direction, and up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard of them or the team. The animal is a bay mare, with a scar on the right hip. Mr. Tuthill will be exceedingly pleased to get any information as to the whereabouts of his property or the scamps who stole it.

The Farragut Boat Club has four men in training at Calumet for the Keokuk race. They are Messrs. Downs, Young, and the brothers Mutchmore. They have been exercising on the river in the evening during the past few hot days, and some of the road-agents who have been tramping over the ties near by have discovered this. Tuesday evening the tramps lay in wait, and as soon as the boys left the boat-house they went into it and stole all the clothing, watches, and money they could find, but kindly left a pair of shoes for the gentlemen to use in getting to Chicago. The loss amounts to $350. No trace of the thieves.

Arrests: William Cook, a dock loafer, who broke a show-case in a saloon on South Water street, between State and Dearborn, and then helped himself and his companions to a quantity of cigars; Henry Jameson, driving a horse belonging to a livery near the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets nearly to death; Joseph Meyers, larceny of a coat from Anton Neff; Thomas Carney, larceny of a fur muff from a man named Meyers, living at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets; Joseph Stone, another young thief, suspected of robbing rooms, and in whose possession was found a caseknife used in such robberies.

Thomas Maloney, of No. 161 Laflin street, yesterday morning reported at the Hinman Street Station that a man giving the name of George Barger was in his lot offering for sale three cows and calves for $45, which were worth at least $80 each. Policeman Wheeler went to the place and arrested Barger, as the animals were believed to be stolen. The prisoner claims to reside on Clybourn avenue, and says he got the cows to sell from a man at Rogers Park. This has been proven false, however, and an owner is wanted for them. Barger is a German, about 29 years of age, black hair, gray eyes, and has lost one upper front tooth.

Yesterday forenoon an army Recruiting Sergeant brought to the jail a raw recruit named Edward Harrington, who had been drinking heavily about town. A few moments after his incarceration Detective Heinzman rushed in with a warrant for Harrington's arrest for obtaining money by false pretenses, and later in the day John Williams, an engineer, 24 years of age, was arrested for complicity in the robbery. An older and a better soldier than Harrington, named Gleason, put up at the Sherman House, and left his money, amounting to $70, for safe-keeping with G. A. Cobb, one of the clerks. Harrington played Gleason, and got Williams to back him up, and got possession of the money, which they spent in riotous living.

Thomas Curley, an arrival from Ireland who has not been long enough from the old country to get acquainted with American money, fell into the hands of the Philistines, and yesterday morning reported to the police that during the night he had been robbed of three ten-pound notes on the Bank of Ireland, 6 sovereigns, $4 in cash, and a hunting case silver watch and chain. He got under the influence of liquor strong and fiery such as is dealt out in "Cheyenne," and went from saloon to saloon with strange companions. When he recovered consciousness yesterday he found himself on Clark street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and recollected having been assaulted and robbed by some of his drunken fellows. The police wish to caution bankers and all other persons against purchasing the notes. Detectives Wiley and Murnane, who were put at work upon the case, arrested Charles Kelley, Joseph Higgins, and William Green, three common saloon loafers who make it their business to follow and rob persons under the influence of liquor. It is, however, thought that they are not the guilty ones.

Justice Walsh: Mary Widows, drunk and disorderly, on complaint of the Humane Society, $25 fine, and her little daughter Jane sent to the Servite Sisters; Denis McCarthy, Bridget McCarthy, and Annie McQueen, drunk and disorderly, $25 fine each; John Keenan, the thief who cut Carroll Hennessey some weeks ago, $2,000 to the Criminal Court; and carrying concealed weapons, $80 fine; Michael Nash, disorderly, $20 fine; Bridget Brennan, keeping a disorderly house, $75 fine; Louis Schneegans, riot, on complaint of William Breitung, of No. 26 West Madison street, $200 to the 25th. Justice Summerfield: John Murphy, riot, on complaint of James Maher, $400 to the 26th; Patrick Lyons, suspected of various recent burglaries, $100 fine for carrying concealed weapons; James Jones, colored, assaulting his brother, Prince Albert, and threatening to kill him, $700 to the 2d; Prince Albert Jones, $500 to the same date upon similar charges; J. C. Cooper, larceny of some carpets from F. Worsley, of No. 195 West Adams street, $500 to the 28th; Michael Walsh, Sophia Olson, Alfred Stanley, and M. Herzberg, disorderly, $25 fine; Richard Bross and five inmates of a notorious Cheyenne ranche, $100 fine each. Justice Kaufmann: Frank Hack, drunk and disorderly, $100 fine; John Johnson, disorderly, $25 fine; Ida Henning, who ran away from her home, No. 681 Fulton street, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

AN OLD OFFENDER AT IT AGAIN.

Quite intense excitement was occasioned about the corner of Western and Park avenues at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a street-fight and a subsequent rumor that a woman had been murdered, and that the assassin had fought his captors and had made good his escape. A sifting out of the facts in the case makes it appear far less serious. A collection agent named Thomas Davis, who had been greatly aggravated in trying to collect the rent from a tenant in the second story of a building at No. 435 Park avenue, lost all control of himself, and became a woman-beater of the very worst character. The house is one of a row of two-story brick tenements fronting upon both avenues, and situate at the northeast corner. About the rear of the house is a balcony, from which stairways lead down to the closets and shed in the area below. The delinquent tenant was one John Mahlman, a baker, and who when absent from home is represented by his wife, Frau Amelia Mahlman, a midwife. Davis called yesterday afternoon, and found the Mahlmans moving out all their effects. He became enraged, and soon after his entering the house the other tenants heard a racket and many loud words. The quarrel was soon transferred to the balcony in the rear, Davis having attempted to eject Mrs. Mahlman by the rear door. He ran back into the house to eject also a little 3-year-old, and the mother rushed in after him. He again seized her by the neck and roughly ejected her, and when on the balcony butted her head against a stone window sill and against the balcony railing, inflicting several severe wounds about the lady's head and rendering her unconscious for some time. Hastily locking the door, he ran down the stairs and managed to reach his horse and buggy just as the people in the street had been alarmed by the outcry of the neighbors. A car-conductor named Charles Nagle was the most prominent in endeavoring to detain him, but Davis soon forced to let him go by striking at him with a large steel jimmy, which was in his buggy. Finding that the bystanders blockaded the way he jumped out and ran off, leaving his horse and buggy behind.

Mrs. Mahlman was cared for by some of the neighbors, and her wounds were temporarily dressed by a druggist's clerk, and afterwards by Dr. Tagert. They were not of a serious nature. Her children continued to move out the household goods, and last night she was found in the rear of No. 1037 West Lake street.

She states that, being unable to pay $10 a month, she determined to move, and promised to pay the balance of the month's rent as soon as possible. In guarantee of good faith she paid $2 on account some days ago. Davis wanted to lock up the house to prevent her from moving, and commenced the assault by calling her filthy names and tipping a table upon which she was sitting.

Davis was seen in his cell at the West Lake Street Station last night, and insisted that the woman first assaulted him with a rolling-pin and a dust-pan. He has not a mark to show for it. The buildings are owned by Mrs. Hannah Martin, of No. 719 West Van Buren street, where he also lives. Notwithstanding the assertion of his sub-lieutenant, George Deppich, Davis is the actual agent. He called repeatedly upon the Mahlmans during the month, and allows that he was excited and angry. In fact, Davis has a reputation for this, for only a few weeks ago he was held to the Criminal Court for assaulting Michael Butler, living on Sholto street, with an ax in a quarrel as to the right to tear down a certain fence.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC.

E. T. Galt, Montreal.	M. D. Orr, Nashville.
R. Maxwell, New Orleans.	C. L. Rhodes, Cleveland.
F. L. Cutting, Boston.	H. B. Cleveland, N. Y.
T. E. Hale, Florida.	G. W. Wharton, Jr., Phil.
J. J. McDonald, Toronto.	J. G. Mitchell, St. Louis.

PALMER HOUSE.

H. B. Ledyard, Detroit.	R. P. Jennings, Milwau.
J. W. Decker, St. Louis.	R. Richier, Hiago, Japan
L. A. Nathan, N. Zealand	W. T. Gray, Zanesville.
R. M. Holland, Pittsburg.	Chas. Stich, N. Orleans.
H. L. Hassack, Ottawa.	C. H. Cook, Eau Claire.

TREMONT HOUSE.

W. C. Furst, Springfield.	Matthew Henry, N. Zeal'd
H. S. Osborn, Quincy.	W. Freeland, Bloom'gton
R. W. Rayne, Baltimore.	W. Lusk, Springfield, Ill.
H. A. Fox, Artesia, Miss.	Henry V. Lucas, St. Louis
Wm. Riordan, Boston.	Charles D. Lathrop, N. Y.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

James Sharpe, N. Y.	Dr. A. Springer, Cincin'ti
James Boon, Ft. Wayne.	W. G. Maitland, Sp'gf'd, O
William Jones, Philad'a.	John H. Snyder, Denver.
E. S. Phinney, N. Y.	H. S. Williams, Montreal.
A. J. Dustin, St. AlbansVt	C. H. Hackett, Boston.

GARDNER HOUSE.

R. S. Rhodes, River Park.	Chas. Fargo, Boston.
Wm. Mix, Oregon.	H. F. Pierce, Providence.
D. Weaver, New Orleans	Lee Hunt, Danville.
H. M. Elroy, Janesville.	C. E. Weyburn, Pittsburg.
A. D. Stevenson, G'n Bay	L. R. Lewis, St. Louis.

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The habeas corpus cases of the nineteen Bohemian Sharpshooters who were arrested for the shooting at Silver-Leaf Grove Sunday came up yesterday morning before Judge McAllister, at the instance of Harry Rubens, who wanted them heard. Mr. Cameron, on behalf of the city, wanted a postponement until to-morrow morning. The Judge said the returns had not been made to the writs as yet, and he could not, therefore, hear them. He thought, however, he could hear them this afternoon, and accordingly postponed the argument until 2 p. m. to-day, ordering over the prisoners in the meantime to be taken to the County Jail and locked up. Two of Parmalee's omnibuses were then procured and the prisoners taken to the North Side.

The crowd were brought to the jail under the escort of a score of policemen, and were assigned to a row of cells on an upper floor, there to await the result of Donohue's injuries, unless sooner set free by a decision of Judge McAllister. A curious commentary upon these self-constituted guardians of order is found in the fact that not a single one of the nineteen possessed the requisite $2.10, being the Sheriff's fees payable on a writ of habeas corpus.

Donohue still continues in a dangerous condition, though up to last evening there had been no change indicating the approach of death. He may live, or he may die. What will be the result cannot be told for several days, if he lives that long.

Capt. Hood has made to Supt. Dixon a report, giving the result of investigations as to the shooting at Silver-Leaf Grove Sunday. A great many eye-witnesses were sworn, and their statements go to show that the Lieutenant of the Sharpshooters marched his men outside the picnic grounds and gave the order to fire on the crowd. The report does not differ materially from the accounts heretofore published.

THE PRINTERS

AND DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO.

The case of Woodward and others, the four printers charged with conspiracy to injure the property and business of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, was called before Justice Meech at sharp 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Messrs Rubens and Beem appeared for the defendants, but the latter did not show up, although some of them were on the stairs and standing on the sidewalk. The attorneys for the prosecution were a minute or two late, and the defendant's lawyers demanded the discharge of their clients on the ground that there was no prosecution.

Justice Meech said that he could not discharge men who were not there. They must come in and then he would consider whether, in view of the evidence before him, he should discharge them or hold them to the higher court. As they were not present he should order their bail-bond forfeited, and continue the case until Thursday, July 3, at 2 p. m.

The lawyers then left, and a minute or two later the representatives of the prosecution put in an appearance. Mr. Tuthill was indignant because a continuance had been granted, and wanted the Justice to issue an alias warrant for the arrest of the defendants. The Court said he was not quite certain as to his powers in the premises, and would consult with some of the Judges of the higher courts about what he should do.

As the witnesses for the prosecution were not on hand at the time the case was called, the impression prevailed that the prosecution was to be abandoned and that matters had been arranged. But Messrs. Gassette and Loyd both deny this, and declare that they will carry the case clear through. They had not sought the fight, but when it was forced upon them they did not propose to give in. Mr. Tuthill also said that they meant to go on with the case, and intimated that the defendants had realized at last that they were in a tight place, and in danger of the Penitentiary, and so kept out of the way.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Tuesday afternoon the buggies driven by R. Mealey and Andrew Franks came together on Hyde Park avenue, near Oak street, throwing the occupants of both to the ground. Mealey lives at 292 Clark street, and had in his buggy his wife and baby. The latter was badly cut about the head and neck. All were taken into a store near by and the wounds patched up, and then they went home.

Johnny Meyling and Charles Barrett are in the Hyde Park jail for burglarizing a saloon at Kensington. They will be tried to-day.

The traveling rag-men brought wo to a family in Hyde Park Tuesday. Mrs. Brown, who lives on Washington avenue, near Fifty-third street, has for her savings bank the rag bag. In it she had $40. While she was away her daughter sold the rags and with it the cash. The rag-men were found by the police yesterday and examined, but without result.

The daughter of Judge Jameson, Miss Mary Jameson, has returned home from Smith College, Northampton.

Old Potatoes Made New.

Parisian.

Another idol has been broken. One more of the illusions of youth has vanished. When you think that you are eating new potatoes you are probably only eating old ones that have been rejuvenated by a process of steeping and washing in acidulated water. Potatoes, like ladies, are susceptible to the influence of balms and washes. For the homely tubercle and for the fading beauty a means has been found to repair the irreparable outrage of years. The operation may be seen through the grating of one of the pavilions of the Central Market. The old wrinkled potatoes are submitted to a vigorous washing in tubs, and the acid causes the old brown and wrinkled skin to fall off. The rejuvenated and blonde tubercles are then carefully dried, packed in boxes lined with snowy white paper, and sent to grace the counter of the fruiterer's shop.

CANADA.

English and French Princes—A Contrast—Cattle Shipments—Military Instruction for Youths—An Emigrant Steerer Sent to Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Some of the newspapers remark that in all the talk of war that has been going on in England for the past year or two, nobody seems to have mentioned the name of any of the Princes of the Royal blood. The Duke of Edinburg was sent out with the fleet for a month or two, but was recalled, whether because he could not be trusted to fight against his Russian father-in-law, or because it was feared he might come to harm, was never known. Surprise is expressed by the Montreal *Post* that none of the English Princes ever even show themselves to the soldiers who fight the battles; and the opinion is expressed that no war should pass without a Royal Prince being on the staff of the troops engaged. It certainly looks odd, it says, to see French Princes fighting England's battles while England's Princes are enjoying themselves in the pleasures of the chase and killing time as best they can.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 25.—To-day Justice McVay, of the Superior Court, declared the Globe Mutual Life-Insurance Company insolvent, upon the petition of the Consolidated Bank of Canada and a number of Canadian policy-holders, and appointed W. C. Wells as Assignee to the Company.

A clerk in La Banque Nationale here is a defaulter to a large amount, but, as his friends are negotiating for a settlement, the bank authorities refuse to give any particulars.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24.—Robert Marshall, M. P. P., has received a letter from an officer in the United States army at Washington relative to the purchase of a suitable steamer for an Arctic expedition. The steamer is required to be of about 120 tons, and as there is no such craft about the Province at present, the letter has been handed to Mr. David Munro, of the English Lloyds, who will reply, asking for specifications, etc., for the builing of such a boat, as he believes one could be built here much cheaper than in the United States.

John McDonald and David O'Keefe, who recently took a consignment of cattle to Great Britain, and were the first New-Brunswickers to engage in the business, have returned. They disposed of their stock at good prices in Glasgow, and have already begun arrangements for another shipment. It is intended to send only cattle and sheep raised in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 25.—In connection with the proposal to impart military instruction to children attending the high schools, it is the intention of the Government to have seventy-five companies of thirty-five boys each, thirty-five companies to be in Ontario, twenty-five in Quebec, and fifteen in the Maritime Provinces. They are to be composed of boys not less than 15 years of age. Their arms will be furnished by the Government, but they will be expected to furnish, or have furnished for them, cheap tunics. Instruction will be imparted by instructors sent from the Military College. The Ministers of Education of the different provinces will act in unison with the Dominion Government in the matter.

Mr. Steers, of this city, has been appointed Dominion Agent in Minnesota at a salary of $1,500 per annum, and $4 a day traveling expenses. His duty will be to prevent emigrants to Manitoba being induced to remain over in Minnesota or Dakota by land agents representing those States.

On inquiry it is learned that menageries and bona fide exhibitions of animals, wild beasts, etc., will be admitted free, because of their educational tendencies, but the ordinary tariff rates will have to be paid on the stock, paraphernalia, etc., of circuses or such portions of combined shows as are not necessarily connected with the menagerie.

The Government advertises for tenders for the construction of 100 miles of railway west of Red River, Manitoba. The railway will commence at Winnipeg and run northwest to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the fourth base line, and thence westerly between Prairie la Portage, and Lake Manitoba. Tenders are to be in by Aug. 1.

Phosphate mining operations are almost entirely suspended in the Ottawa Valley, the few hands retained by the several companies being merely employed in taking care of the plant, etc., and there is little probability of resumption on any scale until the market takes a turn for the better. The quantity ready for shipment along the railway depots and railway ports amounts to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons.

TORONTO, Can., June 25.—Reports from Ontario and other provinces show prospects for a far more than average crop.

UPPER COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Appellate Court of the Second District of Illinois—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 25.—The following are the proceedings of the Appellate Court, Second District:

34. Springfield & Peoria Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; time for filing reply extended five days.
60. Wells et al. vs. Whittaker et al.; time extended five days to file brief.
68. Sawyer et al. vs. The People, etc.; time to file briefs extended till Saturday next.
86. Freeman et al. vs. Windom et al.; motion by appellant et al. for rule on Clerk below; overruled.
125. Burral vs. Hull: certiorari awarded.
49. Motion by appellant to strike off exceptions from the record overruled.
49. Millard Cooper, etc.; approved and rule discharged.
103. Jackson et al. vs. Mills; continued.
115. City of LaSalle vs. People, etc.; continued.
116. Graves et al. vs. Damar, etc.; motion by appellant for leave to assign additional errors.
129. Lucius vs. Cotts, etc.; motion to dismiss appeal on short record sustained; appeal dismissed.
32. Darby vs. Dixon; motion by defendant for leave to assign errors.
32. Darby vs. Dickson; motion to assign errors overruled.
49. Millard vs. Cooper, etc.; motion by appellant to strike bill of exceptions from the record overruled.
116. Graves et al. vs. Damon; motion by appellant for leave to assign additional errors allowed.
125. Fuller vs. Bates; motion by appellant to continue.
17. Gould et al. vs. Steinberg; defendant in error moves for extension of time to file briefs.
21. Schedt vs. Belz et al.; defendant moves for extension of time to file briefs.
46. Selz et al. vs. Liford, etc.; motion by appellant for extension of time to file briefs.
130. Hunter vs. Baily; motion to dismiss appeal sustained under the rule.
132. Reed vs. Ruske; same.
66. Carr vs. Minor; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.
47. Daylor et al. vs. Edwards; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.
7. Soles vs. Sheppard; motion by defendant in error for extension of time to file briefs.
61. Reinhart vs. Blasdell; taken.
62. Preston et al. vs. Seahl; taken.
63. Mix et al. vs. People, etc.; taken.
64. Lowe vs. Marlow; passed.
65. Montgomery vs. Swetzer; passed.
66. Carr vs. Minor; taken.
67. Wilcox vs. Danforth; passed.
68. Sawyer et al. vs. The People, etc.; passed.
69. Thayer vs. Card; passed.
70. Thayer vs. McEwen; taken.
71. Fisher et al. vs. Tribby, etc.; taken.
72. Moss vs. Lanser; taken.
73. Watkins vs. Sands; taken.
74. B. H. Thornton & Co. vs. Lucas; taken.
75. Blair vs. Parker; taken.
77. Garrett vs. Eades; passed, subject to call at any time.
78. Fisher vs. Burt et al.; taken.
79. Lane vs. National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass.; taken.
80. Heermann vs. City of Sterling; taken.
81. Rowe vs. Rowe; taken.
82. Nicholson et al. vs. Walker et al.; taken.
83. Kingman et al.; vs. Spout; taken.
84. Langford vs. Grierson; taken.
85. Cordory vs. Hughes et al.; passed.
86. Freeman et al. vs. Windom et al.; taken.
87. Boone et al. vs. The People, etc.; taken.
88. Sumpkiss vs. Beever; taken.
89. Panton vs. Manly et al.; taken.
90. Lee, administrator, etc., vs. Rowley et al.; taken.
76. Merritt et al. vs. Merritt; argued orally by appellant and taken.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 25.—A telegram last night conveys intelligence of a reversal by the Supreme Court of the decision rendered in the Circuit Court of this county November last. This case, involving $75,000, was tried originally in New York in 1855, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff, Charles Gardman, of Chicago, against Albert Sloo, of this county, a prominent contractor, judgment being rendered for $55,000. Sloo's heirs last year came into possession of a claim against the United States Government amounting to about $1,000,000, whereupon suit was brought for judgment with interest amounting to $75,000. The decision of the lower court being reversed, leaves the amount in possession of the heirs. The Hon. W. E. Niblock has managed the case for the Sloos.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.—An important decision was rendered in the State Supreme Court to-day, involving the validity of the Election laws under which this city and Minneapolis have held elections for two years. In 1877 the Legislature passed an act making it obligatory upon the judges of elections to mark all ballots with the number corresponding with that set opposite the voter's name on the poll-list. The Hon. J. B. Brisbin offered his vote at an election, declining to have his ballot so marked, and it was rejected. Thereupon he brought suit to recover damages against the judges of election, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court here. The decision was given that the law was unconstitutional, as the requirements of the law destroyed the secrecy of the ballot. The plaintiff duly claimed nominal damages, and the suit was brought to test the law on principle.

To-day Judge Brill, of the District Court, rendered a decision in the matter, which came up in connection with the foreclosure sale of mortgages held on the St. Paul & Pacific Railway. Two of the four sales occurred in Minneapolis. At one of these $1,500,000 worth of bonds, known as the Yelverton-Tilden bonds, were sold for $900,000. On this sale as personal property Sheriff Thompson claimed the fee of 2 per cent, or $18,000. The Court overruled his application for this sum, and awarded him $3, the usual fee in this State for the sale of any amount of real estate.

WESTON'S SECRET.

A New York "Mercury" Yarn.

New York Sunday Mercury.

"It is now generally believed that Weston's extraordinary feat is the result of a long-cherished determination on his part to regain his lost laurels," observed a well-known wealthy gentleman of sporting proclivities to a *Mercury* representative. "In a measure it is. But there is more than that in it. I know to an absolute certainty that it is one of the best laid and carried out plans to scoop a big winning that was ever concocted. I dare not give you names; but I will tell you a story, for the truth of which in its minutest details I pledge you my honor.

"A friend of mine, a club man and a passionate sportsman, was a heavy backer of O'Leary against Rowell in the international match at Gilmore's Garden. Even when things looked darkest and most desperate for his man he stuck manfully by him. The consequence was that he came out the loser of over $80,000. His bets were private ones in most cases, and, except for a few heavy outside ones, his losses remained unknown to the general public.

"My friend went to England on business immediately after the match. He there met Weston, whom he had known before. Weston expressed himself warmly in regard to America's losing the belt, and said: 'If I had a couple of months' training I believe I could win it back.' My friend became convinced by his enthusiasm that he did not overestimate himself, and suggested to him to try it. After some talk Weston agreed to go into training at once. Then the idea struck my friend to recover his losses. Previous to that he had, as he told me himself, been only actuated by a desire to see the belt return to America.

"Weston's popularity as a walker was deep in a decline, and the betting in any match he entered for was sure to be against him. If he was known to have been in training it might be more favorable; but if his preparations were kept secret betting men would regulate their investments by his old record. Any one backing him under these circumstances could get long odds, and my friend, firmly convinced that the veteran walker could win, determined to indorse his convictions. His losses on O'Leary had seriously crippled him. He deliberately and at no little sacrifice raised $150,000 in cash, mortgaging a quantity of his real estate in this city to do so. Every dollar of this money he applied to the one purpose. The victory of his man meant a fortune to him or nearly absolute ruin, and he told Weston so without reserve. 'I am putting nearly every cent I own on you,' he said; 'if you win, half of what I gain is yours. I only ask two things of you—one is to keep quiet with your training, the other to do your best.'

"Weston did so. No soul outside of the plot knew that the ex-champion was laying himself out for a big victory and fortune by rigorous training. When he went on his pedestrian tour through England people spoke of it as a showman's dodge. It was really a part of his preparation for the contest on which he and his backer rested their hopes. My friend meanwhile went quietly to work laying out his $150,000 where it would do the most good. He worked so quietly that scarcely any one knew what he was about. Every one thought that Weston went into the match with no preparatory training. It was not until he began to show up in the match that people began to think that he had been preparing himself for the task, and to find out that some one had quietly been putting up money on him all along, and held nine-tenths of the bets laid against Weston in the race. I don't know how much the thing has netted him, but it is safe to say that the scheme has cleared a big profit. There isn't a sporting gentleman in London who is not bit to a greater or less extent, for my friend is hand-in-glove with all of them, and had bets booked with all. He has called twice with his brother, each time giving the amounts of his books."

"Half of this money, of course, goes to Weston?"

"My friend has promised it. He is well known as a man who never breaks his word."

LEADVILLE.

A Dividend-Paying Company, and Its Favorable Prospects for the Future.

Mr. O. S. Buell, General Manager of the Chicago & Leadville Gold & Silver-Mining Company, is in the city, having come on from Denver to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Company. Gov. Tabor came out from New York, where he has been attending to his other extensive mining interests, for the same purpose. There was, therefore, a full Board meeting Tuesday, the other members having arrived some days previous. The most important business transacted at the meeting was the deciding upon the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share. As the shares of the Company have a face value of $10 each, and as they are now being sold at the low rate of $3, it will be seen that this is a really large dividend for a new company. Quarterly dividends of 25 cents a share, making $1 a share annually, are thus actually returning to investors an interest of 33⅓ per cent upon the money invested.

Gov. Tabor stated to a reporter yesterday that at the time of his leaving Leadville about two weeks ago the camp was in a most flourishing condition; new mines were still being opened up daily, and all of the older standbys were producing large quantities of excellent mineral. In regard to the property of the Chicago & Leadville Gold & Silver Mining Company, he said that the mines had been selected with great care by the best experts, and were being developed and managed admirably by the Company, and he had entire confidence in the Company's future prosperity, as it was not organized for speculative purposes, but for genuine and legitimate mining operations. Mr. Buell, the General Manager of the Company, said that a large force of men was being constantly employed upon the various mines owned by the Company, and, with proper development, he hoped that the dividends might be within a few months increased to as much as 50 cents a share quarterly. For the present, however, he thought 25 cents was all that the Company could safely declare on its stock.

WANTED---IMMEDIATELY,

a firm to manufacture a large quantity of machines made principally of gas-pipe. The contract will suit those who understand bending gas-pipe. Apply to-day at Room 33, No. 149 Clark street.

NOT COMMON.

The common flavoring extracts in the market bear no comparison for fine flavor to Dr. Price's.

An honest cigar is the noblest work of Dawson's establishment, 211 State street.

Strong and true, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

HOLBROOK—At Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday, June 19, 1879, Agnes F., wife of William J. Holbrook, aged 30 years.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday morning, June 25, Albert Henry, infant son and only child of Henry and Anna Hallock Johnson, aged 3 months and 8 days.
☞ Beloit (Wis.) and Ontario papers please copy.

O'HARA—June 24, 1879, Mrs. Bridget O'Hara, aged 66 years, wife of Timothy O'Dara.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 13 East Erie street, Thursday, at 11 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COOMBS—Suddenly, George H. Coombs, aged 28 years.
Funeral Thursday, June 26, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, No. 234 West Monroe street.

LAWRANCE—On Wednesday, June 25, of congestion of the brain, Capt. William Lawrance, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Daniel Lawrance, No. 1084 Michigan avenue, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Oakwood.

LINCOLN—In this city, June 24, 1879, at No. 223 South Desplaines street, Ida Bell, beloved wife of C. G. Lincoln, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cudworth, aged 21 years 2 months and 21 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Cincinnati (O.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

HILL—At his residence, No. 368 Hubbard street, on Wednesday afternoon, William H. Hill, aged 62 years.

BOURKE—June 25, at her late residence, No. 1282 Dearborn street, Mrs. John Bourke, aged 51 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Irish papers please copy.

GREENWOOD—The funeral of Ida Mabel, daughter of J. M. and Josephine Greenwood, will take place from No. 182 Fourth avenue, Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, to Graceland for interment.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF VITALITY

to renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing, and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints, and malarial fever. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE TRIBUNE Home Club will be held at the Tremont House today at 1:30 p. m.

MRS. COBB, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED A Missionary to Rosario, South America, by the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will soon leave this city for her new field of labor. All who desire to say farewell and bid her God-speed are invited to attend a "farewell-meeting" at Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., at 3 p. m. to-day.

THE 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETing, in Lower Farwell Hall, will be held to-day by Mrs. Donald McDowell.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Room 4, 148 Madison-st., on Friday, at 10 a. m. All ladies interested are cordially invited.

THE DARTMOUTH ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held in the parlors of the Tremont House, beginning at 9 a. m., Friday, June 27.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

THURSDAY, June 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE AT AUCTION.

Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, and General Merchandise,

Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Mirrors, Billiard Table and Pool Table, complete, Saturday, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

Sheffield's Subdivision of Sec. 31, T. 40,

Saturday, June 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the ground.

Six Residence Lots, north front, on Clybourn-place, between Eggar and Paulina-sts.; 4 Residence Lots, northeast front, on North-place; frame dwelling and lot on North-place; 2 frame Cottages, 91 and 93 Coventry-st., with deep lots. Terms unusually favorable to buyer. Sale positively without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, June 26, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

A full line of English and American W. G. Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, Assorted Glassware, Decorated Chamber Sets, &c.
At 12 o'clock, 25 new Carpet Lounges.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Friday Morning, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

New Parlor and Chamber Sets,

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

A full line Carpets—new and second-hand, Lounges, Sofas, Bedding, General Household Goods, Cigars, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Show-cases, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

LAST DAY'S SALE

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT OUR STORES,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

500 LOTS

SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TIES, BOOTS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

THIS (Thursday) MORNING, June 26, at 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

BY HODGES & MORRISON.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

On Thursday, June 26, at 10 a. m.,

At Warehouse, 160 West Monroe-st.,

Will be sold a large lot of Household Furniture, Carpets, etc. Also largest size Gas Machine, new Saloon Ice-Box, large Wagon, etc. Sale positive.

SEALS.

SEALS FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc. Wax Seals for Packages.
S. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

THE BAD ...

A Visit to the ... of Southw... Dakot...

Remarkable Vestiges of ... Far-Back Primal T... Pictures of Da...

"A Hell with the Bott... —Organic Rema... digious Monste... Infant Ea...

Has a New Silver and ... Found?—Discoveries ... in the Vicinity ... Nest But...

Good Arable and Grazing L... Belt"—A Large Herd ... ticated Buff...

Special Correspondence ...

RAPID CITY, D. T., May 1... last May our expedition ... City, in the Black Hills. ... seven members, viz.: Sam... gineer; Prof. William Hobb... and botanist; three miners, ... of self-interest as miners, ... names given to the public... spondent. We had a two-h... our supplies, and each had ... and was armed cap-a-pie, as ... what hour we might be "j... dians after leaving the Rapi... Each had a special motive ... Mr. Scott's ambition was ... make an accurate map of ... Dakota; Prof. Hobbs' hobby ... gaps left by Darwin in his ... the hight of nearly every ... ambition; the miners were ... ing rich silver mines which ... old trapper gossip had loca... of Eagle's Nest Creek; and ... ant was determined to faith... might have the ability to do ... instructions of THE CHICAG...

"VISIT THE BAD LAN... and report generally upon t... giving special attention to... or indications of mineral w...

After fully discussing the ... or asking for a military e... without a dissenting voice t... would prove a hindrance ... carrying out the objects of ... prospectors, especially, reca... placed upon the gold-hunte... Gen. Custer to the Black H... posed to having soldiers al... tials were not presented t... Fort Meade.

Recent copious showers h... ing from Rapid City, in the ... Cheyenne River crossing, h... more impassable from the f... over the low ground margi... its mouth, a distance of abou... The country all the way fro... Cheyenne, following the co... susceptible of varied cult... ments already extending ... The land thus far pre-empte... in compact tracts, all joining... there is little choice betwe... tions,—that it is of the sam... throughout. The soil of ... Valley—I may say of all the... currents of the Black Hills ... ure from the mountains—is ...

A RICH BLACK ...

of alluvial origin, from thr... with a clay "hard-pan" ... resting on a shale formatio... sons when it will be necess... for the small grains at leas... ally dry,—the experience ... that the summer rainfall of ... as heavy as it is in Southe... the growing season is ... tables came on as early the... Yankton; and, when I left ... dens seemed to be as forw... are at that time in Northe... ern Wisconsin. The Rapi... average width, from Rapid ... of forty-five feet, and an av... feet; and during spring-... have drifted upon its turbul... mountains many miles dow... ley. The timber-growths ... Cheyenne is neared, when ... elm groves, and plum and ... come quite common. But ... its source the Rapid flows ... pine-forests.

To the mouth of the R... trail to follow; but at th... nated, and thenceforward ... only guide. We were no... practicable ford, by which ... and went into camp on the ...

May 17 we broke camp on ... ascended to a plateau coun... over in a southeasterly dir... and found ourselves on the ...

THE WONDERLAND OF SOU...

We were on the very edge ... Lands, but would not have ... eral view, the country im... presenting itself to the eye... plain. Suddenly six moun... into view about 200 yards a... had been called into being ... the earth by a special cre... thought three rifles were ... and they disappeared as qu... ously as they came. Hurry... they had stood, we foun... brink of a sheer de... than 250 feet, the ... of which was ridg... projections, many feet apa... to be wide enough to affo... jack-rabbit; but in no dire... a glimpse of our escaped g... rolling or jumping, or both... the bottom of that precipi... from above while we were ... from the point at which w... By this somewhat inspiriti... first made aware that

THE BAD-LAND F...

were right at hand,—havi... the first of them in the ... tions that loomed up to ... eastward. In places they ... ashy, cinder-strewn plain ... istics of view of a great ... tance, presenting pleasing ... avenues, and steepled edi... tions,—and especially was ... southward of Malpais Cr... was that of a vast field ... vals with colossal hay-co... shaped elevations coverin... and again a change of line... disclose to the fascinate... parallelograms, diagonal... every other conceivable ... —all as clear-cut and ... outlining open spaces ... had been modeled by the T... What a world of wonders ... rather, what remarkable ... the far-back primal times! ... tion is, I believe, called th... The system known in Ge... the Earth's formation wh... the fourth day of creati... coal-measures of the Ear... slow formation with the fi... estation upon the globe. T... view of that eminent geo... wherefore it has been assu... the Bad Lands "is the anc... coal-field, which became se... some of the coal-fields of ... slowly burning out by its o... But I saw no evidence of ... tion of the country I explo... smoldering fires, or the ou... in the shape of escaping ... vapor, are often met with ... gions of the Little Missou...

THE BAD LANDS.

A Visit to the Wonderland of Southwestern Dakota.

Remarkable Vestiges of a World of the Far-Back Primal Times—Awful Pictures of Desolation.

"A Hell with the Bottom Burned Out"—Organic Remains of Prodigious Monsters of the Infant Earth.

Has a New Silver and Gold Region Been Found?—Discoveries of Prospectors in the Vicinity of Eagle's Nest Butte.

Good Arable and Grazing Lands in the "Desert Belt"—A Large Herd of Semi-Domesticated Buffaloes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

RAPID CITY, D. T., May 19.—On the 14th of last May our expedition set out from Rapid City, in the Black Hills. It was composed of seven members, viz.: Samuel Scott, civil engineer; Prof. William Hobbs, amateur geologist and botanist; three miners, who, from motives of self-interest as miners, do not now wish their names given to the public; and your correspondent. We had a two-horse team to carry our supplies, and each had a good riding horse and was armed cap-a-pie, as we did not know what hour we might be "jumped up" by Indians after leaving the Rapid-Creek settlements. Each had a special motive in making the trip. Mr. Scott's ambition was to procure data to make an accurate map of the Bad Lands of Dakota; Prof. Hobbs' hobby was to fill up the gaps left by Darwin in his evolution theories,—the hight of nearly every amateur geologist's ambition; the miners were bent upon discovering rich silver mines which Indian tradition and old trapper gossip had located about the head of Eagle's Nest Creek; and your humble servant was determined to faithfully, so far as he might have the ability to do so, carry out the instructions of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: to

"VISIT THE BAD LANDS OF DAKOTA,

and report generally upon the country explored, giving special attention to mineral discoveries or indications of mineral wealth."

After fully discussing the matter of securing, or asking for a military escort, we concluded without a dissenting voice that a squad of troops would prove a hindrance rather than an aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition. The prospectors, especially, recalling the restrictions placed upon the gold-hunters who accompanied Gen. Custer to the Black Hills in 1874, were opposed to having soldiers along. So my credentials were not presented to the commander of Fort Meade.

Recent copious showers had made the wheeling from Rapid City, in the Black Hills, to the Cheyenne River crossing, heavy and slow,—the more impassable from the fact that we moved over the low ground margining Rapid Creek to its mouth, a distance of about thirty-eight miles. The country all the way from Rapid City to the Cheyenne, following the course of the creek, is susceptible of varied cultivation, the settlements already extending twelve miles down. The land thus far pre-empted has been taken up in compact tracts, all joining; which shows that there is little choice between the different portions,—that it is of the same general character throughout. The soil of the Rapid Creek Valley—I may say of all the perennially-flowing currents of the Black Hills after their debouchure from the mountains—is

A RICH BLACK LOAM,

of alluvial origin, from three to six feet deep, with a clay "hard-pan" beneath, the latter resting on a shale formation. I think the seasons when it will be necessary to irrigate there, for the small grains at least, will be exceptionally dry,—the experience so far having been, that the summer rainfall of the Rapid Valley is as heavy as it is in Southeastern Dakota, and the growing season is as long. Table-vegetables came on as early there last year as about Yankton; and, when I left Rapid City, the gardens seemed to be as forward as they usually are at that time in Northern Illinois or Southern Wisconsin. The Rapid ordinarily has an average width, from Rapid City to Cheyenne, of forty-five feet, and an average depth of three feet; and during spring-freshets heavy logs have drifted upon its turbulent current from the mountains many miles down into the lower valley. The timber-growths are scant until the Cheyenne is neared, when box-elder, ash, and elm groves, and plum and willow thickets, become quite common. But for fifty miles from its source the Rapid flows through magnificent pine-forests.

To the mouth of the Rapid we had a plain trail to follow; but at the Cheyenne it terminated, and thenceforward the compass was our only guide. We were not long in finding a practicable ford, by which we moved over to, and went into camp on the east side of the river.

May 17 we broke camp on the Cheyenne, and ascended to a plateau country, which we passed over in a southeasterly direction a few miles, and found ourselves on the border of

THE WONDERLAND OF SOUTHWESTERN DAKOTA.

We were on the very edge of the famous Bad Lands, but would not have known it from a general view, the country immediately about us presenting itself to the eye as a level, unbroken plain. Suddenly six mountain-sheep sprang up into view about 200 yards ahead of us, as if they had been called into being from the depths of the earth by a special creative fiat. Quick as thought three rifles were discharged at them, and they disappeared as quickly and as mysteriously as they came. Hurrying to the spot where they had stood, we found it to mark the brink of a sheer descent of not less than 250 feet, the perpendicular wall of which was ridged with narrow projections, many feet apart, that did not look to be wide enough to afford safe footing for a jack-rabbit; but in no direction could we catch a glimpse of our escaped game. They must, by rolling or jumping, or both, have got down to the bottom of that precipice and out of sight from above while we were making the distance from the point at which we had shot at them. By this somewhat inspiriting incident we were first made aware that

THE BAD-LAND FORMATIONS

were right at hand,—having supposed we saw the first of them in the wonderful configurations that loomed up to the southward and eastward. In places they tower up over the ashy, cinder-strewn plain with all the characteristics of view of a great city seen in the distance, presenting pleasing conceits of parks, and avenues, and steepled edifices; in other directions,—and especially was this the case to the southward of Malpais Creek,—the appearance was that of a vast field filled at regular intervals with colossal hay-cocks,—the sugar-loaf-shaped elevations covering an immense area; and again a change of line of observation would disclose to the fascinated gaze quadrangles, parallelograms, diagonals, octagons, and every other conceivable geometrical form,—all as clear-cut and well-defined by the outlining open spaces between as if they had been modeled by the Titans for flower-plats. What a world of wonders surrounded us! or, rather, what remarkable vestiges of a world of the far-back primal times! The general formation is, I believe, called the Devonian system. The system known in Geology as the period in the Earth's formation which corresponds with the fourth day of creation, when the great coal-measures of the Earth commenced their slow formation with the first appearance of vegetation upon the globe. This seems to be the view of that eminent geologist, Dr. Hayden; wherefore it has been assumed that the basin of the Bad Lands "is the ancient bed of a great coal-field, which became self-ignited, and, like some of the coal-fields of England, has been slowly burning out by its own bituminous fuel." But I saw no evidence of active fire in any portion of the country I explored, though it is said smoldering fires, or the outward proof of them in the shape of escaping clouds of smoke and vapor, are often met with in the Bad Land regions of the Little Missouri, to the northwest of the Black Hills. But here we have the silent, dismal, and mysterious

RUINS OF THE GREAT SUBTERRANEAN CONFLAGRATION,—

charred and tumbling towers and castles standing in the midst of a solitary valley of ashes, bones, and petrifactions.

On the 18th we turned due north, leaving Malpais Creek to our rear on the south, and crossed Milk, Sheep, Deer, and Sage Creeks, camping on the high banks of the latter. We noted from Malpais at Sage Creek, especially down towards the Cheyenne, some good tracts of grazing ground, and a fair supply of timber in patches,—oak, ash, and elm,—notwithstanding the awful pictures of desolation presented to more distant views. And here we found some huge and highly interesting animal fossils,—one representing what had been a bone eleven and a half inches in diameter, but as it had been broken off short, we could not conclude upon its length. Prof. Hobbs said, with an expression of the eye knowing enough to have speculatively analyzed the material composing the Earth's very centre, or to have given the extract percentage of salt in the water composing an ocean in the moon, that "It probably had been the tibia of a mastodon," but I have been so used to audaciously going straight to my own "scientific" conclusions in regard to such matters, regardless of the rules laid down in the books, that, while I respected the Professor's zeal as a student of Nature, I could by no means agree with him, and made up my own mind, from the character of some of the other stupendous fossils around us, that the big bone belonged to

AN AMPHIBIAN OF SOME KIND,

though I could not imagine any part of a plesiosaurus, ichthyosaurus, or pterodactylus, or any other of the monsters of that class, where I could stick it without doing violence to the laws of comparative anatomy. But I could not be made to believe that the remains of any of the vegetarians of the infant world could, by any possibility, be scattered around in that tremendous sepulchre of molluscs and reptilian monstrosities, though I was willing to admit that it seemed as if samples of all the geologic periods had been jumbled together in the Bad Lands, from the Lower Silurian to the Cenozoic time. We also found on Sage Creek a petrified tortoise which measured five feet and three inches across the back; and petrified fish of enormous dimensions,—some being nearly whole, and all sparkling with iridescent hues. We nowhere found a greater profusion of fossils than on Deer and Sage Creeks. We also found on the east bank of the Cheyenne, between Sheep and Bull Creeks, some good grazing and farming lands, with a sufficiency of timber to supply all the probable demands of future settlement. The general character of the vegetation was indicative of frequent summer-rains. Grape and plum thickets abound there.

THE GRANDEST VIEW

of the Bad-Land formations is had from near the mouth of Sage Creek, looking up towards its three heading branches. It may be described as a medley of all the architectural styles, from the massive, blunt Doric to the lofty-pinnacled Gothic.

On the 19th we crossed around the head of Bull Creek and turned in a directly eastern course, passing around a section of the Bad Lands on the northern side, and made our camp on the Middle Fork of the Bad River. All the way from Bull Creek to the Bad River we passed over a good grazing country, the grass being buffalo and blue-joint, with here and there what would undoubtedly prove good farming tracts. We noted timber of the kinds already designated, and plum and willow thickets, on the lowlands of both Bull Creek and the Bad River. No Bad-Land evidences were at hand, but the novel formations were in plain view to the southward and westward. The time is not distant when the country we traveled through this and the succeeding day will be well filled, I believe, with stock-raisers, and it may be grain-raisers. It compares favorably with the Lower Rapid Valley. We found the sites of old Indian camps, but concluded we were the first whites who had passed through that section.

On the 20th we moved fifteen miles down the Bad River. The soil was thickly covered with buffalo-grass and blue-joint, and is apparently rich and strong, with timber continuously bordering the banks of the river on both sides; but the water-volume is small. The water is only tolerable; it has some alkali in it, but not so much as to make it unfit for domestic purposes. Good water could probably be obtained by digging. We made camp in a beautiful valley, in the midst of a sea of new grasses and spring-flowers, the background filled in with lovely groves, glorying in the splendor of first leafage. Will irrigation be necessary here? If so, then this section, so bright and glowing with natural wealth in the early spring, will be burnt up and seared to desolation by the heats of advancing summer, and, until different climatic conditions succeed the present, will

NEVER ANSWER THE HIGHER PURPOSES OF CIVILIZATION,—

will only be available for nomadic stock-men. But I believe the whole of Southwestern Dakota has been erroneously placed in the "Desert Belt,"—that artificial moisture will not be necessary for cultivation in any of these fertile valleys.

On the 21st we crossed over in a southeasterly direction from the Middle Fork to the South Fork of the Bad River,—the intervening country being well grassed, of the rolling prairie character, and affording subsistence for thousands of antelope, and some deer. We killed two of the former, and winged a number of prairie-chickens. We had a fine camp on the South Fork,—good grass, plenty of timber, and game abundant; but the water was only tolerable.

On the 22d we went almost due south, passing over a fairly-grassed plateau country, and again struck the Bad Lands on the White River. Ascending some of the buttes and tables, we found them covered with a scant growth of bunch or buffalo grass, interspersed with scattering cactus-plants.

MOUNTAIN-SHEEP

are numerous in this locality, some of which looked upon us as amazedly as if they had never before seen a human being,—and it is quite likely it was their first view of members of the Caucasian race, as we were in a trailless wilderness, in which not a sign of former explorations were to be seen. But the wonderfully nimble-footed animals would not give us long to take aim and pull trigger; they seemed to know instinctively that we were dangerous intruders in their wild recesses. With a downward bound they would disappear below the summits of the precipices,—soon again shyly reappearing at a distant point where we would be least likely to look for them. But, with all their agility and cunning maneuvres, we had the good fortune to capture one,—a huge buck, in passable condition for the frying-pan, bearing a weight of antlers on his head that it seemed incredible so small an animal could carry while running with the fleetness of the wind and going through magical evolutions up and down the mountain-sides. The horns must have been all of five inches in diameter at the base. I prefer mountain-sheep meat to antelope or venison; it is deliciously sweet and juicy.

An examination of the country's topography resulting in the conclusion that we could not pass over to the south side of the White River at that point, we made camp on the head of Owl Creek. There, by digging a few feet, we got a sufficiency of passably good water, and our horses managed to pick up enough grass. Upon the whole, it was

A WEIRD, WONDERFUL REGION,

reminding one of the late Gen. Sully's laconic description of the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri: "It looked like a hell with the bottom burned out." Stritations of white clay, and red soil, and volcanic scoria were everywhere, and fantastic mountain and table-land configurations stretching east and west along the White River as far as the eye could reach.

Being well supplied with fresh meat, and our animals well enough supplied with feed, and—to my notion, most important of all—being in a secluded place where no straggling war-party of Sioux would be likely to run upon us, and where the whole Sioux Nation might spend days looking for us in vain if they knew we were in the country, we decided to make the head of Owl Creek the basis of our principal explorations.

I was then given my choice to stay in the vicinity of the camp and put in my time fossil-hunting, or go with the miners silver- and gold-hunting about the heads of Eagle's Nest, Coon, Ponca, and Pass Creeks. I elected to take the former course; and on the morning of the 23d our three miner friends filled their haversacks with cooked food,—they would not run the risk of making fires to cook by,—took their mining tools, mounted their horses, and disappeared in the gloomy defiles to the southward, promising to be back to camp, whether successful or unsuccessful, sometime the next Tuesday. Thus we were allowed five days each to prosecute our researches in our respective fields.

And now how I wish I was "scientific," so I could tell you, with all the force of obscurely-ponderous words, just what we saw, and give you all the details, commencing back about forty millions of years ago, of how it come to be so; but, my education having been limited to what I was taught in a little country schoolhouse in the hoop-pole regions of Northwestern Ohio, I will have to confine myself to common English. Standing on an eminence and overlooking

THE STRANGELY AWFUL SCENE,—

fear-inspiring in contemplation of the tremendous forces of fire, and flood, and frost which at different epochs it did not require scientific lore to know must have plowed, annealed, and pulverized all there was or ever had been of material Nature around me,—it struck me that Prof. Owen's comparison, used in describing the mauvises terra of the Little Missouri, would as aptly apply to the country along the White River; for surely to the general view the grotesque topography seemed like "magnificent cities of the dead, where the labor and the genius of forgotten nations have left behind them a multitude of the monuments of art and skill." At every step objects of the highest interest were disclosed. Imbedded in the debris were strewn in profusion the organic remains of prodigious monsters of the infant world,—lines of animated Nature, doubtless, which could no more exist now than we and the majority of the other members of the present-day animal kingdom could have survived in the dense, noxious atmosphere which they must have breathed. We found mollusc fossils five feet across, as perfect in form as when, perchance, the volcanic fires glared down upon their slimy native beds from the peak of many a lava-plowed mountain-side; tortoises, perfectly preserved, twenty feet in circumference; and huge bones and tusks that must have framed animals in comparison with which the elephants of this day are of Lilliputian proportions! The broken section of one lizzard-formed skeleton measured nineteen feet, and, from the girth of the ribs of the part saved from the crumbling effects of time, we judged that in its entirety it must have been

FULLY NINETY FEET IN LENGTH.

One long, alligator-shaped jaw measured seven feet. And then we discovered—noted would be the more proper word, as we did not have to travel far or look long to find them—fossil fishes of all kinds and descriptions, and spiral and convoluted shell-fossils, some four feet in diameter, which probably protected their monstrous denizens from the voracious jaws of the gigantic crawling reptiles that were coeval with them in existence. But I will speculate no further, except to say that to me one fact seems clear: that the Bad-Land formations are the result of a succession of sediments or precipitates at the bottom of an ancient ocean, let the antecedent and succeeding physical convulsions and vicissitudes have been what they may; and, with this assumed fixed fact as my predicate of speculation, I please my own fancy—but do not ask any one else to receive it—with the notion that at that time—eons of ages ago, and so far back that the mind is fairly appalled in trying to grasp the infinite sweep of cosmical mutations—there were peopled continents where now the mighty oceans roll, and the places now occupied by the continents were then under old Neptune's undisputed sway. In the hands of the Infinite Over-Soul this Earth of ours is a great harvest-field, the seed-time and harvest-time of which embrace millions of years probably,—mere short-stops in the great calendar of Eternity; and, when one series of crops is divinely garnered, it rolls back into Chaos, to be again followed by earthquakes, volcanoes, and moving mountains of ice, preparatory to the evolution of other and superior productions; and so on "as long as the years of Eternity roll." Maybe my speculations have as much sense in them as the man's with the long title before his name and the many lettered tail after it; it is largely guess-work on both sides.

On the evening of the 27th the prospectors returned, according to agreement, and in a high state of excitement,—though they refused, and have ever since steadily refused, to give definite information. All we could get out of them in regard to their discoveries was,

THE SILVER IS THERE, SURE; AND THE INDICATIONS FOR GOLD ARE ALSO GOOD."

"But," said I, incredulously, "that is not a mountain-country up there where you have been; and you must go into the mountains to find gold, and usually, too, to find silver."

"Well," they answered, "we have been in a country just like the Black Hills,—limestone along the lower elevations,—micaceous slate, quartzite, and porphyry above. Even the pine-forests are there; and the gold and silver are there, too. It is the eastern part of the Black Hills themselves, cut off by the Bad Lands between the White River and the South Fork of the Cheyenne. That's the kind of country we have run over."

"Did you find any gold?"

"No; but we found good indications of it. We were not looking for gold."

"Did you find silver?"

"Don't this look like it?" And, with the remark, I was handed what seemed to be a rich specimen of argentiferous galena. They admitted that they had not found "rock in place," or a regular deposit; but felt confident they could soon trace up their "float" to a permanent vein. They having positively refused to give the exact locality of the "find," and my having declined to share the dangers and labor of the trip with them, were sufficient reasons for my not pressing them for specific information,—the law of discovery among miners being, that whoever "strikes it" has from that moment a sort of vested right in his discoveries: so I contented myself with getting all the general information I could concerning the country they traversed; and therefrom surmised that their silver belt was probably

IN THE VICINITY OF EAGLE'S NEST BUTTE,

or between that and Ponca Creek. Crossing the White River about the mouth of Pass Creek, they passed up it on the south side to the mouth of Coon Creek, which they ascended to the Eagle's Nest; thence they went, in a northwesterly direction, to the north side of the White River, until they had intercepted the trail we had made along the northern edge of the Bad-Land formations; and then they returned in a southeasterly direction to Coon Creek; from which point they crossed over, in an easterly direction, to the northern base of Eagle's Nest Butte. And this movement, taken in connection with their declaration that that locality "is the eastern part of the Black Hills, cut off by the Bad Lands," is what makes me believe they found their indications about the head of Eagle's Nest Creek. The inference was reasonable, that, having found "float" somewhere on the head of Eagle's Nest Creek, they tried to trace it through to connect with the known mineral trends of the Black Hills; and, having failed to trace it in that direction, they returned to where they first found it, and then followed the indications, or looked for them, around the southern base of Eagle's Nest Butte, and thence, in an easterly direction, to the head of Ponca Creek; after which—their time being limited—they hurriedly circled around the country between Eagle's Nest and Pass Creeks, and returned to camp by the mouth of the latter, as they had started on their expedition.

Our prospector friends' excitement over their discoveries

SEEMS TO HAVE INTENSIFIED

as they have speculated over them; but I hope the contagion will not spread. That there are silver mines about the heads of the head southern tributaries of the White River, I do not doubt, and there may also be gold mines there; but why get excited over them and run great risks in possessing them, when there are hundreds and thousands of undeveloped mines of the precious metals here in the Black Hills, and the adjacent countries, which can be had at less than it would cost to find new ones? There is a strange fascination about new discoveries of gold and silver, which sets at defiance all the promptings of common sense and ordinary prudence. The further away they are, or the more formidable the obstacles, from other causes, in reaching them, the greater the attraction. It would not be at all surprising if thousands of "old miners" would yet turn their backs on the mines of Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, and Nevada,—which centuries of working will not exhaust,—for a pell-mell rush to far-away, inhospitable Alaska.

The miners reported the country about the heads of Eagle's Nest, Coon, and Ponca Creeks to be very different from that along the White River, on either side. Few of the forbidding aspects of the latter were to be found in the former. Eagle's Nest is described as a vast circular depression on the top of a mountainous mass of slate, lime, and granitic rocks. Its name is derived from its form,—it being a lofty park, uniformly scalloped on all sides, the whole being in the shape of a colossal bird's nest. Some pine and cedar, and other woods, flourish on and around the Eagle's Nest Butte; there are numerous running springs,—the water being clear, pure, cool, and sweet; and it is a region of heavy grass growths, well stocked with game,—including from

THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND SEMI-DOMESTICATED BUFFALOES.

The buffaloes are all in one drove, and are corraled between the Upper Niobrara River and Eagle's Nest Butte, by the traveled roads and advancing lines of settlement all around them. They have been in the trap for some years,—any way since the first immigration to the Black Hills; and the Pine Ridge Agency Indians, thus by accident realizing the advantages of stock-raising, guard them as carefully as the white herder does his droves on the Laramie Plains. They only kill from the drove when really in need of meat, and harass them by running them as little as possible. It is said the drove is rapidly enlarging by natural increase.

On the morning of the 28th we again broke camp, and continued east along the northern rim of the Bad Lands, camping at night on the head of Duck Creek. We tried to get down to the White River, but could not do so on account of the hight and steepness of the banks. Duck Creek—which we so named from the vast number of ducks we found there—is, at least at its head, simply a chain of water-holes; but we found the water deep, clear, and cold in these natural reservoirs, and some of them were large enough to be called little lakes. There is considerable timber on Duck Creek, and grape, plum, and willow thickets abound. There are some promising-looking farming lands, and extensive stock-ranges. I think the natural conditions, generally, favorable to settlement.

On the 29th we went into camp on the White River, having passed to the east of the Bad Lands on the north side of the river. Found timber on the White River, of stunted growth, and small wood-thickets in profusion. The land gradually inclines to the water's edge in heavily-grassed benches, and the soil appeared to be rich and deep.

IT IS AN EXCELLENT STOCK-COUNTRY.

Various kinds of game abound there. We killed a black-tail buck weighing nearly 200 pounds, and innumerable ducks and prairie-chickens. The water of the White River was milky, being discolored by the white-clayey Bad-Land formations above, and unfit for use. The horses would not drink it; but, by digging holes in the sand near the current, we succeeded in getting an abundance of good water by seepage. The principal features of the flora are ash, elm, cottonwood, buckberries, grapes, and plums. The weather was showery all night, wetting us to the skin and thoroughly saturating our bedding.

On the 30th we moved camp down stream four miles, to the mouth of Pass Creek, on the south side of the river. As we had to cross the river eight times in making the distance, our progress was slow; the quicksand was bad, even dangerous, and we made our crossings with great difficulty.

On the 31st we explored Ponca and Pass Creeks, and found good grazing and farming lands on the streams, but the water-volumes small. One of the party killed fourteen ducks at one shot on Ponca Creek. The desolate Bad Lands closed in the view in the distance.

June 1, Sunday, was passed in camp at the mouth of Pass Creek,—the devotions consisting of learned disquisitions of Prof. Hobbs on the impossibility of the Mosaic record of the creation being true, and a successful raid by Mr. Scott on the wild ducks.

On the 2d we crossed the White River on the north side, ascended the divide between the White and the Bad River, and made camp on Chicken Creek. It is

SPLENDID GRAZING COUNTRY.

We killed several antelopes.

On the 3d we crossed the White River at the mouth of Ponca Creek, ascended that creek on the west side, and descended it in the east side, going into camp at its mouth.

On the 4th we moved down a broad, rich bottom on the south side side of the White River—having large groves of timber on its banks—to the mouth of Bad Land Creek, where we camped. We never explored a better stock country, though, outside the murky current of the White River, there is no flowing water.

On the 5th we explored Bad Land Creek. There is no water in it at all the greater part of the year, but nutritious grasses grow rankly in its valley.

On the 6th we moved down the White River to the South Fork, carefully exploring both sides, as "flying reports" said there was silver in this section; but we found no mineral of any kind, and no indications of any. The bottom lands are broad and well grassed, with plenty of timber.

On the 7th we explored the South Fork thoroughly, but found no mineral indications. It is a swift current, the volume as great as that of the White, and the water is clear, sweet, and wholesome. It drains a rich, beautiful basin,—the valley-lands, heavily mantled with nutritious grasses, sweeping away in graceful undulations. Fine groves border it all along. It will undoubtedly develop into

A SPLENDID FARMING COUNTRY;

and, as a stock region, it cannot be surpassed. Here we found the old wagon-road from Pine Ridge Indian Agency to the Brule Agency, but no indications that it had been recently traveled.

On the 8th we went down to and camped at the mouth of Oak Creek. It is rolling-prairie country, very promising. Game was scarce, though we winged some canvas-backs on the White River. Here we found some of the charred remains of an Indian who had been sepulchered "up a tree," according to the Sioux custom. The props had been burned from under them, precipitating them to the ground, together with the personal effects of the lamented defunct, which had been religiously deposited with the body. These effects, so far as we were able to collect them, consisted of two axes, four camp-kettles, two stew-pans, two frying-pans, a quart of glass buttons, and an infinite collection of beads. The deceased was undoubtedly a female, as the bucks have no use for wood-chopping instruments.

On the 9th and 10th we explored to the eastward, camping at the mouth of Two-Tail Creek. Here

A BUCK INDIAN AND THREE SQUAWS—

unexpectedly on both sides—rode up within plain view of our camp. They came within 100 yards before seeing us, and then retreated at the highest speed of their ponies. They had six ponies and a travoix. After a brief consultation, we concluded that it would be prudent to overhaul them and let them know that our intentions were pacific. One of the miners mounted the fleetest of our horses, soon overtook them, and succeeded in inducing them to come into camp. It is worthy of note that they surmised from the beginning that we were in search of silver mines,—an impression which we thought it important to remove. And this we partially succeeded in doing by exhibiting a gigantic nautilus fossil we had in the wagon, and giving them to understand we only came to look at the big bones we had been told were scattered over their country; and that we were now going home, never to return again. This, and a feast all around, seemed to fully satisfy them, and they parted from us with every outward sign of friendship. Before going the buck pointed to the westward, saying, in broken English, "White man's money there," which led us to believe he doubted the truth of our statement about the object of our visit. He was shown the specimen of argentiferous galena "float," and said,

"HEAP MORE."

On the 11th we explored Two-Tail and Dog's Ears Creeks,—valleys of the same general character as that of Oak Creek.

On the 12th, having concluded that we were now below the mineral belts of the White River,—if such there are,—we turned homeward, camping on the lower waters of Bull Creek. Here we found good water, in holes, an abundance of grass, but a scarcity of wood. We went into camp early, and hunted the remainder of the day, but only captured one gaunt jack-rabbit.

On the 13th we traveled over a well-grassed but timberless country, and camped on a branch of Bull Creek. We saw no game, and, owing to the generous feast we gave our Indian visitors, were out of fresh meat.

On the 14th we camped on the head of Bull Creek, traveling over the same general character of country as the day before; and on the 15th camped on the east fork of Chicken Creek, having passed along the southern base of White Clay Butte. This butte is an interesting landmark; and it presents itself to the eye as—and it probably is—the highest elevation in that part of the country. The base is a brown or slaty formation, and it is capped with lime.

On the 15th we camped on the main Chicken Creek,—a beautiful country and a

HUNTER'S PARADISE,—

just to our hand, for fried bacon was getting decidedly monotonous. All hunted, and each one killed something. We had antelope, black-tail deer, chickens, and ducks. Plum-trees were loaded down with green fruit.

On the 16th we crossed Duck Creek and camped on Owl Creek. It is a good country on both streams, but inferior to Chicken Creek.

On the 17th, passing over a good grazing country, we spread our blankets on the ground at our old camping-place on the Middle Fork of the Bad River; and there we met a party of hunters from the Rapid-Creek settlements, who communicated to us the unwelcome news that lugubrious reports had got on wing that we had all been massacred by the Sioux.

Our animals being really in better condition than when we started, we had no difficulty in reaching Rapid City two days later, and here we arrived last night.

And so ends THE TRIBUNE's exploring expedition through the Bad Lands of Dakota,—a region which has of late become invested with renewed interest by various railroad-extension projects having the Black Hills for their objective point,—a region which will be an attraction for the antiquarian, the geologist, and the general student of Nature, so long as the human mind shall try to read the stupendous facts of the unannaled past in the wonderful resultant mysteries of the living present.

H. N. MAGUIRE.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 24.—Arrangements have been completed for a great temperance jubilee to be held near this city, on the margin of one of its most beautiful lakes, commencing July 15, and lasting forty-five days. Each branch of the great temperance army will be represented by its ablest orators. Over fifty of America's best speakers have been engaged, a full and official list of which will be published July 5, and no names will be published except those who will be in attendance.

Everything is being perfected for the entertainment of the largest crowd of people ever convened in the West. Excursion-rates have been arranged for with all the railroads leading this way. No more pleasant place can be found for a summer-resort than Laporte, and everybody is invited to enjoy the great occasion.

I. N. DAVIS,
G. W. C. T. of Indiana, Director.

Russia and the Pope.

For several years past the Russian Government has been on bad terms with the Pope, permitting no bull or encyclical to be published in the Polish provinces; but the relations between St. Petersburg and the Vatican seem to have improved of late. An encyclical, dated the 28th of December, 1878, has been permitted to appear, in which Leo XIII. denounces Socialism as the most dangerous enemy of the State and the Catholic religion.

PARIS.

A Round of Festivities—The Race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Going Down to Longchamps—The Course—The Winner of the Prize—A Lucky Gambler.

The Szegedin Charity-Fete at the Opera—Marvelous Aspect of the Theatre—The Illuminations.

Inside the House—The Concert—The Grand Fancy Fair, and the Fair Stall-Keepers—A Profit of 250,000 Francs.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, June 11.—The week which witnesses the race for the Grand Prix is by convention supposed to end the Paris season. As a matter of fact, it ends nothing but the dramatic season. The boulevards continue as gay as usual, the Champs Elysees and the Bois still as crowded on fine afternoons, till the heat from which we suffer so much here in summer drives every one who can afford it from his beloved avenues and cafes to rustic retreat at Trouville or Etretat.

It poured in torrents soon after I got on the Suresnes boat that was to take me to Longchamps last Sunday, and again when the verdant foliage of the Bois came in sight. The crowd round the approaches to the Longchamps course was, however, nearly as dense as ever, though there was a notable falling off both in the appearance and the number of the vehicles that passed the ticket-offices. I suppose the rain is to blame for the exceeding rarity of pretty dresses in the stands and in front of the winning-post. Those delicate shades of blue and pink, those creamy whites and tender grays, those poetic violets and gorgeous crimsons, which usually make the beautiful course look like a bed of flowers,

WERE CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT.

Mlle. Grevy, sitting with her worthy father, the President, and with Mme. Grevy, in the central "tribune," was one of the few exceptions. She looked almost pretty in her violet costume, and attracted much attention. Behind her, M. Gambetta, the Ministers, and several Ambassadors flitted backwards and forwards, evidently enjoying themselves exceedingly. Being sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, and safe from the encroachment of the slippery mud that turned the ground in front of them into a quagmire, they could afford to be merry. We, who were less fortunate, did not enjoy ourselves quite so much. To give even that unreliable rascal, Phœbus, his due, there was an improvement at about 3 in the afternoon. The sun shone down fiercely as the horses came out of their stables for the preliminary canter and inspection, and the Grand Prix was won in an atmosphere that would not have disgraced the Tropics. Truth to tell, the race was not peculiarly interesting. Sir Bevys, the champion on whom all English hopes had been fixed, was withdrawn a few days before the great event came off, in consequence of the death of Baron Lionel Rothschild; and the only foreign horse that appeared to do battle with the native stables, Scapegrace ("Skah-pi-grass" as the Gallic bookmakers pronounced it), never had more than an outside chance. It was generally expected that the prize would fall to one of the three representatives of

COUNT LAGRANGE,—

Zut (the winner of the Chantilly Derby), Ismael, and Flavio II.,—and the only question appeared to be which it would be. Zut was first favorite (though at Epsom the English horses had beaten him into a cocked hat, to speak vulgarly); but Ismael was mounted by Archer,—and it is next to impossible at all times to get at the secrets of the Lagrange stables. The noble Count is perhaps the most unpopular man on the turf at present; and he deserves to be, for he runs his horses in a way more becoming to a common sharper than to a French gentleman of rank and fortune. The rain changed the look of affairs, however, though it made little difference, oddly enough, in the betting. Eleven horses answered to the call when the signal to start was given. When the final rush towards the winning post came, we saw Flavio and Zut well to the front, with M. Fould's Salteador and M. Ed Blanc's Nubienne,—and it looked as if Zut could have won easily; but the Count was not to be so lucky. A few strides from the post Zut was passed with a rush by his stable-companion Flavio II., Salteador, and Nubienne. A magnificent struggle ensued, and for a second we stood by in breathless suspense. Then a great shout rent the air, and a moment after the register announced that

M. BLANC'S NUBIENNE

was the winner—by a neck. Salteador came second; and a head only behind him, Flavio II. Zut was fourth, Vignemale fifth, and Scapegrace sixth. The rest nowhere. M. Ed Blanc, the owner of Nubienne, is the son of the late wealthy and notorious director of the Monaco gambling-hell. He is almost a novice so far as the turf is concerned; but he has, nevertheless, been fortunate enough to win several of the most important races of the year. His luck, indeed, in every speculation he launches into—and he is always speculating—is so marvelous that it has become quite proverbial. They say he nets over 400,000 francs in bets alone by his last victory. If the 142,575 francs which the Grand Prix itself is worth (with the stakes) be added, you have a most respectable sum,—not far short of $111,000.

Besides the bad weather, there was another excellent reason for the meagre attendance at Longchamps. Every one who could afford it had been to the grand charity-festival the night before, at the Opera; and as the night, in their case, had been lengthened out to close on 5 in the morning, numbers must have felt it absolutely necessary to spend Sunday in bed. I question whether such a fete has ever before been seen, and I very much doubt whether such another could be seen again. Words appear wholly inadequate to describe the beauty and brilliancy, the gayety,

THE SUMPTUOUS SPLENDOR,

and the originality of the Opera on Saturday evening; but I must do my best with them. You know already, from my last letter, that the festival was given in aid of the sufferers by the Szegedin inundations, and organized by the *Figaro*. In a few days the management of that usually unreliable journal worked marvels. By Saturday morning it was impossible to get a single ticket for the concert which was to open the fete, and standing room was being sold at the rate of about $10 the square foot. There may seem something exaggerated in such fantastic prices, but it must be remembered that the concert was to be given for a charitable purpose, and then the programme, like the occasion, was extraordinary. Evidently the *Figaro* people knew what they were about when they drew up their tariff for the evening. A hundred francs a seat, after all, was not too much for thousands of well-to-do folk in Paris. It matters little to Lord So-and-so or the Prince of Wales whether he disburse two dollars or twenty; and, by raising the prices, you made many anxious to go to the Opera from a mere ostentatious wish to show they could afford it. Such a spectacle as we saw on Saturday would indeed be cheap at 200 francs.

At half-past 8 or 9 the facade of the Opera was brilliantly illuminated with beaded lines of gas, arranged so as to show the outline of the mighty building to perfection. The windows of the loggia, or avant-foyer, splendidly hung with crimson velvet and gold, set off the admirable decoration of stone and marble; while through the huge open windows you perceived the magnificent colored masses of the chandeliers in the foyer. Electric light was skillfully concentrated upon the summit of the theatre, throwing Aime Millet's fine statue of Apollo into high relief; and the Place de l'Opera was positively bathed in radiance.

At 9 we had

THE CONCERT,

at which Gounod, Saint-Saens, Massenet, Guiraud, Reyer, and Leo Delibes directed the execution of works composed by themselves. Berlioz's "Marche Hongroise" appropriately headed the programme, which included several other works of a Hungarian character,—especially a new march composed by Massenet after a voyage lately made to Pesth; and Berlioz's admirable orchestral arrangement of "L'Invitation a la Valse" ended it. Faure sang Ad. Adam's effective "Noel" as he alone can sing it, and Gounod's "Vallon." Krauss and Rosine Block treated us to selections from "Les Vepres Siciliennes" and "Lucretia Borgia"; M. Warot, the young Belgian tenor, gave us a fine rendering of an air from "Polyeucte"; and the orchestra executed, amongst other works, Gounod's "Funeral-March of a Marionette," Reyer's overture to "Sigurd" (which M. Vaucorbeil is, they say, to produce at the Opera next year), and Saint-Saens' popular "Danse Macabre."

But, astonishing as the concert was, people did not go to the Opera for that. The real attraction was

THE FETE DE NUIT

which followed. At a few minutes after 11 the orchestra stopped playing, and there was a pause of half an hour, during which the necessary arrangements were made in the internal appearance of the auditorium. The seats in the stalls were cleared away, a platform rose as if by magic in the centre of the room, boards were laid down to form a temporary floor, and additional lights lit all over the house. The aspect of the grand staircase at midnight was simply marvelous. Imposing at any time, it became doubly magnificent when the globes of dull glass running round the ceiling were suddenly filled with the light of the electric candles; and the mythological figures in Baudry's remarkable pictures started into the semblance of life under the unwonted illumination. The band of the Republican Guard took up its stand at the foot of the stairs; the Tziganes stationed themselves above; and a company of Hungarian singers, at the side, burst out into some of the charming songs of their land; while, a little way removed, Waldteuffel's dance-band struck up in the gorgeous foyer. A minute later the curtain in the theatre itself rose majestically, and revealed the crowning and

BEWILDERING WONDERS OF THE STAGE.

It had been transformed beyond recognition. Where the great vessel in "L'Africaine" is wont to maneuvre on Meyerbeer nights, there now stood—a roundabout with wooden horses, a greasy pole, and other features of a village-festival. All round the stage ran a line of exquisite booths, hung with silk and satin drapery of every hue, at which the prettiest actresses and the most amusing actors invited you to purchase. Further back were the two tiny theatres reserved for the Palais Royal troupe and the Hanlon-Lees; while at the extreme back of all you got a glimpse of the charming *foyer de la danse* (usually sacred to the ladies of the *corps de ballet* and a few privileged admirers), changed for the nonce into the freshest and loveliest of gardens, with splashing fountains, real grass plots, ferns and palms of the rarest kind, illuminated with electric light. An immense and handsome blue-and-yellow velarium depended gracefully from the roof of the stage, forming a tasteful covering to the fair, and more electric light flashed or glowed in lamps placed high above the floor all round the velarium. Nothing so fairy-like or striking has ever before been attempted in Paris, even at the National fete in June last year, and at Versailles.

One of the first persons I noticed, on venturing amongst the fair stall-keepers, was

HORTENSE SCHNEIDER,

in a superb dress of dark-ruby silk, and diamonds. Near her stood Judic, attired in the Auvergnat costume she wears in "Les Charbonniers," selling marrons glaces at about 10 francs apiece. She sold over 4,000 francs' worth during the night, by the way. Then came Zulma Bouffar and Christian, dressed as the *Charlatans* in the "Voyage a la Lune," and inimitably funny. Christian from time to time would bang upon the big drum beside him, or play consumptive solos upon a tin trumpet; while his sprightly partner proclaimed the merits and virtues of the patent hair-dyes, cordials, and fancy articles which formed her stock in trade. Next I saw pretty Helene Petit and Lina Munte—a blonde beauty and a brunette—standing amicably together behind a bright zinc counter, over which you read the inscription,

"L'ASSOMMOIR AU CHAMPAGNE"—"A LA RIGOLADE."

Helene Petit looked fascinating, I thought, in white satin, and Lina hardly less so in black; both gave their champagne and themselves a wide berth, resisting all the insidious proffers of Dailly, the waiter, who—attired in his *Mes-Bottes* costume—stands before the bar selling pipes and raking in countless pourboires,—all, I need scarcely say, destined to swell the receipts of the evening. Every one who drank at the "Assommoir" was presented by Dailly with a piece of soap as a delicate souvenir of the occasion. An amusing story is going the rounds, by-the-by. A foreigner of distinguished appearance called for champagne at the "Assommoir." He drank it off, and calmly departed without paying. Dailly ran after him, and, catching hold of his hand in the presence of the astonished spectators, shook it heartily, exclaiming, "Thank you, my dear *M. Lantier!*" *Lantier*, it should be remembered, is the unpleasant individual who, in Zola's novel, makes his living by sponging upon foolish women,—so the allusion was significant enough; but the foreigner either did not or would not understand it, and, appearing to receive Dailly's greeting in the utmost good faith, he vanished in the crowd.

THEO,

dressed as "La Jolie Parfumeuse," smiled welcome to her friends and admirers a little farther on, as she called on them to buy her sweet-smelling wares,—bottles of scent from Violet's, on the Boulevard des Capucines. Her smiles charmed 5,000 francs into the cash-box before day dawned. At a fragrant stall close by, Mlles. Moisset and Humberta sold flowers to every one who ventured into their neighborhood,—and a great many who didn't,—looking like flowers themselves. The diamonds that covered their lovely necks might have been dew-drops. Rita Sangalli, in her "Yedda" costume, kept watch and ward over her Japanese goods next door. In another part of the building, Milly Meyer, the dainty little actress who plays in "La Petite Mademoiselle" at the Renaissance, helped her comrades, Mlls. Desclauzas and Vauthier, to distribute portions of sausage and meat-patties to charitable and hungry thousands; while Alice Regnault, the beauty (as some call her) of the Gymnase, distributed flowers and favors to her acquaintance in the foyer. When I last saw Alice Regnault, she was fascinating H. R. H. of Wales, who occupied a box on the lowest tier all night.

At 1 in the morning a sound of fifes and tambourines ushered in

A JOYOUS "FARANDOLE."

A hundred members of the Opera ballet, dressed as peasants and paysannes, danced in a long winding chain across the stage, through the theatre, and up the stairs, into the foyer, then down again and into the stage, twisting and turning about amongst the dense masses of human beings like a gorgeous-tinted serpent. Hardly had the farandole vanished when another great attraction—the auction on the extemporized platform already mentioned—called our attention to a different part of the house. Mlle. Legault, of the Palais Royal, was the auctioneer, Berthelier of the Renaissance the "expert," and two or three humorous gentlemen from the Vaudeville did duty as commissionaires and criers. As you may imagine, with such a staff as this the sale was a peculiar one. How we laughed! O how we laughed! The bidding for the most insignificant objects was loud and furious. A *pate de foie gras* was knocked down, after much excitement, to a gentleman in the boxes for 40 francs. A small picture of Vibert's (a sketch entitled "Judith") fetched 3,000 francs. Alice Regnault's portrait, in oil, by Boldini, was bought in at 1,700 francs; and subsequently, I understand, sold to

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD

for a good deal more. I saw Alice showing this work of art to the Prince at about 3 a. m. He appeared more interested in the original then than in the painting, however. At half-past 3 I left. The scene was as bright as ever, and they were just beginning to draw the winning numbers of the lottery.

The Szegedin sufferers may rejoice and be exceedingly grateful for this fete. It has brought them in close upon a quarter of a million francs, according to the estimate of the *Figaro*—and very likely this is short of the real sum. Such an amount as this has, I believe, never been taken at a festival in Paris before.

HARRY MELTZER.

Gen. Ewing's Famous Order No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BORDER, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25, 1864.—I. All persons living in Jackson, Cass, and Bates Counties, Missouri, and that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who within that time establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers, companies, and detachments serving in the counties named will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

II. All grain and hay in the field or under shelter in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such station and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to District Headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

III. The provisions of General Orders No. 10 from these headquarters will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operation of Paragraph I. of this order, and especially in the Towns of Independence, Westport, and Kansas City.

IV. Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since the 20th of August, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. EWING.
H. HANNAHS, A. A. A. G.

SMELTING WITHOUT FUEL.

Obtaining Heat from Pyrites.

London Times, June 10.

A short time since we briefly noticed a successful experiment in copper smelting by a new process, the discovery of Mr. John Hollway, of London. The object here is to utilize the heat obtained by the rapid oxidation of certain mineral substances, such as pyrites, which have never before been utilized as sources of heat in smelting operations. The heat thus obtained is used in the place of that of ordinary carbonaceous fuel in the reduction of the furnace charge, which may be composed partly of sulphides and partly of siliceous ores. Mr. Hollway has been successfully experimenting with this process on a practical scale for some months past, at one time at Messrs. Cammell's works at Penistone, and recently at Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s works at Sheffield. The invention consists in forcing a current of air through the molten sulphides, by which means they are oxidized very rapidly. Great heat is thus developed, and serves to render the process of smelting a self-supporting operation, no extraneous fuel being required after once the furnace has been started. All the carbonaceous fuel necessary is a little coke to start the furnace, and which stands in the same relative position to the ores as wood does to the coal in an ordinary fire. Besides the necessary heat for smelting the ores being developed, a large proportion of the sulphur is expelled in a free state, and is afterwards collected. In order to demonstrate these points on a working scale, a portion of the Bessemer apparatus at Messrs. Brown's works has been adapted by alteration to suit Mr. Hollway's purpose. The plant consists of four cupolas, the first one being closed at the top and fitted with a Bessemer hearth, the blast being supplied through it to the cupola. The cupola has a forehearth or receptacle for the slag and regulus, which flow into it as they are formed. The slag runs continuously off at the top, while the regulus settles at the bottom, whence it is tapped off at intervals. The ore is fed to the cupola by means of a cup and cone arrangement placed near the top, and which prevents the escape of the gases. These are led off into the second cupola, which is closed at the top. Here they encounter a jet of water, which cools the gases and condenses the crude sulphur and other sublimates. The uncondensed portion of the vapor passes on to the third and fourth cupolas successively, which are open at the top, and in each of which is a shower-bath of water, by means of which final condensation is effected. The condensing water is led away to a tank, where any sublimates that may be carried with it are afterward collected.

In the first experiment, the cupola No. 1 was first heated with a coke fire and the blast started. Some Rio Tinto cupreous pyrites (containing only one-seventh of copper by wet assay) and a little charcoal were then charged into the cupola, and when a fluid bath of the molten sulphide had been obtained, pyrites and sandstone alone were fed in at the rate of five tons per hour. When twelve tons has thus been disposed of, the deposit of sulphur in cupola No. 2 had become so great that it choked the passage between it and No. 3, and the experiment was brought to a premature close. It was, however, satisfactorily proved that the heat developed from the pyrites was amply sufficient for melting the charge, while the successful condensation of the sulphur was but too evident. The copper and iron produced were, moreover, concentrated into a regulus of excellent quality.

The object of some further experiments was to show that a good regulus could be obtained without great loss of copper in the slag. Upon these as upon the previous occasions there was a large attendance of the representatives of the copper trade and of American and other mines. As the collection of the sulphur had already been satisfactorily demonstrated, the smelting cupola was disconnected from the condensers and was worked by itself. In the course of the experiments, however, defects developed themselves in the apparatus which, it will be borne in mind, had been extemporized out of that used for another process altogether and had not been specially constructed. These defects led to the experiments being only partially carried out, but they established beyond question the value of pyrites as a source of heat. On one occasion, when the heat of the furnace had been accidentally lowered by underfeeding, it was speedily raised to a high intensity simply by feeding in more pyrites. It was indeed remarkable to see how the temperature was rapidly raised and then maintained by a fuel which can only be compared to stones. On analyzing the slag, it was found that it only contained .04 per cent of copper, thus conclusively proving another point. Upon assay, the regulus was found to contain within a fraction of the whole of the metal known to exist in the ore used. The incompleteness of the more recent experiments in no way detracts from the merits of the system, as was fully shown by previous experience. Mr. Hollway's ingenious discovery is of great importance in connection with countries where these heat-bearing minerals abound and where carbonaceous fuel is correspondingly scarce, and the process promises to exert a considerable influence upon the practice of copper smelting generally. The chief expense as regards fuel is that incurred in raising steam for the blowing engines. Where, however, water-power is available, it can be utilized for the purpose and steam boilers dispensed with. This subject was brought before the Society of Arts a short time since by Mr. Hollway, and a further discussion of his paper was held recently at the Society's meeting, when Prof. Roscoe, F. R. S., presided. Ample testimony was borne by the speakers to the value of Mr. Hollway's invention and the success of his experiments, although they were carried out with crude and inadequate appliances. Prof. Roscoe expressed a decided opinion upon the process, which he considered a valuable and meritorious invention.

A New York Girl Takes the Black Veil in Paris.

Parisian, May 29.

An impressive ceremony took place last Saturday at the new Dominican Convent in the Rue Langier. The convent was endowed and established last year by the Comtesse de l'Aigle, who lives the retired life of a nun with the five cloistered sisters, and gives much in aid of the poor of the quarter. The nuns who have occupied the convent up to the present time have come from other Dominican cloisters. It had been decided that the first novice who should take the veil within its walls should bear the name of "Sœur Marie Rosiere"; and last Saturday this title was given to Miss Feroline L. Perkins, daughter of Mr. Francis Perkins, of New York. Miss Perkins, who is a very beautiful young lady, about 24 years old, has expressed a desire since childhood to enter a convent, and for the last year has been a novice at the Sainte Rosiere, and, being fully determined to take the veil, the Comtesse de l'Aigle became her *marraine*, and a sad group of friends and relations assisted at the ceremony. Miss Perkins, accompanied by her mother and the Comtesse de l'Aigle, dressed as a bride in white, with orange-blossoms on her head and bosom, entered the chapel from the convent and knelt before the altar. Communion was administered to the novice and her immediate friends; then mass was performed. After the mass Father Chocarne, the Prior, preached an eloquent sermon, which greatly affected the congregation, moving many to tears as he spoke of the hardships the novice would in future endure in giving up the world. But the novice sat and listened, in her bridal robes, as if she were taking part in a happy marriage ceremony, while sobbing could be heard from all parts of the chapel. After the sermon, in the garden the friends and relations, father, mother, and five sisters bade good-by, and the novice entered the convent door, which was bolted after her, and through which she is never expected to pass again. The others entered again into the chapel, and the novice appeared at a grating near the altar. Her white veil was removed, and her beautiful blonde hair fell over and covered her shoulders. The Prior cut off a lock, and the mistress novice cut the rest. It was a strangely impressive sight. Then the black veil was placed upon her head, and the Prior presented to her two crowns. "Which, my child, will you have, the crown of roses or the crown of thorns?" She accepted the crown of thorns, which was placed upon her head. The ceremony was over, the novice had become Sœur Marie Rosiere, and Pere Chocarne gave the benediction. The ceremony finished, the friends met in the parlor of the convent, where they spoke with Sister Marie Rosiere again, but through two iron gratings, and asked for her prayers. She declared herself happy, and was beautiful and radiant in her Dominican costume. Among those present at the ceremony were the Duchess d'Alencon, daughter of the Duc de Nemours, with her little daughter the Princesse, who took up the quete; Baron de Rubel, Baronne Harden-Hickey, Comtesse de Beauvais, Mlle. Dreyfus, Miss Evans, Mrs. Parmer and daughter, and Miss Mason.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Strong—Foreign Exchange Dull.

Chicago Receiving Currency from New York—The Day in Stocks.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Provisions and June Wheat Stronger.

Oats Weak—Corn Easier—Other Breadstuffs Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were bought and sold yesterday in Chicago at New York quotations. The local demand has improved, and the expectation of an advance in the price stimulated buyers to go beyond the margin usually allowed on the New York quotations. In Chicago the 4s were 102⅜ bid, and 102⅝ asked. For refunding certificates 102⅛ was paid. The 6s of 1881 were 107⅛ bid, the 5s 103⅛, the new 4½s 105⅞, and the currency 6s 121⅝@122⅝.

The foreign exchange market remained dull and without any quotable change. The supply of bills is light, and is not likely to improve until the new export movement of cotton begins. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 484½ for sixty-day bills, and 486½ for sight; and French were 521¼ for sixty-day bills, and 518⅜ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486½ and 488⅛@488⅜. In New York the actual rates were 486⅞@488⅜. The posted rates for sterling were 487½@489½. French bankers' bills were 515@517½.

Consols opened ⅛c higher, at 97 3-16, and closed at the same figure. Silver is quoted a trifle firmer at 51 11-16 pence per ounce in London. The resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany, that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany was imperatively demanded, will have a good effect on the silver market. If Germany increases its silver coinage, it will have less silver to sell. A report lately presented to the Reichstag gives the value of the silver coin formerly circulating in Germany, and now withdrawn, as $263,000,000. Of this amount, $96,000,000 has been recoined into token money, and $167,000,000 melted into bars and sold. On the 1st of January the stock remaining in the hands of the Government was only $750,000. Since that time the work of withdrawal has continued, as also the sales by the Government. An estimate of the amount now on hand, made last week by the British Minister at Berlin, placed it at $5,000,000. The amount yet to be withdrawn cannot be more than $7,000,000. These amounts are none of them definitely known, and this uncertainty is one of the main reasons for the nervousness of the silver market, which is one of the few departments of trade in which the dealers keep no stock on hand.

Chicago bank clearings were $3,500,000, a figure which indicates a moderate volume of business. The drain of currency to the country, although not heavy, has made it necessary to order currency hither from New York. Discount lines have a downward direction. Rates are 4@5 and 5@6 per cent on call; time loans are 7@8 and 9@10 per cent.

Local brokers are paying 93 for the new city scrip. The old city scrip is 98⅛ buying, and 99⅛ selling. There was a sale of Cook County 5s at 102⅛ and interest.

It was evident from the infrequency of quotations that stocks were quiet in New York, and the same state of affairs was reported by the brokers to exist in Chicago. The market was weak for the Granger and Vanderbilt railroad stocks. Western Union made a gain. Lake Shore lost ⅛, to 75⅛, while Michigan Central opened and closed at 76⅛. Northwest and St. Paul came to a decided halt in the movement which has been upward and onward so long. St. Paul reports an increase in earnings of $33,000 for the third week of June, but the common broke from 54⅜ to 53⅞, and closed at a loss for the day of ⅛, at 54⅛. The preferred opened and closed at 92⅞. Northwest common opened at 66⅜, which was the highest point, declined to 65⅝, and closed at 65⅝. Rock Island lost ⅛, to 139. Union Pacific began with a loss of ⅜, at 74⅛, the lowest point, but recovered ⅞, to 75. Erie common could not get away from 27⅜ and 27⅛, and the preferred opened and closed at 51⅛. Wabash was ⅛ better, at 36. Hannibal & St. Joe common lost ⅛, to 20⅛. The earnings of this road for the second week exhibit a loss of $8,345, and the shorts are wondering why it doesn't go down faster. In the coal stocks, Lackawanna gained ⅛, to 57⅝, and Jersey Central lost ⅛, to 52⅛. Western Union advanced ⅜, to 93⅛, and Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, to 36. Louisville & Nashville scored the greatest loss of the day, 1⅛, to 61. The other losses were Minneapolis & St. Paul 1, to 32⅞, Kansas & Texas ⅛, to 13⅛. Besides the gains noted above, Kansas City & Northern preferred made ⅛, to 40⅜.

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 75¼, advanced to 75⅝, and sold finally at 75.

Northwest gold bonds were 115, St. Paul sinking funds 109, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 79, and Alton gold 6s 107.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the Erie issue virtually monopolized the attention of investors, the transactions in consolidated seconds aggregating $1,528,000, in funded 5s $189,000, that in consolidated 7s $46,000. The dealing in these securities were characterized by a very strong tone, and, under active buying, prices recorded a material advance, consolidated seconds selling up to 75⅝, funded 5s to 75¼, and consolidated 7s to 111⅜. The New Jersey Central issues were in brisk request at a higher range of prices, adjustments selling up to 102⅜, convertibles assented to 96⅛, and consolidated assented to 95⅜; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated registered gold advanced to 114⅛, and do coupon to 114; Morris & Essex seconds rose to 114; Lake Shore consolidated coupon firsts to 121⅛; Michigan Central 7s to 120; Canada Southern firsts to 87⅛; St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 109; Morris & Essex consolidated firsts to 100; Chesapeake & Ohio, series B, to 43⅛, and do currency 6s to 20⅛; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts declined from 59 to 57⅜, and recovered to 58⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off from 69⅛ to 68⅜, and do seconds from 28⅛ to 28.

At the New York Mining Board on Monday, Imperial, Bertha, and Edith, and Buckeye were strong, Great Eastern lower, and the remainder of the list steady. The large transactions were in Great Eastern, which is a Company with 120,000 shares, which have been assessed $6,000. The property is at Bristol, Lincoln County, Nev.

The condition of the coal trade is described as follows by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:

The mining companies still continue to be actively engaged in filling orders, and some are really short of coal. Further orders are not so numerous, however, and the indications are that July will be comparatively a dull month. Those companies attempting to secure the advanced prices are doing but very little business, and buyers with cash in hand can do nearly if not fully as well now upon ordinary coals as previous to the time the advance was talked of. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has issued another circular which will be current the balance of this month without making an advance. This is not an encouraging feature, and will tend to prevent any further efforts at an advance. It looks as though the labor element would have considerable influence upon the price of coal before three months have passed. For some weeks there have been numerous local strikes. These do not appear to meet with adjustment, but are multiplying. So far there are no indications that a general strike will take place, but the conditions are favorable, provided the present disturbances spread much more.

The following quotations of mining stocks not named in the Associated Press report were made on the San Francisco Stock Board on June 20:

Phoenix, 3¼; R. & E., 4⅛; Gila, 90c; Belle, 6⅜, 6; Manhattan, 2⅜; FeFrees, 10c; G. Price, 390, 4, 395; Argenta, 1; Endowment, 25c; Independence, 2.85, 290; Star, 35c; Tuscarora, 10c; Belle Isle, 170; Day, 40c; Hamburg, 60c, 70c; Albion, 40c; Paradise, 1.90; Fourth of July, 75c; Wales, 2⅛; Mount Diablo, 4⅛; Modoc, 1⅛; Bechtel, 220, 210, 205, 210; McClinton, 145, 140, 145; Tioga, 495, 5, 5h5, 495; Red Cloud, 5c, 80c; Summit, 290, 295, 3; Bulwer, 70; Syndicate, 7, 6⅜, 6⅛; Aurora, 60c; Leeds, 75c; Vortex, 75c, 60c; Caledonia B H, 420; Giant and Old Abe, 4c; Hamburg, 70c; Addenda, 55c, 60c; Queen Bee, 50c, 55c; Goodshaw, 65c, 70c; Maybelle, 50c, 65c; Oriental, 75c; Belvidere, 1⅜, 1.60; Champion, 50c, 40c; Blackhawk, 260, 2⅛, 255; South Bodie, 40c, 45c; Booker, 1; S. Standard, 25c; Richer, 70c, 75c; Mono, 10¼, 10; Con Pacific, 8, 8½; University, 65c, 70c; Dudley, 1⅜, 1.55; Jupiter, 195, 2; S. Bulwer, 1.30, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1.35, 1.65, 1⅛; Noonday, 4⅛, 480, 470; N. Noonday, 2; Silver Standard, 50c; Orient, 50c; 40c; Croesus, 10c, 15c; Mammoth, 12⅛; Glyndale, 75c, 90c, 95c; South Standard, 60c; Martin White, 7, 7b30.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Michigan Central	76¼	76½	76	76¼
Lake Shore	75⅛	....	....	75⅛
C. & N. Western	66⅛	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝
Do preferred	96	....	....	95⅜
M. & St. Paul	54⅜	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛
Do preferred	92⅞	....	....	92⅞
C., R. I. & P.	139⅛	....	....	139
Illinois Central	87⅛	....	....	87⅛
Chicago, B. & Q.	114⅜	....	....	114⅜
Union Pacific	74⅛	75⅛	74⅛	75
Erie	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
Erie preferred	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Wabash Railway	35⅞	....	....	36
Ohio & Miss.	14⅜	....	....	14⅜
C., C., C. & I.	49⅞	....	....	49⅞
H. & St. Jo.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
Do preferred	41⅜	....	....	41⅜
Del. & Hudson	46⅜	....	....	46⅜
D., Lack. & West.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
N. J. Central	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
Morris & Essex	88⅜	89⅜	88⅜	89
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
Kansas City & N. preferred	40⅛	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
W. Union Tel	92⅜	93⅜	92	93⅛
Pacific Mail	15⅜	....	....	15⅛
Amer. District	65	....	....	64⅜
St. L. & San Fran.	8½	....	....	8½
Do preferred	10	....	....	10
C., St. Paul & M.	33⅜	....	....	32⅞
C. C. C. & I. C.	6¼	....	....	6¼
Atlantic & Pacific	35⅞	....	....	36
Kansas Pacific	56⅜	....	....	56⅜
Ont. Sil. Min. Co.	39	....	....	39
Louisville & Nash.	62⅛	62⅛	60⅛	61

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	107⅛	107⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅛	103⅜
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅞	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅜	102⅜
U. S. currency 6s	124	....
Refunding certificates	102⅛	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	487½	489½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95¼	95⅜
Holland	40	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	484½	486½
France	521¼	518⅜

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¼	*114
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*116
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114	*115
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*106½
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99½
Cook County 7s	*113¼	*113⅜
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅛	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101⅜	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	167½	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent certs	*106	*106⅜
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106⅜	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$ 97½
Mexican (full weight)	[illegible]
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	.39
Five francs	.85
Prussian thalers	.65
Holland gueilders	38½@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS.
And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
And Investment Securities of all kinds.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale,
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK,
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES.
HAS FOR SALE
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

SHORTALL & HELMER,
102 Washington-st.
MONEY IN HAND to loan on INSIDE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED, for five years, at the lowest rates.
Railway Bonds and other good Securities negotiated.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Governments strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were generally firm. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, 70; seconds, no sales.

Bar silver, 113.

Subsidiary coin ⅜@1 discount.

State bonds were dull.

Stock speculation was exceedingly quiet. Prices in early dealings declined ⅛@⅜, but, during the afternoon, a somewhat firmer tone prevailed, and there was a partial recovery. Western Union fell off from 92⅜ to 92, and advanced to 93⅛. Louisville & Nashville dropped from 62⅛ to 60, and recovered to 60⅜. The general market closed firm. Transactions were 57,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern common, 1,200 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, 1,500 St. Joes, 2,000 Ohios, 8,000 Western Union, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 1,300 Kansas & Texas, and 1,300 Kansas City & Northern preferred.

Money market easy at 2@3½, closing at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, sixty days, 487½; sight, 488⅝.

Bar silver is 112⅝. Subsidiary silver coin is 1@1⅛ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅜	New 4 per cent	102⅜
New 5s	103⅜	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	93⅛	St. Paul, pfd	92⅞
Quicksilver (off'd)	14⅛	Wabash	35⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	37	Ft. Way'e ex div of	108
Pacific Mail	15⅛	T. Haute (off'd)	10
Mariposa	104	Terre Haute, pfd	19
Mariposa, pfd	104⅛	Chicago & Alton	82½
Adams Express	105	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100	Ohio & Mississippi	114⅜
American Express	46⅛	Del., L. & Western	57⅜
U. S. Express	47	A. & P. Telegraph	35⅜
N. Y. Central	118	C., B. & Q.	114⅜
Erie	27⅜	H. & St. Joe	20⅛
Erie, pfd	51⅛	H. & St. Joe, pfd	41⅜
Harlem	156	Canada Southern	56⅜
Mich. Central (off'd)	76⅛	L. & Nashville	60⅜
Panama	149	Kansas Pacific	56
U. P.	75⅛	Kansas & Texas	13¼
Lake Shore	75⅛	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅜
Illinois Central	87⅛	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	10⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	97	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	21
Northwestern	65⅝	St. L. K. C. & N'h'n	14
Northwestern, pfd.	95⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	40⅜
C., C., C. & I.	49⅞	Cent. Pac. bonds	112⅛
New Jersey Cent.	52⅛	Union Pac. bonds	112⅜
Rock Island	138⅞	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅜
St. Paul	53⅞	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	30½	Missouri	108⅛
Virginia 6s, old	31		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	25⅜	Mexican	25¼
Alta	6⅛	Ophir	29⅛
Belcher	6⅜	Overman	10⅝
Best & Belcher	17⅜	Raymond & Ely	4⅛
Bullion	7⅜	Savage	14⅛
California	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	41⅜
Chollar & Potosi	8	Union Consolidat'd	40⅜
Consol. Virginia	5⅜	Yellow Jacket	16⅜
Crown Point	6	Bodie	20⅛
Eureka Con	16⅜	Potosi	5⅜
Exchequer	7	Imperial	1⅜
Gould & Curry	11⅜	Mono	10
Grand Prize	4	Independence	2⅜
H. & N.	15⅛	Consolidat'd Pacific	7⅛
Julia Consolidated	4	Leviathan	⅜
Justice	3⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 25—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 97⅛; account, 97 3-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 89⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 39⅛; Reading, 20⅛; Erie, 28⅝; preferred, 53⅛.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 108⅛; 4s, 104⅛.

PARIS, June 25.—Rentes, 116f 62½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Water st, 107 ft n e of Lake, s e f, 20, ft to river, dated June 23 (Master in Chancery to James W. Paxton)	$ 7,000
Noble st, 246 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated June 11 (Carl Kuhbmann to Edward Sedewy)	2,500
Robey st, s e cor of Augusta, w f, 246¼x125¼ ft (with 125x125¼ ft in same block), dated June 2 (M. E. and H. Whipple to William Waddell)	4,000
Washington st, 30 2-10 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 36x60 ft, improved, dated June 24 (Master in Chancery to Henry Strong)	22,000
The premises No. 861 Fulton st, dated June 25 (Isabella Kearns to Henry J. F. Wegner)	2,000
Ruble st, 352 ft s of Canalport av, e f, 12x100 ft, dated June 24 (C. Knickelbein to Carl Neumann)	240
Ruble st, near the above, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 12 (Adam Wetzel to C. Knickelbein)	475
North Morgan st, 56 4-10 ft n of Hubbard, e f, 20x116 ft, dated June 25 (Carsten Koester to Frederick Hoppe)	1,500
Canal st, 72 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 50x115¼ ft, improved, dated June 23 (Gerhard Foreman, Trustee, to Henry G. Foreman)	6,500
Wabash av, 247 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 25x168 ft, improved, dated June 25 (Levi D. Boone, Trustee, to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	9,000
Webster av, 148¼ ft e of Dominick st, n f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated June 11 (H. and M. Ramstad to Amalia Wehrmeister)	1,500
Webster av, same as the above, dated June 11 (Julius Wehrmeister to H. Ramstad)	1,500
Wabash av, s w cor of Thirty-first st, e f, 100x181⅜ ft, dated June 25 (Levi D. Boone, Trustee, to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	16,500
Miller st, 106 ft n of West Polk st, w f, 24x105 ft, dated June 6 (Sarah G. Humphreys to William Ryan)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hyde Park av, s of and near Fifty-first st, e f, 70 ft, dated June 19 (Sarah A. Whitman to E. G. Cornell)	1,500
Union st, 150 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 75x125 ft, dated July 17, 1878 (William Loeb, Trustee, to Adolph Loeb)	750

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Tuesday.	*Wednesday.*
Mess pork	$ 9.80	$ 9.92½
Lard	6.10	6.12½
Shoulders, boxed	3.90	3.92½
Short ribs, boxed	4.85	4.92½
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.05	1.05¼
Corn	35⅝	35⅜
Oats	31⅛	31
Rye	53½	53¼
Barley	.70	.70
Live hogs	3.65@3.95	3.70@4.00
Cattle	2.00@5.15	2.25@5.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1879.	1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	10,173	6,591	8,287	7,580
Wheat, bu	135,279	26,194	183,359	6,927
Corn, bu	155,760	225,030	254,181	162,747
Oats, bu	53,198	55,106	43,606	27,560
Rye, bu	8,185	2,260	3,707	....
Barley, bu	1,210	800	2,086	14,777
Grass seed, lbs	60,770	37,820	....	4,938
F. seed, lbs	1,080	1,050	....	555
B. corn, lbs	54,000	....	1,320	1,288
C. meats, lbs	218,309	262,650	1,606,310	1,920,224
Beef, tcs	....	....	20	....
Beef, brls	....	....	51	57
Pork, brls	675	215	4?8	101
Lard, lbs	165,225	63,770	89,420	318,785
Tallow, lbs	19,240	22,635	3,394	210
Butter, lbs	238,675	183,453	227,200	232,146
Live hogs, No.	19,539	14,714	4,832	2,309
Cattle, No.	3,938	3,130	2,125	412
Sheep, No.	1,779	1,080	616	380
Hides, lbs	96,407	91,613	31,840	61,619
High wines, brls	....	....	....	55
Wool, lbs	655,156	423,547	351,534	299,480
Potatoes, bu	3,912	4,535	210	46
Coal, tons	5,163	2,918	2,614	916
Hay, tons	78	58	....	10
Lumber, m	8,142	3,822	1,9??	2,176
Shingles, m	2,510	615	770	882
Salt, brls	2,163	200	3,223	1,774
Poultry, coops	4	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	420	548	303	516
Cheese, bxs	2,331	2,523	1,477	1,449
G. apples, brls	1	109	....	50
Beans, bu	68	....	1,106	36

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 5,005 bu wheat, 400 bu corn, 698 bu oats; 1,739 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars mixed, 15 cars No. 2 hard, 51 cars and 42,400 bu No. 2 spring, 81 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (195 wheat); 133 cars and 3,500 bu high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 2 cars new mixed, 237 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 21 cars and 6,100 bu rejected (394 corn); 17 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (46 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total (644 cars), 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 148,889 bu wheat, 155,467 bu corn, 2,790 bu rye.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Evening News* says:

The crop of small grain in Carolina and Georgia this season is wonderful, the improvement in quality and quantity something extraordinary, and it is believed that this State will average as much as twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Why more wheat and small grain is not planted is a mystery yet to be solved. Georgia is as fine wheat or grain growing country as the Union can boast, and when planted favorably the cereals turn out most abundantly. In former days three to five bushels per acre was a fair yield, but this was caused by farmers planting grain on their poorest and least cared-for soil.

Mr. John Upshaw, of Walton County, harvested 1,400 bushels of grain, measured, this year from twenty-four acres of ground. He had twelve each planted in oats and wheat.

There is now a difference of about 28c per bu between the prices of No. 2 and No. 3 spring wheat in this market. The reason is understood to be that No. 3 is plentiful, and No. 2 scarce. We mean scarce in proportion to the demand. If there be no shorts out on No. 3, and several million bu of shorts on No. 2, how much?—pshaw! this is a question in the rule of three which does not apply to No. 2. The problem is rather one which belongs to "position, or the rule of *false*." Assume the shortage to be anywhere one pleases, and the answer will come out right—for the longs; at least that is what their friends say. The screws appear to be tightening on the shorts at the present rate of ⅛@1c per day. The programme of the future is supposed to include $1.06½ to-day, $1.08 for Friday, $1.10 for Saturday, and *x* for next Monday, the value of *x* to be determined by a future equation of condition.

Another of the wheat anomalies is the further widening yesterday of the difference between the prices of No. 2 for June and July. At one time it was as much as 9½c. If, as some people claim, the wheat be worth $1.10 per bu to ship now, the bears are terribly discounting the situation for next month, especially in view of the fears entertained by some that the market will be worse cornered in July than for June. It is now whispered that the programme is to ship out all the wheat now here within the next two weeks, and then to put on the screws. Of course this is mere gossip. There may be nothing in it. The talk about a July corner may prove to have no better foundation than the fact that there was a corner in July last year, and it is probable that the June deal is all the more successful on that account, the corner being sprung a month earlier than was expected. And here again may be another mistake. Some people protest that there is no such thing as a corner. They say they are buying and selling at the regular market price, which is established at so high a point simply by the extensive selling of property not owned by the sellers. The result is the same, however. The sellers have now to buy in at a smart loss, and they exhibited yesterday more desperation to fill their shorts than has been witnessed any previous day since the opening of the month.

The wheat market otherwise was tame. The market for next month broke nearly 1c per bu in the forenoon, chiefly, as it seemed, because of rumors that cleaned wheat was about to arrive here in rather large volume. It subsequently rallied partially. Corn was steady at ⅛c decline, till near the close, when it closed at a shade firmer. Oats were active and weak, especially for July, which fell off 1c under free offerings to sell for next month and buy for August. The fear of a corner in July had caused a good many to load up with July oats in the expectation of being able to sell out at a profit, and they sold out the other way yesterday, the July shorts being less numerous than had been counted on. Rye was lower for future delivery, but steady on spot. Barley was nominal. Provisions were firmer, but rather tame, the advance being chiefly on pork, which sold up 7½@10c per brl in sympathy with a firmer feeling in light hogs. The receipts of grain were rather light, though including some more wheat from Milwaukee.

Lake freights were less active, with no change in rates; the basic figures being 1⅜c on corn to Buffalo, and 2c on wheat to do. Erie Canal rates were quoted firmer, at 4½@5c, and through by lake and canal to New York at 6½@7c. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. The bulk of the stuff now moving by rail is being shipped on contracts made previous to the recent advance. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 45c per 100 lbs to Liverpool and 58⅜c to Antwerp.

Dry goods were in fair demand and prices were firm, with cottons still advancing. The grocery market continues active and firm. Coffees are held with confidence, the tendency of prices being upward, owing to the partial failure of the Rio crop,—estimated at two-thirds of an average. Sugars are in large demand, and were firm at Tuesday's advance. Teas also were moving on a generous scale, and were held at full prices. In the fish market there were no changes. Stocks continue inadequate; otherwise the condition of the market is satisfactory. Dried fruits were dull, with prices ranging as before. In the butter market there was a partly steady feeling, holders generally insisting upon very full prices. Cheese was dull and heavy. Specially fine goods are held at 6½@6⅝c, but in lots 6⅛c is about the best figure obtainable. Jobbers of oils reported a fair inquiry at unchanged prices. Leather remained firm. Grain bags are advancing. The coal market remains dull at $4.25@4.50 for anthracite.

Lumber was steady and active at the yards. The movement is mostly in dry stuff, which is not abundant, though the supply is now increasing, the weather favoring rapid drying out of the stuff piled up. The cargo offerings were fair, and former prices were obtained for a few loads. Drugs and chemicals were in good request and steady. Wool was active at recent prices. Broom-corn continues in moderate demand, and is firmly held, in anticipation of a falling off in production the present season. The sales of hay were light, and mostly local, the recent rise in freights keeping shippers out. Hides were unchanged, and seeds were quiet. Poultry continues in good local request and steady. Green fruits were abundant and lower. The hot weather quickly softened the fruit, and holders were anxious to sell out.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending June 21, 1879.	*Week ending June 22, 1878.*
Flour, sacks	160,000@165,000	*60,000@ 65,000
Wheat, qrs	315,000@320,000	270,000@275,000
Corn, qrs	330,000@335,000	160,000@165,000

*Barrels.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	135,279	183,359
Milwaukee	67,280	44,250
New York	34,000	114,000
Baltimore	43,300	36,500
Philadelphia	39,000	129,360
Total	318,859	507,469

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 25.—Receipts—Flour, 14,468 brls; wheat, 38,900 bu; corn, 134,782 bu; oats, 27,260 bu; corn-meal, 480 pkgs; malt, 8,575 bu; pork, 173 brls; beef, 4,926 tcs; cut meats, 4,137 pkgs; lard, 2,416 tcs; whisky, 208 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 131,000 bu; rye, 23,000 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store June 21 at several points:

Location.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*
Chicago	4,328,467	2,216,795
Milwaukee	1,381,012	30,880
New York	1,647,096	1,355,426
Baltimore	338,021	579,973
Philadelphia	273,743	620,783
Boston	1,360	171,312
Oswego	167,000	98,000
Buffalo	2,580,699	357,664
Detroit	143,024	11,238
Toledo	101,000	302,000
Toronto	155,819	1,140
Montreal	160,368	39,200
Kansas City	72,160	62,805
St. Louis	116,156	732,554
Indianapolis	2,600	26,100
Peoria	10,224	60,843
Duluth	215,253	86,273
Albany	800	22,500
Afloat on New York Canals	502,371	587,220
Afloat in New York	534,000	550,000
Rail shipments for week	350,000	1,518,000
Lake shipments	536,000	1,625,000
Totals	13,617,173	11,055,736
June 14, 1879	14,345,712	11,182,614
June 22, 1878	5,352,000	8,151,000

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active; but stronger, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in hogs at the Stock-Yards. There was not much demand except by parties anxious to make changes from one month to another to provide for the deliveries on July contracts. The Liverpool quotations noted an easier tone in meats, with a decline of 6d per 112 lbs in short clear sides.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl from the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller June at $9.92½; 2,500 brls seller July at $9.87½@9.92½; 10,250 brls seller August at $9.97½@10.02½; and 1,750 brls seller September at $10.10@10.12½. Total, 14,750 brls. The market closed steady at $9.90@9.95 for cash or seller June; $9.90@9.92½ for July, $10.00@10.02½ for August, and $10.02½ for September. Old pork was entirely nominal at $9.00@9.25; prime mess at $9.00@9.50; and extra prime at $8.00@8.50.

LARD—Advanced 2½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs seller July at $6.12½@6.15; 3,250 tcs seller August at $6.22½@6.25; and 4,750 tcs seller September at $6.30@6.32½. Total, 10,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.12½@6.15 for spot or seller June, $6.12½@6.15 for seller July, $6.22½@6.25 for seller August, and about $6.30 for September.

MEATS—Were active in local futures, and advanced about 5c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, while export cuts were quiet, with little inquiry. Sales were reported of 400 lbs shoulders at $3.65 seller July, and $3.77½ seller August; 100 boxes do at $4.00, partly for August; 5,450,000 lbs short ribs at $4.75@4.77½ seller June, $4.72½@4.77½ seller July, $4.85@4.90 seller August, and $4.97½@5.00 seller September; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose	$3.77½	$4.77½	$4.80	$4.90
Do, July	3.77½	4.77½	4.80	4.90
Do, August	3.87½	4.87½	4.90	5.00
Do, September	3.97½	4.97½	5.00	5.10
June, boxed	3.92½	4.92½	4.95	5.05

Long clears quoted at $4.67½ loose, and $4.82½ boxed; Cumberlands, 5½@5⅜c boxed; long-cut hams, 8½@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7½@7⅜c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅜@5⅝c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4⅛@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5⅞@6c for city and 5⅜@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. There was a very light demand for shipment, and only a moderate local trade, but holders were firm in their views, especially on springs. Sales were reported of 1,050 brls double extra chiefly at $4.00@5.00; 60 brls superfine at $3.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,210 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.50	@6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75	@5.25
Fair to good winters	4.50	@4.75
Choice Minnesotas	4.50	@5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25	@4.75
Fair to good springs	3.75	@4.50
Low springs	2.50	@3.00
Patents	6.00	@8.00
Double extras, in sacks	3.85	@4.50
Export extras, in sacks	3.40	@4.00

BRAN—Was moderately active, and irregular, though generally quoted steady. Sales were 130 tons at $8.12½@8.75 per ton on track, the inside for heavy, and $8.50@8.75 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track. Sale was made of 100 brls on private terms.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 30 tons at $9.00@10.25.

RYE FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at $11.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active in the aggregate, and averaged about the same as the previous day. Spot or seller the month was ½c higher, while July declined nearly 1c, and closed ⅜@½c lower than on Tuesday. The British markets were all quiet, and New York was stronger at $1.09@1.10 for Western No. 2. Our receipts were again smaller by rail, and the arrivals by lake had little to do with the market, as they were not offered for sale. The market for this month was steady throughout; the parties controlling the deal early fixed the settling price at $1.05¼, and bought and sold at that figure all day. The advance made the June shorts more anxious to settle, and a good many of them closed out their contracts. No. 3 advanced about ½c in sympathy, closing at 79½c bid. The fine weather made outside operators feel bearish on other futures, and they sold more freely, which resulted in the decline above noted. The downward tendency was also helped by the reported arrival of more wheat from Milwaukee, and the rumors that some 84,000 bu additional is on the way here, making the total lake arrivals about 300,000 bu. The market partially reacted, as some of the shorts filled in for next month in fear that the corner may be extended into July. There was little new business done in futures. Seller July opened at 97@97⅛c, declined to 96⅜c, improved to 96⅞c, and closed at 96⅜c. Seller August sold at 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 90⅜c. Seller September sold at 87⅜@88c, and the year at 87⅛c. Spot No. 2 closed at $1.05¼. Spot sales were reported of 20,400 bu No. 2 at $1.05¼; 22,000 bu No. 3 at 79½@81c; 1,600 bu rejected at 62½@63c; 15,200 bu by sample at 64½@89c on track; and 3,200 bu do at 65@90c free on board cars. Total, 62,400 bu. Also, 395,000 bu No. 2 in settlement for June at $1.05¼.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 4,400 bu winter, by sample, at $1.02@1.03; 400 bu mixed at 89c on track; and 10 tons screenings at $17.00 per ton.

CORN—Was fairly active, and generally steady, but easier, the market declining ⅛c from the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were mostly easier, and New York was dull, while the weather in the West was good for the growing corn, and sympathy with wheat futures tended to a decline. Our receipts were rather light, but larger than those of the previous day, with about an equal quantity reported shipped. There was a fair inquiry for shipment yesterday, but buyers insisted on a concession because of an advance in freight rates on the Erie Canal. The business in futures seemed to be mostly in changes from next month into August, as it had been for two days previous. Seller July sold early at 36⅛c, and later at 35⅞c, closing at 35⅞c bid. Seller August sold at 36⅜@37⅛c. September at 37⅛@37⅜c, and June at 35⅜@35⅝c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Cash corn, in store, closed at 35⅝c bid for No. 2, and 35⅛c bid for high mixed. Samples were slow of sale. Spot sales were reported of 59,400 bu, chiefly high mixed, at 35⅝c; 102,000 bu do and No. 2 at 35⅜@35½c; 12,000 bu do, short receipts, at 35⅛c; 800 bu new high mixed at 34⅜c; 16,400 bu rejected and new mixed at 34⅛c; 4,400 bu by sample at 35⅛@37c on track; and 2,400 bu do at 36@36⅛c free on board cars. Total, 257,400 bu.

OATS—Were more active and lower. The receipts were moderate, and other grain lower. Oats followed, and the offerings were large, especially of July, the sellers of which evinced a desire to change into other deals. New York was easier at the close. There was some demand from shorts, and less talk about a squeeze for next month. Samples were rather more active, an average decline of about ½c inducing shippers to take hold. July opened at 31⅛c, declined to 31c, and closed at 31@31⅛c. August sold at 29c to 28⅜c, and closed at 25⅜c, selling a little before the close at 28⅛c. September brought 28⅜c early, and 27⅜c later, closing at 28c. Seller the year opened at 28⅛c, and closed nominally lower. No. 2 cash or June closed at 31c, June bringing 31⅜c early. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 31⅛c; 30,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅜@31⅛c; 6,600 bu mixed at 30@33c; and 7,200 bu white at 33@34c on track; and 9,600 bu white at 31@34c free on board. Total, 54,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet, cash being steady and futures weaker. No. 2 sold at 53½@54c, July was dull at 53⅛@54c, and August was quoted at 53⅛@54c, and a broken lot brought 53c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 53½@54c; 1,200 bu by sample at 52@55c on track; and 2,400 bu at 55½@58c free on board. Total, 5,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was again inactive and nominal. No. 2 was quoted at 70c, extra 3 at 53@55c, and No. 3 at 46@48c. Futures were not mentioned. Everybody thinks it too early to trade in the new crop. Cash sales include 400 bu (No. 3) at 47c free on board.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 1,000 brls at $9.97½@10.00 for August. Lard—500 tcs at $6.22½ for August. Short ribs—200,000 lbs at $4.85 for August. Wheat—110,000 bu at 97⅛c for July. Corn—100,000 bu at 36⅛c for July, 37⅛c for August, and 37⅜c for September. Oats—135,000 bu at 31⅜@32⅛c for July, 29⅜@29⅝c for August, and 28⅜c for September.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was quoted firmer at 96⅜@97c for July. August corn closed at 37c bid. Oats were firmer, a sale being reported at 28⅜c for August, the previous range of quotations being 28⅛@28⅜c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand for June, and steady. The reports from the country continue to indicate a short acreage:

Fine green carpet brush, ₩ lb	6 @6½
Green hurl	6 @6½
Red-tipped hurl	5 @5½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5½@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—The market was without noticeable change. The demand was not at all sharp, but in quiet way a liberal aggregate of sales was accomplished, and previous prices were well supported. Stocks are not oppressive, and holders of fine grades evince considerable confidence in the permanence of prices. We continue to quote:

Creamery	14@16
Good to choice dairy	12@14
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags remain strong, with a prospect of an early advance. In other lines no immediate change is looked for. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	23@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	35@40

CHEESE—There was nothing to encourage holders to expect an early change for the better in the situation of the cheese market. Buyers are still operating very cautiously, and it is difficult to move round lots except at a material concession. Our outside quotations can only be obtained in a small way:

Full cream	6½@6⅝
Part skim	4½@6
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Sales were light at $4.25@4.50 for anthracite, $4.75 for Erie, and $3.00@3.25 for Illinois.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continue in good demand and steady, opium and castor-oil being firmer. Quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 58 @ 59
Acid, tartaric, ₩, 25-₩	49 @ 52
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Axle-grease, ₩ doz	1.00 @1.25
Borax, refined, ₩	10 @ 12
Blue vitriol, ₩	7½@ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ₩	29 @ 30
Cochineal, Honduras, ₩	75 @ 80
Chloroform, ₩	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, ₩	16 @ 22
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, ₩	28 @ 30
Gum opium, ₩	4.75 @5.00
Gum shellac, ₩	25
Iodine, ₩	5.75
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.50
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	1.36 @1.44
Oil, lemon	2.50 @2.75
Potassa, chlor, ₩	19 @ 20
Potassium, iod., ₩	4.25 @4.50
Quinine, sulph., oz	3.45
Root, rhei., E. L., powd., ₩	1.25 @1.50
Salts, Epsom, ₩	2⅛@ 5⅛
Silver crystal, oz	85 @ 90
Soap, Castile, gen., ₩	8½@ 10
Sulphur ₩	3⅛@ 5
Sassafras bark	10 @ 12
Canary seed, ₩ ₩	4 @ 5
Hemp seed, ₩ ₩	4 @ 6
Sulph. cinchonidia	1.25 @1.30

EGGS—Were in small request, strictly fresh being 10c per doz. Eggs are arriving in poor order in consequence of the hot weather, and are usually repacked by the sellers.

FISH—The market remained firm. Stocks of lake fish and mackerel are not sufficient to meet the demand, which continues active on interior account. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday:

No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl	$ 4.30@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	4.50@ 4.75
Bank cod, ₩ 100 lbs	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ₩ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	12.50
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues dull, with prices showing but slight fluctuations. Prunes, currants, and citron were the firmest articles in the list. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5¼@ 5⅝
French prunes, kegs	6⅛@ 6½
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.50 @1.55
London layers	1.90 @2.00
Loose Muscatel	1.60 @1.65
Valencias, new	7⅝@ 7⅞
Zante currants	4¼@ 4½
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3⅛@ 4¼
Apples, Southern	3⅛@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3⅛@ 3⅜
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3⅛@ 3⅜
Raspberries	33 @ 34
Blackberries	5 @ 5⅜
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	5 @ 6
Texas pecans	8 @ 8½
River pecans	6 @ 6½
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5½
Virginia peanuts	6¼@ 6⅜

GREEN FRUITS—Were very plenty and slow at reduced prices. Dealers were trying hard to sell as the fruit was spoiling on their hands, the weather being hot. Strawberries were in excessive supply:

Strawberries, ₩ case of 16 qts	$ 40@ 80
Strawberries, fancy	1.00@ 1.40
Raspberries, red, ₩ case of 24 pts	1.00@ 1.50
Raspberries, black, ₩ case of 16 pts	1.50
Apples, ₩ box	25@ 60
Peaches, ₩ box	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, ₩ bu	1.00@ 1.20
Cherries, sweet, ₩ case	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, ₩ box	40@ 80
Lemons, ₩ box	4.50@ 6.00
Oranges, ₩ box	7.00@ 8.00
Bananas, ₩ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Pineapples, per doz	2.00@ 3.00

GROCERIES—Trade continues active with prices firm all around. The movement in coffees is a little slack, this being the dull season with that staple, but the partial failure of Rio crop gives holders confidence, and there is no pressure to sell at the current rates. Sugars are meeting with a brisk demand and remain strong. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6⅛@ 7⅜
Rangoon, prime	7 @ 7⅛
Rangoon, fair	6½@ 6⅝

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Mocha	24 @25
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16⅛@17¼
Good to prime	15 @16
Common to fair	13¼@14¼
Roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¼@ 9⅜
Crushed	9¼@ 9⅜
Granulated	8⅞@ 9
Powdered	9 @ 9⅜
A standard	8⅜@ 8½
No. 2	8⅛@ 8⅜
Extra C	8 @ 8⅛
C No. 1	7⅞@ 7⅞
C No. 2	7⅛@ 7⅜
Yellow	7 @ 7⅜

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @93
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4⅞
Savon imperial	4⅞
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was slow and easy. Shippers held off owing to the rise in rail freights, which has not been offset by a decline in hay. The offerings were rather light, and sold slowly to the city trade:

No. 1 timothy	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 do	9.50
Mixed do	8.00@ 8.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2	6.00

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. The receipts continue moderate:

Light cured hides, ₩ ₩	8⅛@ 9
Heavy do, ₩ ₩	8⅜
Damaged do, ₩ ₩	6⅛@ 7
Calf, ₩ ₩	12½
Deacons, ₩ ₩	40 @45
Dry flint, ₩ ₩, prime	15½
Dry flint, ₩ ₩, damaged	12½
Dry salted, ₩ ₩	11 @12½
Dry salted, ₩ ₩, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ₩ ₩	6¼@ 6½
Green city butchers', steers, ₩ ₩	7⅛@ 7½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ₩ ₩	30 @33

LEATHER—Prices were without further change, but the feeling was very firm, owing to the late sharp advance in hides and the fact that most kinds of leather are in light supply. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.00	Line	$ 34@ 39
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo	
Veals, No. 1	65@ 85	sl'ght'r sole	25@ 28
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	25@ 28
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 1	19@ 22	"B. A. G. D." sole	20
Upper, No. 2	15@ 20		
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 25

OAK.

Calf	85@1.00	Harness	32@ 35
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	30@ 35
Upper	18@ 21		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.10@1.85	Kip	85@1.10

OILS—Prices were steady. Lubricating oils are meeting with an increasing demand, but other kinds remain quiet. We repeat our list:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	8⅛
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	17⅛
Elaine, 150 degrees test	17½
Lard, extra	53
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	30
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	31
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—New Orleans Peerless were quoted at $5.00@5.25, and Tennessee and Illinois potatoes at $4.00@4.50 per brl. Prices were a shade higher for retail lots.

POULTRY—Was slow and lower. The offerings were fair and the weather hot for keeping fowls cooped up:

Chickens, live, ₩ doz	$2.50@3.25
Spring chickens	1.50@2.75
Turkeys, live, ₩ ₩	.06@ .08

SEEDS—Were quiet all round. The offerings were small, and few orders seemed to be on the market. Timothy was quoted at $1.50@1.60 spot, and prime seller August at $1.60. Flax was quiet at $1.30@1.40 spot and $1.20 for August. Clover was quoted at $3.85. Hungarian and millet were inactive and nominal. There is some trading in late seeds from store.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady:

Fine salt, ₩ brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, ₩ brl	1.40
Dairy, ₩ brl, without bags	1.80
Dairy, ₩ brl, with bags	2.20@2.50
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Were firm and unchanged. There is an active business doing at the quotations given below:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	38@45
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	50@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@65
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@75	Superior to fine	28@45

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 300 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Trade is fair at the quotations. The receipts are liberal, and include more washed fleece wool than heretofore. The excitement has subsided, and left the market in a rather uncertain State. The Boston *Shipping List* says foreign wools are scarce there, and that prices have reached a point where stock can be imported from Great Britain. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium	32@35
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@26
Fine do	18@21
Coarse do	20@23
Tub-washed, choice	37@38
Tub-washed, common to good	30@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,178	23,304	518
Tuesday	3,938	19,539	1,797
Wednesday	6,200	22,000	800
Total	14,316	64,843	3,079
Same time last week	13,127	71,646	2,587
Shipments—			
Monday	1,807	4,824	238
Tuesday	2,125	4,833	616
Total	3,932	9,656	844

The opening of the season's trade in Western cattle is now near at hand. Within the next fortnight the arrivals of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana cattle may be expected to cut a not inconsiderable figure in our receipts. The trade has grown to such proportions that a number of our prominent commission firms now have one or more representatives located there during the entire season, and it is to the energy of these agents that Chicago is indebted for the fact that more than three-fourths of the cattle product of that country find their way to this market. Mr. John H. Donnelly, representing a prominent stock firm here, leaves for the "plains" to-day. From him we learn that east from Ogalalla the cattle wintered poorly and will be from two to four weeks late, while west of that point they came through in good condition and will be ready for market as early as last season. It is expected that this season's run of Western cattle will be larger than ever before.

By agreement between the Baltimore dealers and butchers, beef-market day in that city has been changed from Monday to Thursday of each week. The new arrangement will go into effect on Thursday, July 10.

CATTLE—There was an irregular market,—irregularly active, and irregular, too, as regards prices. The receipts were unexpectedly heavy, and consisted for the most part of fair to good shipping steers; consequently the market for fat cattle was dull and weak. The number of Eastern buyers present was as full as on any day of late, but the large supply gave them an opportunity to depress values, and they it to the extent of 5@10c. Two or three buyers for the English market were present, but the offerings of extra beeves far exceeded their wants, and therefore they were in a position to buy to good advantage. There were several bunches of exceptionally fine cattle,—some of them as prime as have been seen in the yards this season, but with a single exception nothing sold at over $5.00. A fancy drove (37 head), averaging 1,474 lbs, was sold by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. to an exporter at $5.15. They were fed and shipped by D. P. Wilson, Farrigut, Fremont County, Ia., and were by all odds the best string of cattle seen here of late. During the six months and twenty days they were on feed they took an average of 3?0 lbs of flesh, and during the last sixty-five days they gained 245 lbs each,—a very remarkable gain. They were fed on soaked shelled corn and clover hay. For Texas and common native cattle there was an active demand, and for the former, which are wanted by canners, the market was stronger. The run of Texas through cattle, though liberal, was not sufficient to satisfy the demand, and sales in some instances showed an advance of 20@25c as compared with last week's prices. Sales of that class were at $2.75@3.17½ for very ordinary to fair lots. There were no choice grades. Native butchers' stuff sold at $2.50@3.75 for poor to good droves. Veals were in pretty full supply and in fair demand at $3.25@5.25. The market closed weak for fair to good native cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.20@4.45
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.60@3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
37	1,474	$5.15	17	1,221	$4.20
14	1,559	5.00	56	1,273	4.30
60	1,624	5.00	15	1,235	4.25
29	1,526	5.00	36	1,154	4.25
16	1,368	4.95	16	1,218	4.12½
13	1,480	4.85	19	942	4.00
17	1,546	4.85	17	1,161	4.00
31	1,316	4.85	37	1,017	4.00
16	1,353	4.80	47	1,105	3.85
42	1,518	4.75	18	1,055	3.75
44	1,514	4.72½	19	1,093	3.70
34	1,365	4.80	16 cows	1,102	3.70
32	1,380	4.70	16	988	3.40
68	1,347	4.70	11	878	3.45
14	1,450	4.65	21	817	3.30
17	1,324	4.65	118 Texas	898	3.17½
49	1,195	4.60	70 Texas	882	3.12½
47	1,326	4.55	132 Texas	800	3.05
13	1,461	4.60	192 Texas	770	2.95
35	1,334	4.55	17	937	2.85
33	1,264	4.50	44 Texas	790	3.15
31	1,225	4.55	19	972	3.15
17	1,239	4.40	65 Texas	868	3.15
47	1,280	4.40	66 Texas	805	3.10
16	1,368	4.40	22 Texas	805	3.10
64	1,174	4.40	23 Texas	784	2.90
20	1,157	4.40	26 Texas	712	2.75
71	1,200	4.40	19 stock's	760	3.05
15	1,300	4.40	20	845	2.90
20	1,248	4.40	14	922	2.50
31	1,277	4.40	18 calves	140	5.05
17	1,274	4.30	9 calves	112	4.75
16	1,320	3.35	16 calves	192	3.75
32	1,309	4.30	9 calves	180	5.00
17	1,336	4.30	12 calves	147	4.75
17	1,160	4.35			

HOGS—There was an active demand and a firmer market. The supply proved lighter than a majority of the trade had counted on, and buyers took hold with more show of interest. Early sales did not show any advance, but the market soon moved up 5c, and at that advance it remained firm to the close. Common to best bacon grade sold at $3.80@3.95, poor to good heavy packer's at $3.70@3.90, and fair to extra heavy shipping lots at $3.85@4.00. The market closed firm, with about everything sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
38	267	$4.00	89	298	$3.85
23	283	4.00	44	287	3.85
44	247	3.95	25	227	3.85
84	198	3.95	76	165	3.85
115	206	3.95	60	233	3.85
35	174	3.95	66	216	3.85
53	197	3.95	31	210	3.85
43	192	3.95	51	213	3.85
44	183	3.95	55	249	3.85
68	212	3.95	50	203	3.85
57	189	3.95	87	279	3.80
76	172	3.95	60	222	3.82½
69	189	3.95	38	213	3.80
104	189	3.95	38	272	3.80
25	269	3.95	42	260	3.80
79	181	3.95	99	282	3.80
94	183	3.90	53	272	3.80
52	214	3.90	63	239	3.80
47	297	3.90	40	280	3.80
161	190	3.90	26	307	3.80
157	180	3.90	28	293	3.75
35	180	3.90	46	281	3.75
24	209	3.90	43	274	3.75
40	190	3.90	57	241	3.75
36	211	3.90	25	259	3.75
30	200	3.90	27	274	3.75
90	181	3.90	33	279	3.75
67	183	3.90	24	275	3.75
25	231	3.90	76	285	3.75
34	209	3.90	34	279	3.70
60	201	3.90	24	283	3.70
96	187	3.90	39	174	3.60
63	281	3.90	31	170	3.60
21	169	3.90	23	171	3.60
27	216	3.90	43	168	3.60
50	288	3.85	36	164	3.50
24	293	3.85	25	225	3.15
40	312	3.85			

SHEEP—Were quiet and 15@25c lower. There were sales at $2.30@4.75 for inferior to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
112	75	$2.30	103	105	$3.25
34	128	4.75	37	96	3.25
43	94	3.50	65	127	4.75
13	161	3.50	60	110	3.65
96	97	3.62½	98	113	3.37½
240	83	3.15			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,680; market a trifle irregular, with a bad finish

and some concessions, to close medium grades; selling rates, same as the last ten days; expo steers at 9¼@10c, the highest car-loads heavy Missouri steers and for 2 car-loads fine Illinois d ments, 900 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,740 for sharp demand for export choice firm at full prices, 5½@5⅜c, bu all sorts of lambs pull and we ures of the season; common to slowly at 3¼@4½c; common to shipments, 200 carcasses; on h alive, more than 2,000.

SWINE—Receipts, 11,240 fo sold alive; nominally steady a 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 25.—CATTLE market easier; not quotably grades; heavy cattle slow of and stockers lower; choice to e 5.25; medium to good, $4. light steers, $3.50@4.00; he butchers' cows, $3.50@4.00; comprising stags, cows, etc., ers, $2.87½@3.35; feeders, $3. five cars unsold in yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipt without decided change; recei holding off, hoping to obtain one cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,370; mark ing; Yorkers, $4.00@4.07½; $4.05@4.10; two cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June ceipts to-day 153, head throug market; total for two days, 45 local; supply liberal and deman but at a decline of 10c to 20c fr ago; best, $5.00; fair to good, mon, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,4 two days, 2,015; Yorkers, delphias, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,8 two days, 10,300; selling very 4.75 for very extra; $3.25@3.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25 with a fair demand; good to fa $4.80@5.00; do light, $4.50@ $2.25@3.25; do Indian, $2. 1,900; shipments, 700.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers to 3.85; smooth heavy to sele ceipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,30

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged fair to choice, $2.75@3.75; ments, 300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June *Price Current* reports receipt 353; slow; native shippers, stockers and feeders, $2.50@ $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,987; active; good to choice, $3.60 fair, $3.40@3.55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—HOGS common, 3.00@3.65; light, $3 $3.80@4.00; butchers', $4.00 1,619; shipments, 143.

LUMBER.

Lumber was quiet at the offerings were moderate, and sold and towed away early. sold at $6.25, which may be side, except for special leng medium inch were unchanged are quotations of green cargoes

Choice strips and boards
Mill-run inch, green
Medium inch, green
Common inch
Piece-stuff
Piece-stuff, dry
Lath
Shingles

Dry stuff is quoted 50c@$1.00

Lumber continues to move fr The shipments are far ahead of to date, and show no signs o common is quoted steady. stuff is increasing, and prices tations:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in
Third clear, inch
First and clear dressed siding
First common dressed siding
Second common siding
Flooring, first common, dressed
Flooring, second common, dres
Flooring, third common, dresse
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upw
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upw
Box boards, C
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rou
B stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D or common stock boards
Fencing, No. 1
Fencing, No. 2
Green, inch, common
Common boards, dry
Cull boards
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft
Joists and scantling, green
Culls, 2 in
Pickets, rough and select
Pickets, select, dressed, and b
Lath, dry
Lath, green
Shingles, "A" standard to ext
Shingles, standard
Shingles, No. 1

The first estimate of the prod the Mississippi district, which day's issue, should have re 1,500,000,000 feet. The late 1,000,000,000 feet will cover district.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were receiv Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11:30 @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8 7s 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 4d@9s 5d. Corn, 3s 11d@4s. Pork,

LIVERPOOL, June 25—1:00 State, 11s. Wheat quiet and 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; N fornia unchanged. Corn dull off coast—Wheat in moderate Pork—Western P. M., 47s. rather easier; long clear, 26s Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, June 25.—LIVER spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d. Co MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. fair average American mixed, passage—Wheat quieter. Co ports of wheat to France and the past week, 3,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to T

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11:30 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, N 4s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. La

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—COT @7d; sales for speculation an American, 6,000.

BACON—Long clear, 27s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 3

LONDON, June 25.—REFINE

LINSEED OIL—28s.

ANTWERP, June 25.—PETR

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to T

NEW YORK, June 25.—GRA much of the firmness noted grades, more particularly No. red, and advancing prices on tracts; sales show 1@2c bett very quiet pending the m likely to come with the turn offered more freely and at leading to moderate dealings; graded, 40@43⅜c. Rye quo quiet; Western, 60@61½c. at a decline of ¼@1c; a lib sult; No. 2 Chicago quoted, do, in store, at 37@37⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products lative account, and a trifle hi delivery in request, and quo for new; forward delivery me quest and firmer, closing fo 10.20; July, $10.15@10.20 10.30; September, $10.35 quiet at about previous qu light demand; long clear at $ what better request for ear prices; 775 tcs at $6.37½@6. bought and a trifle higher; J July, $6.40; August, $ $6.57½.

TALLOW—Moderately soug 5 15-16@6c.

SUGARS—Raw comparatively quoted firm on a basis of 6 5- 6 7-16@6½c for good refining active.]

WHISKY—Inactive; quoted lot of 20 brls sold at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—The general ma degree of animation, though free offering of accommodatio the advantage as to rates; f ments by steam 1,900 brls flo

To the Western Asso

NEW YORK, June 25.—Co futures firm; June, 12.47c; A tember, 12.43c; October, 11.

t at $1.60. Flax was quiet
$1.20 for August. Clover
Hungarian and millet were
There is some trading in

tive and steady:
...$ 1.10
... 1.40
page ... 1.80
ry, per sack... 2.20@2.50
nd unchanged. 2.75@3.00
There is an
the quotations given below:
IMPERIAL.
Common to fair...20@35
Superior to fine...40@50
Extra fine to finest.60@65
JAPAN UNCOLORED.
Common to fair...18@35
Superior to fine...38@45
Extra fine to finest.50@55
OOLONG.
Common to fair...18@28
Superior to fine...30@40
Extra fine to finest.45@55
Choicest ...60@65
SOUCHONG AND CONGO.
Superior to fine...28@45
r demand and a shade firm-
ed of 300 brls distillers'
$1.04 per gallon for high-

at the quotations. The re-
include more washed fleece
The excitement has sub-
rket in a rather uncertain
Shipping List says foreign
and that prices have reached
an be imported from Great

...32@35
...30@32
...24@26
...18@21
...20@23
...37@38
good...30@37

STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	4,178	23,304	518
	3,938	19,539	1,797
	6,200	22,000	800
	14,316	64,843	3,079
	13,127	71,646	2,587
	1,807	4,824	238
	2,125	4,833	616
	3,932	9,656	844

season's trade in Western
nd. Within the next fort-
orado, Wyoming, and Mon-
cted to cut a not inconsid-
ipts. The trade has grown
a number of our promi-
ow have one or more rep-
e during the entire season.
these agents that Chicago
act that more than three-
oduct of that country find
t. Mr. John H. Donnelly,
ent stock firm here, leaves
. From him we learn that
attle wintered poorly and
weeks late, while west of
ough in good condition and
as early as last season. It
on's run of Western cattle
efore.
the Baltimore dealers and
lay in that city has been
o Thursday of each week.
ill go into effect on Thurs-

an irregular market,—ir-
irregular, too, as regards
were unexpectedly heavy,
most part of fair to good
ently the market for fat
The number of Eastern
ull as on any day of late,
e them an opportunity to
it to the extent of 5@10c.
the English market were
ngs of extra beeves far ex-
therefore they were in a
od advantage. There were
exceptionally fine cattle,—
e as have been seen in the
with a single exception
$5.00. A fancy drove (37
474 lbs, was sold by
Co. to an exporter
fed and shipped by
Fremont County, Ia.
best string of cattle seen
the six months and twenty
they took an average of 610
the last sixty-five days they
very remarkable gain. They
led corn and clover hay.
native cattle there was an
for the former, which are
market was stronger. The
cattle, though liberal, was
the demand, and sales in
an advance of 20@25c as
k's prices. Sales of that
17½ for very ordinary to
no choice grades. Native
2.50@3.75 for poor to good
pretty full supply and in
5.25. The market closed
ative cattle.
TATIONS.
teers, weighing
...$4.85@5.10
, well-formed
to 1,450 lbs...4.50@4.70
ttened steers,
0 lbs...4.20@4.45
in fair flesh,
0 lbs...3.75@4.10
common steers
cows, for city
0 to 1,050 lbs 2.50@3.75
cattle, weighing
...2.40@3.40
cows, heifers,
wag steers...2.00@2.25
droves...2.60@3.50
...3.25@5.25

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,221	$4.20
56	1,273	4.30
15	1,235	4.25
36	1,154	4.25
16	1,218	4.12½
19	942	4.00
17	1,161	4.00
37	1,017	4.00
47	1,105	3.85
18	1,055	3.75
19	1,093	3.70
16 cows	1,102	3.70
16	988	3.40
11	878	3.45
21	817	3.30
118 Texas	898	3.17½
70 Texas	882	3.12½
132 Texas	800	3.05
192 Texas	770	2.95
17	937	2.85
44 Texas	790	3.15
19	972	3.15
65 Texas	868	3.15
66 Texas	805	3.10
22 Texas	905	3.10
23 Texas	784	2.90
26 Texas	712	2.75
19 stock's	760	3.05
20	845	2.80
14	922	2.50
18 calves	140	5.05
9 calves	112	4.75
16 calves	192	3.75
9 calves	180	5.00
12 calves	147	4.75

active demand and a firmer
oved lighter than a major-
ted on, and buyers took
interest. Early sales did
out the market soon moved
ce it remained firm to the
bacon grade sold at $3.80
eavy packer's at $3.70@
eavy shipping lots at $3.85
closed firm, with about

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
89	298	$3.85
44	287	3.85
25	227	3.85
76	165	3.85
60	233	3.85
66	216	3.85
31	210	3.85
51	213	3.85
55	249	3.85
70	203	3.85
87	279	3.80
60	222	3.82½
38	213	3.80
38	272	3.80
42	260	3.80
99	282	3.80
53	272	3.80
63	239	3.80
43	280	3.80
26	307	3.80
46	293	3.75
28	281	3.75
43	274	3.75
57	241	3.75
25	259	3.75
27	274	3.75
33	279	3.75
24	275	3.75
76	285	2.75
34	279	3.70
24	283	3.70
39	174	3.60
31	170	3.60
23	171	3.60
43	168	3.60
36	164	3.50
25	225	3.15

nd 15@25c lower. There
75 for inferior to choice

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
103	105	$3.25
37	96	3.25
65	127	4.75
60	110	3.65
98	113	3.37½

YORK.
25.—BEEVES—Receipts,
egular, with a bad finish

and some concessions, to close out ordinary and medium grades; selling rates, however, remain same as the last ten days; exporters used 700 fat steers at 9¼@10c, the highest figure for about 10 car-loads heavy Missouri steers, 1,700 to 1,800 lbs, and for 2 car-loads fine Illinois do, 1,470 lbs; shipments, 900 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,740 for two days; under a sharp demand for export choice heavy sheep were firm at full prices, 5¼@5¾c, but lower grades and all sorts of lambs pull and weak at the lowest figures of the season; common to prime sheep going slowly at 3¼@4¾c; common to extra lambs 4@7c; shipments, 200 carcasses; on hand for shipment alive, more than 2,000.

SWINE—Receipts, 11,240 for two days; none sold alive; nominally steady at $4.00@4.20 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,160; market easier; not quotably lower for shipping grades; heavy cattle slow of sale; common cattle and stockers lower; choice to extra steers, $4.85@5.25; medium to good, $4.25@7.25; common light steers, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.75@4.30; butchers' cows, $3.50@4.00; mixed butchers' lots, comprising stags, cows, etc., $2.75@3.25; stockers, $2.87½@3.35; feeders, $3.50@3.60; twenty-five cars unsold in yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,400; market without decided change; receipts heavy; buyers holding off, hoping to obtain concessions; forty-one cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,370; market dull and declining; Yorkers, $4.00@4.07½; medium and heavy, $4.05@4.10; two cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 153, head through and 349 for this market; total for two days, 459 through and 936 local; supply liberal and demand fair; all sold out, but at a decline of 10c to 20c from this day a week ago; best, $5.00; fair to good, $4.35@4.75; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,430 head; total for two days, 2,915; Yorkers, $3.75@3.90; Philadelphias, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,309 head; total for two days, 10,300; selling very dull; from $4.50@4.75 for very extra; $3.25@3.75 fair to medium.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—CATTLE—Steady, with a fair demand; good to fair heavy shipping, $4.80@5.00; do light, $4.50@4.80; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; do Indian, $2.50@3.50; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 700.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.70@3.85; smooth heavy to select, $3.80@3.95; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,300.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged; scarce and wanted; fair to choice, $2.75@3.75; receipts, 300; shipments, 300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 244; shipments, 353; slow; native shippers, $3.60@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,987; shipments, 3,105; active; good to choice, $3.60@3.70; inferior to fair, $3.40@3.55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common, 3.00@3.65; light, $3.70@3.90; packing, $3.80@4.00; butchers', $4.00@4.07½; receipts, 1,619; shipments, 143.

LUMBER.

Lumber was quiet at the cargo market. The offerings were moderate, and several loads were sold and towed away early. Manistee piece-stuff sold at $6.25, which may be considered the outside, except for special lengths. Common and medium inch were unchanged in price. Following are quotations of green cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$11.50	@13.00
Mill-run inch, green	10.00	@12.00
Medium inch, green	8.00	@10.00
Common inch	7.00	@ 7.50
Piece-stuff	6.12½	@ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry		7.50
Lath	1.10	1.15
Shingles	1.40	@ 1.75

Dry stuff is quoted 50c@$1.00 above green.

Lumber continues to move freely from the yards. The shipments are far ahead of those of last year to date, and show no signs of falling off. Dry common is quoted steady. The stock of green stuff is increasing, and prices are irregular. Quotations:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.00@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, inch, common	8.50@ 9.00
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Cull boards	8.50
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

The first estimate of the production of lumber in the Mississippi district, which was noted in yesterday's issue, should have read 1,300,000,000@1,500,000,000 feet. The latest advices are that 2,000,000,000 feet will cover the cut of the river district.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn, 3s 11d@4s. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—1:00 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 8s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 3d; California unchanged. Corn dull; 3s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard, 33s. Bacon rather easier; long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, June 25.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d. Corn quiet; 3s 11½d. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 20s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn rather easier. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 1s 11d; No. 2, 4s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—COTTON—Easier at 6 5-16 @7d; sales for speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000.

BACON—Long clear, 27s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 32s 6d.

LONDON, June 25.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6⅞d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

ANTWERP, June 25.—PETROLEUM—17⅞d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 25.—GRAIN—Wheat has shown much of the firmness noted yesterday in special grades, more particularly No. 2 spring and No. 2 red, and advancing prices on wants to cover contracts; sales show 1@2c better prices; exporters very quiet pending the more settled feeling likely to come with the turn of the month. Corn offered more freely and at slight concessions, leading to moderate dealings; mixed Western, ungraded, 40@43½c. Rye quoted about steady, but quiet; Western, 60@61½c. Oats pressed for sale at a decline of ¼@1c; a liberal business the result; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 38½@39c; do, in store, at 37@37½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were active on speculative account, and a trifle higher; mess for early delivery in request, and quoted at $10.20@10.25 for new; forward delivery mess in rather better request and firmer, closing for June at $10.10@10.20; July, $10.15@10.20; August, $10.25@10.30; September, $10.35@10.40. Cut-meats quiet at about previous quotations. Bacon in light demand; long clear at $5.10. Lard in somewhat better request for early delivery at better prices; 775 tcs at $6.37½@6.40; forward delivery sought and a trifle higher; June options, $6.37½; July, $6.40; August, $6.47½; September, $6.57½.

TALLOW—Moderately sought; prime quoted at 5 15-16@6c.

SUGARS—Raw comparatively ready of sale, and quoted firm on a basis of 6 5-16@6⅜c for fair and 6 7-16@6½c for good refining Cuba; refined fairly active.]

WHISKY—Inactive; quoted at $1.05¼@1.06; a lot of 20 brls sold at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown a fair degree of animation, though on a comparatively free offering of accommodation; shippers again had the advantage as to rates; for Liverpool, engagements by steam 1,900 brls flour at 2s 3d per bbl.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 25.—COTTON—Quiet at 12⅜; futures firm; June, 12.47c; August, 12.60c; September, 12.43c; October, 11.55c; November, 11.15c; December, 11.09c; January, 12c; February, 12.17c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.85; other grades unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; receipts, 40,000 bu; rejected spring, 77½c; No. 4 do, 86c. No. 3 do, 92@95c; ungraded winter red, $1.11@1.18; No. 2 do, $1.20@1.20½; mixed winter, $1.15; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.20; No. 1 white, sales 29,000 bu at $1.14@1.14½; extra do, sales of 50,000 bu at $1.15. Rye—Quiet and unchanged; Barley—Dull and unchanged. Malt—Quiet. Corn—Slightly in buyers' favor; ungraded, 40@43½c; yellow Western 44½c; No. 2 white, 49c; receipts, 135,000 bu. Oats—Heavy; receipts, 27,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@38c; white do, 38@...c.

HAY—Very firm.

HOPS—Demand fair and market firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; Carolina, 6¼@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; united, 70c; crude, 5@6⅛c; refined, 6⅞c bid.

TALLOW—Moderately active at 6c.

RESIN—Quiet and steady at $1.30@1.35.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but steady at 27½c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 11@13½c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@22½c.

WOOL—Steady; fair demand; domestic fleece, 30@45c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 9@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $10.20@10.25; old, $9.50. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard a shade stronger; prime steam, $6.37½@6.40.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and heavy; Western, 3@6c.

WHISKY—Dull; nominally $1.05½@1.06.

METALS—Unchanged; fair trade.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; do extra, $4.00@4.75; do family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western strong for spot; futures quiet and steady; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.23 bid; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.19½; June, none offering; July, $1.09⅛@1.09¼; August, $1.06⅛@1.06⅞; September, $1.06⅛@1.06¼. Corn—Western, steady; Western mixed, spot, June, and July, 43⅜@43⅝c; August, 44¼@44½c; September, 45¼@45½c; steamer, 42½@42⅝c. Oats easier; Western white, 35@36⅛c; do mixed, 33@34c; Pennsylvania, 35@36½c. Rye dull at 50@58c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $14.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and fairly active; mess pork, $10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib sides, 5⅜c; packed, 4½@5¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 6c; hams, 11@12c. Lard, 7c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm, quiet, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam dull. Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 3¾@4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,670 brls; wheat, 44,200 bu; corn, 89,900 bu; oats, 2,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,650 bu; corn, 28,400 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $2.75; Minnesota extra family, good old, $4.75; do choice new, $5.00; Ohio family, medium, $5.45; do choice, $5.75; winter wheats, patent, $5.87½; Minnesota patent, $6.60. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat somewhat unsettled; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1.16½; No. 2 red, June, $1.16 bid; $1.19 asked; July, $1.10 bid; $1.10⅝ asked; August, $1.06⅞ bid; $1.07½ asked; September, $1.05½ bid; $1.06⅞ asked. Corn steady; heated on track, 22@25c; rejected do, 34@37c; steamer mixed do, 37@39c; old Western mixed do, 43¼@43½c; sail mixed, June, 43⅛c bid; 43⅜c asked; July, 43⅛c bid; 43½c asked; August, 43⅞c bid; 44½c asked; September, 44½c bid; 44⅞c asked. Oats dull; mixed Western, 34@35c; white do, 36@37⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Prime mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $9.50@10.50; pickled, $8.25@9.25. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery extra, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@12c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 14@14½c.

CHEESE—Weak; creamery, 6½@7c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 6⅜c; crude, 6c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 13,900 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 129,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged; sales, none; receipts, 65 bales; shipments, 85; stock, 6,750.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; cash No. 2 red fall, $1.06@1.05; options irregular at 93⅛@94⅞c; closing at 94c July; 91⅛@90⅝c, closing at 91c August; 91@90⅝, closing at 91⅛c September. Corn inactive and lower; cash No. 2 mixed, 34¼@35c August; 36@35⅞c September. Oats—Cash higher and options lower; No. 2, 32⅞c cash; 31⅞@31½c July; 27½@27⅞c August. Rye easier at 52@51½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $10.25. Lard stronger; $6.20 asked, $6.12½ bid. Bulk meats quiet and slow; clear ribs, $4.85@4.90; clear, $5.00@5.05. Bacon higher; clear ribs, $5.35@5.50; clear, $5.65@5.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened and closed cash firm; futures weak; No. 1 hard easy; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.03; June, $1.00⅞; July, 96⅞c; August, 91⅞c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 65½c. Corn easier; active; No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats in good demand at lower rates; No. 2, 31c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 53c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 spring, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; $9.90, cash. Prime steam lard, $6.12.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2@2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—COTTON—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 12⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; red, $1.00@1.05. Corn lower to sell at 37¾@38c. Oats quiet but steady at 32@35c. Rye dull at 59c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 fall, 83½.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Lard stronger; current make, $6.05 bid; $6.10 asked. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $3.85 cash; $4.09 seller August; short rib, $4.85; short clear, $5.00. Bacon quiet and unchanged at $4.25, $5.50, and $5.75.

WHISKY—Active and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; fair demand at 65c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 25.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $4.00@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.50; Illinois, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6.00@8.25; winter wheats, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye, 65@66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; corn, 47,000 bu; wheat, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 2,300 brls.

WOOL—Steady and firm; good demand; on medium grades most sought after; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 40@41c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 37@38c; combing and delaine, 40@45c; super and extra pulled, 30@42c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1.11; amber Michigan, spot, $1.10¼; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.15; June, $1.14¼; July, $1.00⅞; August, 97¼c; September, 97¼c. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, 39c; June, 37⅞c; No. 2, spot and June, 38¼c; July, 37⅞c; rejected, 36½c. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—RECEIPTS—Lake—Flour, 6,744 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 319,276 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Canal—Wheat, 92,000 bu; corn, 16,128 bu. Railroad—48,000 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and firm; No. 1 hard Milwaukee held at $1.12. Corn dull; offered at 39c per boat load. Oats inactive; held at 37c for No. 2. Rye held at 61c. Barley, season over.

FREIGHTS—Canal firm; asking 4¼c for wheat; oats shipped at 2⅞c to New York.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 4,441 bu; shipments, 1,800 bu; dull; No. 2 cash, 97c; June, 97c; No. 3 cash, 93⅛c; June, 94c. Corn, receipts, 2,702 bu; shipments, 16,647 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 33c; June, 32⅛c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.15; No. 2 do, $1.08, No. 1 White Michigan, $1.17. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45½c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet; standard white, 110 deg. test, 6⅛c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 25.—PETROLEUM—Market opened excited, with sales at 74⅛c; declined to 72⅛c; advanced to 75c; declined and closed weak at 69⅛c. Shipments, 44,000 brls, averaging 39,000; transactions, 559,000.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—PETROLEUM—Crude irregular at 77½c at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined quiet at 6⅞c Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Business continues light in all departments, but satisfactory for this time of year; cotton goods very firm and in fair demand; prints and ginghams quiet and steady; lawns doing well; men's wear of woolens sluggish but firm; foreign goods remain quiet. The *Bulletin* says: "Gloucester dark fancy prints will be opened tomorrow at 6¼c."

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25.—COTTON—Firm; receipts, 55 bales; shipments, none; stock, 6,794; sales 75; middling, 12⅛c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 25.—HIGHWINES—Dull; sales 50 brls at $1.03½.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 25.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 25⅜c.

CURRENT OPINION.

Shot by a Democrat.

Dayton (O.) Journal (Rep.).

The Democratic organs should not be howling at Republicans about Rice's lost leg. He was shot by a Democrat.

The Coherency of Plunder.

Indianapolis News (Ind.).

A house divided against itself cannot stand. The coherency of plunder, even with the Democracy, is not strong enough to hold together hard and soft money men. One or the other must give up.

What It Stands On.

Rochester Democrat (Rep.).

If the Democratic party stands upon anything, it stands upon the brink of the political grave which, for the last three months, it has been so industriously though unconsciously, perhaps, digging.

The Chance that Shaped Ewing's Politics.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

If Gen. Ewing had been elected United States Senator from Kansas, as he wanted to be, he would now be a Republican; and, if he had not been smashed in his coal-land speculations, he would now be in favor of honest money. In politics he is somewhat like the Irishman's flea: when you put your finger on him, he is not there.

As Low as Julius Cæsar.

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).

Five months ago Allan G. Thurman was recognized throughout the country as the probable Democratic nominee for President in 1880. To-day he is scarcely thought of in that connection. And the sad thing about it is that Thurman himself has wrought this change. He became "King of the Caucus," substituted strife for harmony, forced an extra session of Congress, and has kept the country in turmoil for weeks and months; and now he lies as low as Julius Cæsar.

Democratic "Strategy."

Hartford Post (Rep.).

A few months ago the Democratic press was earnestly engaged in promoting the nomination of Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for President. The effort was not without promising result; but it has now been effectually killed by the folly of the Democratic managers. They have so completely extinguished whatever hopes their party had of carrying the election that it is no longer necessary for the Republicans to put forward the great name of Grant. They can win with any reputable candidate, and so the field is open for all comers. For this we are indebted to Democratic "strategy."

"Disgusting Twaddle."

New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard (Dem.).

The men who bitterly criticise Tilden for not imparting wisdom and courage to a Congress conspicuously devoid of these qualities forget that Thurman and Bayard, who were then and are still his rivals, had concocted the infamous Electoral scheme and forced it down the gagging throats of the House Committee before Mr. Tilden ever heard of it. The real fact is, that Tilden is possessed of more brains, backbone, political acumen, general knowledge, and downright pluck than all the narrow-minded, sectional asses that howl at his heels for his not attempting not only an insane act, but an utter impossibility. Let us hear no more of such disgusting twaddle.

Kentucky and Missouri.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

An effort is being made to get up a negro exodus from Kentucky. The right to "kill a nigger" is still a vital plank of Kentucky Democracy; but it is not as rigidly adhered to as formerly, and there are recent instances in which Kentucky Courts have imposed a fine of $5 and costs for premeditated nigger-killing. This is a great stride. Here in Missouri the negroes seem to be better satisfied than in any of the old slave States. What is needed here is an exodus of Democrats. The *Globe-Democrat* would like to contribute to a fund to send about 5,000 Democrats to Alaska or the Territories of the Great West.

The Question of Legs.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Gen. Tom Ewing tells a New York *Tribune* reporter that he thinks that he and Rice with three legs can beat Foster and Hickenlooper in Ohio with four legs. In the matter of legs Gen. Ewing might have told with some appositeness the anecdote related of President Lincoln's visit to a State Prison. A notorious criminal, looking through the bars, said: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I have been in about all the prisons in the country." "Don't know about that," said Mr. Lincoln; "I've never been in but three." "Well, I've been in all the rest," responded the prisoner. There are only three legs in the firm of Ewing and Rice, but Rice is the man that cuts down the average.

Ben Butler.

Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

It is not yet certain that Ben Butler will run for Governor this year. He cannot run with any hope except as the regular Democratic candidate, and as such he cannot hold the Republican malcontents who trained with him last year. The revival of stalwart politics has weakened irregular movements. Butler is at present a nondescript in politics. One idea that has been suggested by some of his followers is to keep him out of the Gubernatorial race, uniting the Democrats and Greenbackers on Gaston for Governor, and reserving Butler for Senator in place of Dawes. We should like very much to see that plan tried.

A Beautiful Apology.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which has been severely censured by its party-friends for its recent rough assault on Mr. Hendricks, makes a sort of quasi apology which is about as bad as the original offense. It says:

If the duty of putting a Democratic ticket in the field were placed in our hands at this time, we should unhesitatingly take the old ticket. Mr. Hendricks has acted an ill part,—a foolish part we ought to say,—just as he did, and just as his friends did, in 1876. He overrates himself. He has turned against the chief with whom he fought, and by whose side he was crushed down under brute force and fraud,—an older Democrat than he, and a wiser, better man. He has failed in duty to his party by assailing the unity of an idea which might become, and yet may become, indispensable to the uses of the party; and this from the most selfish consideration, and in a way at once rude, premature, and unworthy. But Mr. Hendricks is, after his fashion, an able and respectable man.

Mr. Watterson thinks Gov. Hendricks "overrates himself"; it is just barely possible that Gov. Hendricks has the same opinion of Mr. Watterson. But we are told that Mr. Hendricks is, "after his fashion, an able and respectable man." This is a beautiful apology.

Southern Talk and Southern Acts.

Boston Journal (Rep.).

Senator Wade Hampton has been telling a New York *Tribune* representative that the South is not responsible for the present Democratic policy, and that the people of that section want quiet, and do not desire to be movers in anything which will create trouble or mistrust. We should be glad to believe that Senator Hampton correctly states the case. Doubtless he expresses his own sentiments; but, if he will only carefully recall, one by one, the events which have taken place in his own State during the past two years, he must come to the conclusion that his statements as to the peaceful and patriotic purposes of the people of the South are too sweeping. With all his popularity he could not insure political freedom in the late election in South Carolina. He appealed to his friends to allow the Republicans to hold political meetings and vote without molestation. Soon after, we hear of Republican meetings being broken up by armed companies of horsemen led by members of Gov. Hampton's staff. His appeal for a fair election was followed by an organized effort to carry the same by a general stuffing of ballot-boxes, carried out in every county except two in the State, and by frequent instances of resort to violence and persecution.

Searching Questions for Ewing.

Mr. Schilling in Cleveland Advance (Greenbacker).

1. Did you ever solemnly (or otherwise) declare at St. Louis that you would never support the nomination of Tilden?

2. Who joined you in that avowal, and was it determined that a regular bolt should be organized in Ohio?

3. Did you unite with others in a telegraphic dispatch to Hendricks urging him to decline the St. Louis nomination; and who were the others?

4. Did you on the same day receive a dispatch from Moses W. Field, asking you to take the second place in the Peter Cooper ticket; and did you consult friends in St. Louis about it; and who?

5. Did you authorize anybody to say you would accept on certain conditions, and take the stump forthwith; and what were the conditions?

6. And why did you subsequently ratify Tilden, and go to Congress as a Democrat?

7. Did not that action of going back on your negotiations with the Cooper Executive Committee stamp you as a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat?

The Democratic Record.

Harper's Weekly (Rep.).

Gen. Steedman, the temporary Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Convention, following Senator Hill in the Senate, announced that to the Democratic party belonged the credit of suppressing the Rebellion. There were brave men and good soldiers in the Union army who were Democrats. That is gladly conceded by every Republican. But since Gen. Steedman and Senator Hill raise the question, it is well to recall that the last Democratic President announced that the Union had no right to save itself from rebellion,—an opinion which he derived from one of the chief of living Democratic leaders, Mr. Black. Every one of the Rebel chiefs was a Democrat. They defended their Rebellion upon Democratic doctrine. Every Copperhead that stung the soldiers from the rear was a Democrat; and the Democratic National Convention, in the midst of the contest, declared the War to be a failure. Gen. Steedman and Senator Hill chose to raise this question. They will have quite enough of the answer. The Democratic party in this country has been the party of caste and aristocracy and special privilege; the party of the most odious inhumanity and injustice; the party of State tyranny against the equal rights of American citizens and the natural rights of man; the party of sycophancy to foreign ignorance; the party of disunion and national dishonor. What its leaders expect to gain by reviving, in the political contests of to-day, recollections the most damaging to any party in a free and intelligent country, is not yet apparent.

Sectarian Schools in Louisiana.

Cleveland Leader.

The Constitutional Convention recently in session in New Orleans refused to adopt a provision in the new Constitution, to be submitted to the people, allowing sectarian schools to be supported out of the public treasury. Thereupon Bishop Gilmour's organ, the *Catholic Universe*, sets up a dismal complaint at this action of the Convention, which we copy below. This only shows what the Roman Church expects to do whenever it obtains political control in the future, as the great increase of Romanism now going clearly denotes that it will. We call particular attention to the claim made by Gilmour's organ, in the words which we have italicised, to the obligation Louisiana is under to Catholicism for having stood by the shot-gunners, bulldozers, and the Democratic party of that State. We also call the attention of those weak-backed Republicans, who are so fearfully afraid of losing Romish votes that they must sacrifice their manhood and meekly submit to the aggressions made by that Church, to this appeal made by the *Universe* to the Romanists of Louisiana to oppose the ratification of the Constitution with all their might, merely because it forbids Romish schools from being supported out of the public fund. Says the *Universe:*

The long and short of the above is that the Constitutional Convention has surrendered either to the infidel sect, or to the Protestants, in exclusion of the Catholics.

This is a painful episode to the Catholics of the United States, *who almost to a man, and with scarce a solitary exception in their press, have so long and faithfully defended the State rights of Louisiana, and denounced the outrages perpetrated on their citizens.* It is a painful surprise, and it is a gross inconsistency.

An inconsistency, since almost the first use the Louisiana politician makes of restored freedom of action is to impose a thrall upon Louisiana Catholics,—forcing them to bear the burden of public schools which their conscience will not permit them to avail of, and refusing them any equal right to the public educational fund, or even to that portion of it which they themselves directly contribute.

It is an inconsistency, since it takes the educational functions distributed through the communes—and hence nearer to the parent—from the cities, districts, or parishes, and by a constitutional enactment *centralizes* the most important power of these functions, making a just educational measure impossible where a sense of fair play or more Christian, correct feeling might otherwise prevail with a municipal or other local organization.

It is an inconsistency, since the godless public school is a sectional idea which has ever been directed in hostility to the South and to Southern institutions. It has created the "higher law" men, and the corruptionists of American politics.

It is an inconsistency, as statistics—the Rev. Dr. Dabney (Presbyterian) of Virginia has collated them most carefully—are the proof that as between the South where the system is not in vogue, and the North where the system had full swing, the higher standard of morality abided with the Southern section.

It is an inconsistency from other points of view, and consistent only with the present muddle of Louisiana politics.

Still, we do not at all attribute this injustice to the people of Louisiana. It may take long years to down the huckstering politicians who have crept into place and influence through the unhappy perturbations of an abnormal state of Louisiana society.

Meanwhile, if there is nothing in the Constitution *vital* to the political rights of the people of Louisiana, this educational ordinance alone should lead every Catholic in the State to oppose the new Constitution by every legitimate influence, and himself at the ballot. And if there be any religious rights to the Catholic body guaranteed by treaty in the French transfer of Louisiana, they should be carefully examined, and, if they can be brought to bear on this question of Catholic education for Catholic youth, the claim should be made and its entire force tested.

Gen. Sully's Daughter—A Handsome Indian Maiden Said to Be Heir to an Immense Fortune.

Yankton (Dak.) Herald.

Gen. Alfred Sully, who died recently at Fort Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, left a very valuable estate in Philadelphia, inherited from his father, and also a considerable sum of money he had accumulated in his long army career. The Philadelphia estate alone is worth several hundred thousand dollars. It is now said that the only person to whom any part of Gen. Sully's large fortune of right belongs is his half-breed daughter, Julia, at present living with White Swan's band of Yankton Indians, eighty miles above this place, on the Missouri, and making her home with the family of Colin La Mont, also of mixed blood. Those who knew Gen. Sully well while campaigning against the Indians of Dakota say that at his death he had no wife nor any issue living except this girl, and steps will soon be taken to establish her rights to the fortune. The marriage of Gen. Sully, according to Indian custom, with this girl's squaw mother, is susceptible of proof, and it is believed that it will be difficult to invalidate the claim. Gen. Sully's daughter, who is well known to those who have traveled through the upper country, is regarded as the handsomest Indian maiden on the Missouri River or in the great Sioux nation. She cannot talk English, and be habits are thoroughly aboriginal. The daughter of the late Gen. Sully was frequently seen by the writer while engaged in surveying the Yankton Reservation. Having occasion to stop at the house of Colin La Mont, the girl's handsome appearance attracted attention, and La Mont was asked if she was a daughter of his. La Mont said, "No, sir; she is Sully's daughter, and if any of you men had seen Sully, you would say she bears a strong resemblance to him."

Love and Religion.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) Union.

A little more than four years ago a gentleman of this village, then about 28 years of age, fell in love with a young lady, aged about 19, also of Port Jervis. She returned his affection, and for a time all went along smoothly. The lady was a daughter of pious parents, and, although she was not connected with any church, was a firm believer in their tenets, and looked with a feeling akin to horror on anything approaching skepticism or doubt. But the time came when she learned that her lover was a deist; that he disbelieved in a revealed religion, had no veneration for the Bible, and took no interest in churches, seldom or never attending them, save as her escort. She was deeply pained by the revelation. She sent for her lover and endeavored to convince him of his error, but he was not satisfied with her arguments, and refused to accede to a surrender of his principles. The more the lady pondered the more her duty seemed clear to her, and she finally decided to renounce her love. She accordingly wrote to him a long and tear-stained letter bidding him good-by forever. The gentleman again and again urged her to reconsider her determination, but she was obdurate, and a separation took place. He was deeply grieved; but, although he was, as he thought, badly used, felt that she had acted up to what her convictions of right demanded. He could not as easily divest himself of his love, and, after a few months, he left this village and engaged in business elsewhere. The lady mourned, but tried to satisfy herself that she had acted correctly. Two years made her more liberal than she had been, and she began to study on the subject. The more she read the more she distrusted her former decision, and she finally became quite as liberal as the lover she had discarded. Whether the logic of the books she read or the promptings of the old love had most to do with this change it would be hard to tell. The lover, too, had undergone a change. The fact that his creed had cost him his sweetheart annoyed him, and, struggle as he would, he could not banish her from his memory. Last winter a revival of religion took place in the city in which he was engaged in business. At the solicitations of a friend he was induced to attend. As in the other case, it would be hard to tell whether the change was brought about by the arguments of the preacher, by the excitement which prevailed, or by the memory of his old love. Suffice it to say that he united with the church, and in a short time became a zealous member. He thought over the action of his former sweetheart in discarding him for his infidelity, and wrote her a brief note asking the privilege of once more calling on her. She responded in the affirmative. The gentleman came, and, when she timidly apologized for her previous dismissal of him, he, to her surprise, defended her conduct, said she had been in the right, and in her place he would to-day do the same. Her heart sank at these words. She confessed the great change in her sentiments; from being a firm believer in the Bible, she had discarded it, and with it her belief in any revealed religion. It was now the gentleman's turn to be horrified. He pleaded with her, urged everything he could think of to induce her to change her mind. She could not, and told him so. He felt that he must not be "unequally yoked with an unbeliever," and, taking counsel of his religion, gave her up.

Coating an Obelisk.

The famous Egyptian obelisk, which was recently set up on the banks of the Thames, and which it was found would rapidly become disorganized by the action of the peculiar atmosphere, has been coated with a cilicious wash, which, it is believed, will successfully protect its surface for years. The effect of the process, it is said, has surpassed expectation, and is only to be compared to the restoration of an old oil painting. The obelisk now appears as if just chiseled from the rock, showing its original colors, the quartz and feldspar glittering in the sunlight. The intaglio also comes out much more distinctly than before.

A Heterogeneous Crowd.

It is probable that there is not in the world any other public or private establishment which presents so many varieties of nationality and religion as the Government Printing Office at Sarajevo, in Bosnia. There are among its employes three Bohemians, one Carinthian, one Croat, three from Lower Austria, one Roumelian, twelve Turks, two Servians, one Afghan, one Prussian, one Russian, and one Dalmatian. As to religion, there are twelve Mohammedans, one Prussian Evangelical, several Orthodox Greeks, one Uniate Greek, and several Roman Catholics.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

HEART DISEASE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10, 1872.

Mr. James I. Fellows:

Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869 I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work; and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours very truly,

W. FRANK COCHRAN.

The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element.

THE INVENTOR.

There is no absurdity in the fact that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others; then why is it absurd that Fellows' Hypophosphites, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should cure these diseases also. "Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE, SIX for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

Western Agents, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

MANUFACTURERS AWARDED THE ONLY MEDALS AT CENTENNIAL, 1876. AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878. GIVEN FOR RUBBER PLASTERS.

FOR LAME BACK, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Colds, Female Weakness, and all local Aches and Pains, it is specially recommended.

At no time in the history of medicine has an article appeared which has met with greater approval and success than Benson's Capcine Plaster. Why they are preferred to all other porous plasters is owing to their improved composition; they act instantaneously, cure speedily and effectually.

Physicians and the general public who acknowledge the great benefits derived from the use of the ordinary porous plaster, however, maintain that their action is not sufficiently prompt, requiring time, patience, and continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Plaster overcomes this difficulty by accomplishing in a few hours that which it takes any other plaster as many days.

Although a recent invention, Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster has been thoroughly tested by physicians, and have been pronounced the most thoroughly efficacious plaster ever devised.

Its marvelous influence over the circulation and general effect on the system is almost incredible; from the moment of its application to the affected part it operates with astonishing vigor,—brings relief and cures more effectually than any known Plaster, Liniment or Compound.

When you desire prompt relief, ask your Druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster. Avoid worthless plasters having a similar sounding name. Each genuine plaster has the word Capcine spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

YALE COLLEGE.

Written examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago and in Cincinnati on Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28. Candidates must be present at 9 a. m. on Friday. The examination in Chicago will be held in the rooms of the Union College of Law, No. 95 East Washington-st., fourth floor. For further information address by letter the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., or apply in person to Dr. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Room 4, No. 117 Clark-st., Chicago.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

1527, 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian Spanish. French is the language of the family. Please send for circulars. Madame D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J. OPEN JUNE 28.

Brick Buildings, thoroughly fire-proof. Situated on the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast. Passenger Elevator. Electric Bells in each room. All modern conveniences. A Grand Promenade of over 1,000 feet of Porch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,

NOW OPEN.

The only Hotel at the Branch with Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths and Passenger Elevator.

PIGEON COVE HOUSE.

Pigeon Cove, Extreme Point of Cape Ann, Mass.

Open SATURDAY, June 14, 1879.

Mrs. E. S. ROBINSON & CO.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS,

Open June 18, close Oct. 1.

W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

If you want the Best at Lowest Prices, buy it at

C. JEVNE'S,

110 & 112 E. Madison-st.

GUARANTEED AND DELIVERED FREE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York............London............Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, June 28, noon | CIRCASSIA, July 12, 11 a m
ETHIOPIA, July 5, 6 a m | DEVONIA, July 19, 4 p m

New York to London direct.

ALSATIA, June 28, noon | VICTORIA, July 5, 6 a m

Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

For sailings and further information apply to

P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, MADISON, Wis., June 17, 1879.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 211 of the Laws of Wisconsin for the year 1874, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the 18th day of July, 1879, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1880.

A classified list of the articles and the quality of each class required will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid, on application to this office, either personally or by letter. All stationery to correspond with the samples now provided for inspection at this office, pursuant to said Chapter 211, and to be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Property at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, Wis., on or before the tenth day of November, 1879.

The stationery is divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D, and a separate sealed bid must be made for each class of goods, and must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the wrapper, "Proposals to furnish stationery—class (naming it)." Each bid must be accompanied by a bond to the State of Wisconsin, in the penal sum of $2,000, executed by the bidder as principal, and by at least two satisfactory sureties, conditioned that the bidder will furnish such stationery according to the terms of his bid, and the contract entered into in pursuance thereof. The sureties shall attach to or indorse on said bond their justification to the effect that they are each worth the sum of $4,000 over and above all debts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Printed blank bids and bonds will be furnished upon application to this office.

The contract will be awarded in each class to the lowest bidder in that class who shall furnish security as above indicated satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Property; provided, however, that preference will be given in each class to any bidder residing or doing business in the State of Wisconsin, if his bid shall be as low as that of any other bidder in that class, not doing business in the State of Wisconsin.

The Superintendent of Public Property hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids made by virtue hereof.

O. H. BARRON,
Superintendent of Public Property.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., June 16, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, June 26, 1879, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, on or before June 30, 1879, viz:

8,000 pounds prime Rice, in double sacks, 100 pounds net each, inside twilled cotton sack and outside gunny, same as samples to be seen at this office.

28,000 pounds Sugar, "C," in barrels, full-lined.

16,000 pounds Soap, hard, dry, and not to contain more than 10 per cent resin, in strapped boxes.

14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels, full head-lined.

1,440 bottles Pickles, quarts, Crosse & Blackwell (576 chow-chow, 576 cucumbers, 288 assorted), 12 bottles to a case, strapped.

2,000 pounds Cut-Loaf Sugar, 5,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, and 1,000 pounds Powdered Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or other information will be furnished on application to this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

M. P. SMALL,
Major and C. S.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

H. F. GILBERT & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per cent margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2½ per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

HAMMOCKS.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!

COTTON NET HAMMOCKS, wholesale and retail. Also SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS.

Manufactured by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston. Mass

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
*a*Minneapolis & St. Paul, via Cedar Rapids	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
*b*La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*La Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*b*Lake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
*b*Lake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
*b*Lake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Express (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:25 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

*a*On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
*b*On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†‡9:10 p m	‡*7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee...	*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until...	8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon	*7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday	7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph	*10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at	11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av.	*Sunday excepted.

BIRDS.

BIRDS German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in great variety. KAEMPFER, No. 127 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 213 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has heard of his skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity. Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OUR VETERANS.

The Military Forces of the Republic.

An Address Delivered Before the Society of the Army of the Potomac,

At Its Annual Reunion, Albany, N. Y., by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.

It is not out of place before this audience to discuss the Military Forces of the Republic, considered both in relation to foreign war and domestic violence, and their subordination to civil authority. It is hardly necessary to assure you that, in considering these topics, it is not done with reference to anything that has been a subject of party debate. It seems quite certain that the true doctrine can be laid down in such manner as to command the assent of all thoughtful men, without entering upon the particulars that have given rise to heated party strife.

DUTY OF MAINTAINIG AN ARMY.

Within fifteen years after the close of the tremendous war, it may appear superfluous to insist upon the great duty of maintaining a thoroughly educated, disciplined, trained, effective national army. The reduction of our army from a million or more men in arms to 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 25,000 is one of the marvels of modern history. It is no less strange to find in the public prints and in the halls of legislation, sometimes among thoughtful, well-read men, the suggestion, if not the belief, that still further reductions might, and if they might they ought to be made. Those who recklessly declare that we have no need whatever of any army are not worth regarding as an element in the discussion. It is altogether childish to prophesy that we are never to have war with any foreign Power. It is almost equally foolish to say that we need not continue any precautions against civil war. Can even the most unreasonable of the teazing critics of our National army deny this? If not, then certainly what is to be done in this regard should be energetically, thoroughly, and most completely done. We are glad to believe that the enlisted force need not be very large; indeed, while at 25,000 or 30,000 it may be sufficient for our purposes and ridiculously small in comparison with European armies, yet the more, therefore, is it the part of wisdom and economy that whatever we have should be the best possible, the most complete of its kind, and capable of rapid expansion.

Our academies can give us not to exceed 120 educated soldiers and sailors each year. It is hardly possible, therefore, that in case of a great foreign war, we could summon to the field 3,000 fully trained officers from the schools, even including those who will in the future, as they have most honorably in the past, come promptly from civil life at the call of their country. I do not underestimate—and one can hardly exaggerate—the value of the marvelous facility an American citizen has for converting himself into a useful and effective soldier, but this is inevitably a matter of time; and that he may so convert himself, the services of a trained corps of instructors and leaders are indispensable. I do not believe that great Generals can be extemporized. The facts will show a few, but very few, who were not trained from youth in the study and practice of arms,—very few Generals who did not know from actual practice what is required of the Captain of a company. It is hardly possible for a man who never marched or maneuvred on foot with his soldiers to comprehend the time required and the difficulties to be overcome in rapid and long marching and quick deployment over the obstacles of fence, and bog, and wood. From the growing ranks of our skilled civil-engineers, engineer officers can be made, but that requires time. From our innumerable great manufactories of iron and steel, ordnance officers can be trained; but that requires time. Our foundries could in time cast us great guns, but it would require years to bring their work to an equality with foreign cannon. We have men enough of chemical and mechanical ingenuity who can learn to make torpedoes, but that requires time; and this branch of offensive and defensive warfare is assuming a most surprising importance. The superficial critic thinks mounted men can be summoned and mustered in a few days, but old soldiers know that it takes years of training to make a good cavalry corps. Every college boy takes a few lessons in the science of projectiles; but the art of compounding powder for small arms and heavy guns, the best methods of rifling and loading, the form and weight of shot, large and small—all these things are incessantly being studied and tested by the brightest men that can be called into the service in other nations. When war is made in these days, it is made quickly and with tremendous force. To be behind the times in any of these things is to be almost defenseless for months and to be at a disadvantage for years. No boasting American ingenuity and energy will prove it otherwise.

THE MILITIA.

A regular army in a Republic like ours can be but the nucleus of a very much greater possible force. The States are wisely forbidden by the Constitution to maintain standing armies, but it is right for many reasons that they should make it their constant policy to maintain a well-organized and effective militia. None of the calamities that have happened to other peoples are impossible to us. I can hardly conceive it within the bounds of any reasonable probability that a regular army will ever be seriously dangerous to the liberties of the country; but the time when there is no danger is the time to guard against the possibility of danger, and an effective militia in each State on the one hand, a compact Federal army on the other, and that patriotism and sound sense in the people, without which our Government is in any event a failure, reduce the dangers of armed force to a minimum. By the theory of the Constitution and by the letter of our law all men within the specified years and capable of bearing arms are enrolled in the militia, but the time when all such were summoned once or twice a year to the force of a company and regimental muster has passed away forever, and it is the imperative necessity and duty of every State, if it excuses the majority of the enrolled militia from any active duty, to draw from such excuse the moneys sufficient to thoroughly equip and reasonably drill a compact, mobile, and effective force of at least some regiments and brigades and divisions, according to the population of such State. The same considerations in some respects apply to this that apply to the regular army. Whatever is to be done at all must be well done. Skeleton regiments of one or two hundred, shabbily equipped and clumsily drilled, making a jolly farce or a tipsy spree of a few days of nominal drill every year, are worse than nonsense. The experience of a number of our States since the War has shown that what is most desirable in this respect can easily be accomplished.

HOME DUTIES OF ARMY AND NAVY.

I have had reference thus far to foreign complications, or to such difficulties at home as might rise to the dignity of war; but there are other and exceedingly important considerations. The armed forces of the country, the regular army, and the trained militia, may be, and sometimes are, called to duties far more disagreeable, yet equally essential to the maintenance of law, and order, and liberty. Every stable and wise Government has in view always the possibility of a resort to armed force against its own citizens. Besides those disturbances which rise to the dignity of insurrection or civil war, I refer to the lesser evils of domestic violence, coming down to the riot great and small, and all such infractions of law as break the public peace and surpass the power of the civil authority to suppress. Law and public sentiment ought to sedulously guard against a too prompt resort to the soldier; but it is equally an offense against sound practice to omit providing the ready means of vindicating law in the last emergency. We know too well what civil war means. In the earlier days of the Republic the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, the incipient treason of Aaron Burr, gave us serious warning. Not infrequently there are disorders, due to personal or local causes, overpowering the ordinary means of keeping the peace. The Native American riots of Boston, the similar disturbances in Philadelphia and other cities, the Macready and Forrest riots in 1849 in New York, the terrible draft riots in New York in 1863, and the more widespread and much more serious railroad strikes and riots of 1877, are examples of what it were folly to say we need not expect again. As the Nation grows in population, from its now forty-five millions to its fifty, sixty, and a hundred, the eddies, surges, and great tides of social, religious, and political agitation will occasionally break bounds. The Government which respects itself and properly feels the immense responsibility of guarding the lives and property of its citizens, while it will painfully and reluctantly resort to armed force, and will first compel the civil authority to exhaust its resources, will nevertheless be ready at last to act with decision and overwhelming power.

FORCE IN GOVERNMENT.

The element of force has its indispensable place in any well-considered moral or political theory of government. To dally with the determined violators of law is supreme cruelty to the peaceable citizen. Severe as it sounds, it is mercy as well as justice to call at the proper time upon crushing, irresistible, and, if need be, killing, force, and this force must be ready; silent, slumbering perhaps, but ready, and it must be known to be so. The very knowledge of its existence is a repressing, peace-giving influence that cannot be overestimated. In general it suffices.

In the matter of danger to society from individual crimes, a Republic cannot differ materially from a Monarchy; but there are painful possibilities of riots arising from social, communistic, or wide-spread and inflammable political tendencies, and from the prejudices of race, caste, and religion.

In protecting itself against wrongdoers society begins with the single Constable of the ancient law, and a Justice of the Peace. Above the Constable stands his superior, the Sheriff, who comes to the scene when criminals resist with violence or in large numbers. And to the Sheriff is committed a power almost without limit in the discretion of its exercise, but with law in the background, to measure afterward the wisdom of its employment. The Magistrate and the Sheriff have the right to summon to their assistance, for the instant suppression of violence and the arrest of the offenders, all citizens of lawful age (all above 15, under ancient law), of whatever grade or calling, within their jurisdiction, and to call them from all other duty. The summons permits no excuse, and justifies all necessary violence. By the ancient law of England, indeed, the Sheriffs might arm themselves and all whom they summoned, and proceed to sacrifice life until order was restored. The *posse comitatus* supplied in full the indispensable element of irresistible force. Indeed, prior to the time of Charles I. in England there was little of what is known as a standing army. All men were armed under the law,—the general call upon the *posse comitatus* meant a call for armed men, and the Sheriff was practically military as well as civil commandant.

ORIGIN OF POLICE FORCES.

Within the present century a new force has grown up to meet the public want. The Duke of Wellington in 1829 made the suggestion which led to the organization of the metropolitan police as known throughout the British Empire, and as copied in the United States. So much accustomed are the people of both nations to respect them as a great friendly power, essential to the preservation of peace, that one learns with surprise that at the origin of this force it was looked upon with suspicion, and encountered strong opposition. It was regarded as hostile to the liberty of the citizen, and a dangerous organization. A very eminent English writer remarks that had the police appeared as now, with the military uniform and the spiked helmet, it is doubtful if their organization or presence would have been permitted. Yet their total numbers in the United Kingdom are greater than were those of the whole regular army in 1793. The metropolitan police, as known there and here, are almost a military force. They are selected men, thoroughly drilled and organized in a semi-military form, yet they are but the Constables of the ancient law in uniform, and constantly upon duty. They are permitted the club and revolver, to approach still more nearly the regular soldier. Wellington devised them as a counterpoise to the Guards, and because he shared the distaste of all soldiers for service against his fellow-citizens.

NATION VERSUS STATE.

In the United States we have a divided soldiery with a divided relation to the civil power. The National Government has its sphere of duties and powers, which, through great tribulation, have become tolerably well defined in the judgment of all patriotic men. It alone is authorized to maintain a standing army, and within the defined limits of the law it may and must use that army for the maintenance of proper National supremacy. Partly because of its having such force always ready, the States are authorized through their Legislatures or Governor to call for assistance in case of insurrection or domestic violence. There is no sense or reason in this country for the fierce prejudice against the National army that had such a philosophical and natural foundation in England. Our army is not the army of a King, maintained by his prerogative. It is maintained by our votes and direction, by taxes levied by ourselves upon ourselves. It is used and governed by an Executive and by officers who receive their commissions, their pay, and all their ordinances and regulations from us.

And yet it is not well that the people of our States should fall into an easy habit of relying upon National power in case of domestic violence; wherefore it seems to me every one must admit the very great importance of a respectable and efficient militia. It was not agreeable to see, as we have seen within two years past, the Executives of several States compelled to call upon the National Government for the scanty force of Federal troops kept on the Atlantic coast; but, on the other hand, it was extremely satisfactory to see that nowhere was a single soldier of the National army assaulted, nor was it necessary for the smallest squad moving through the most violent tumults to fire a single shot. Wherever the National flag was carried by our boys in blue it was saluted with honor. It was received as a blessing by the well-disposed citizens, and even the rioter would often grant it respect as an excuse for deviating from the dangerous course upon which he had started.

NATIONAL MILITIA LAW A DEAD LETTER.

Naturally enough, our course has been analogous to that of Great Britain. The militia in most of our States has fallen into a still more lamentable condition. The Constitution ordains that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasions; and that it shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." At the time of the organization of the Government Congress proceeded to discharge this duty by the enactment of laws adapted to the time, but the laws are as totally useless as those that but a short time ago provided for arming all English youths with the bow and arrow. The statute of 1792 is still in force and published in the revised editions of the statutes. It prescribes that every able-bodied male citizen of the States over 18 and under 45 years of age shall be enrolled. You will be pleased to learn that every citizen who shall have notice of his enrollment shall be constantly provided with a good musket or fire-lock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or fire-lock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder," and shall appear so armed when called out. Each commissioned officer shall be "armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon."

With the enactment of that law and the urgent appeals of Washington and John Knox for the organization of an effective militia, as well as the maintenance of a sufficient army, the interest of the country on the subject apparently ceased, save that in 1808 Congress made what was for the time the exceedingly liberal permanent appropriation of $200,000 annually to provide arms and equipments for the militia. We have nearly seven times the population of 1808, and certainly more than twenty times the resources, but a proposition to appropriate three or four million of dollars annually for the militia would be received with astonishment by Congress.

UNREASONABLE JEALOUSY OF THE SOLDIER.

We perceive then that the indispensable element of force in civil government is supplied in this Republic, first, by the right of the Sheriff and Justice of the Peace to call upon the power of the county to summon every citizen above 15 years of age to his assistance—to summon them singly or in bodies, armed or unarmed—to beat down the enemies of public order, after due warning, at whatever cost of suffering or life. And in many of the States due provision is made by which the Sheriff may summon to his aid the organized militia of his county, fully armed and equipped, under their proper officers. In cases of prolonged or greater disturbance, the Chief Magistrate of the State goes to the rescue, and with analogous powers summons to his aid the armed force of the whole militia, if need be,—theoretically every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45,—with the arms which the law theoretically supposes him to have ready for service. By way of making the keeper of the peace, the simple Constable, more powerful, and to avid as far as possible a resort to the military power to maintain order in the larger cities, modern civilization has uniformed, and to some extent armed, the metropolitan police. In case of still further domestic violence or insurrection, the Legislature, if it be in session, or, if not, the Executive of the State, may call upon the President of the United States, who has at his service for the restoration of order the militia of all the States and the land and naval forces of the United States. There is still another class of necessities calling for armed intervention. For the President is sworn to support the laws. Many instances are specified in the statutes of his power to use the land and naval forces, and he is in general directed, in case of insurrections against State Governments, upon proper application, to call for such number of the militia of any other State or States as he deems sufficient to suppress the insurrection, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary. He has like authority whenever, by reason of obstructions, combinations, or assemblies of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States, in general, within any State or Territory. In accordance, therefore, with the declaration that, "We, the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," establish the Constitution, Congress has, among other innumerable wise provisions pertaining to internal affairs, duly provided, in theory at least, for that indispensable backing and irresistible support, the military arm; and if there be one thing in relation to this that is more clearly understood than another with the American people, it is that the soldier is subordinate to the civil officer in the enforcement of law. Wherefore, I protest, as unjust to the army and dangerous to the Government, against a false economy, and an unreasonable jealousy of the soldier and the profession of arms.

ABSURDITY OF FEARING THE ARMY.

To discourse upon the dangers to liberty of any such regular army as we have ever maintained or are likely to maintain in time of peace is an injustice to the American soldier and a lamentable misjudgment of the American citizen. That 25,000, or 50,000, or 100,000 regular troops, under the lead of an ambitious General, could overthrow the American Government is not within the limits of possibility; and, if we may judge of the future by the past, there is even less likelihood that any great American soldier will ever undertake it. If he shall try it, we will send a Constable after him. Beneath the millions of citizens capable of bearing arms in such an emergency he would go down like a reed. Judged as a whole, we have no more loyal and patriotic body of men in the country than the officers of the regular army. Even during the late great Rebellion a larger proportion of them remained true to the flag than of any other class of men, executive, judicial, legislative, professional, or of whatever sort, even clerical. This ought to have been expected from their special education as the national champions; yet if one considers the legal doctrines taught those who were natives of the South, even in some measure creeping into the law-books used at West Point, the surprise is that so few joined the Rebellion. But in support of the proposition I am now urging, I can summon even the Rebel West-Pointers themselves, for within their sphere they were without exception loyally subordinate to their own civil Government.

Our standing army, dependent from year to year upon the appropriations of the Congress, officered by men who have slowly won their way to the head, promoted by the judgment of the Chief Executive, under the eye of a watchful people, and scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, is in no respect likely to be subordinated to treasonable purposes. I speak of the officers. Observe, as to the privates, that there is no recorded instance of so much as a company's siding with the Rebellion at its outbreak. And from its organization to this day the tone of the army has been that befitting soldiers and gentlemen. I admit exceptions, but they are certainly quite as few as any man has a right to expect of poor human nature. For one, during the late great War, I thought sometimes with a disagreeable apprehension of the multitude of personal quarrels that would break out everywhere after the cessation of hostilities. You and I knew many instances of wounded feeling and real or imaginary injustice, and naturally supposed that an occasion would be sought for some sort of redress of grievances by appeal to public opinion or the tribunals of the army. You have heard of a very few painful exceptions, and, on the other hand, one of the most satisfactory, gratifying, and honorable chapters of the history of that struggle records the friendships between our great leaders.

I know nothing finer, as an example of personal friendship or of exalted patriotism, than some of the correspondence between Sherman and Grant, or of the devoted friendships of a majority of the noble band of chiefs. No, we need fear no attack upon our liberties from any army that America will ever organize. The high aim of the soldier is subordinate to the civil authority, and, if he indulges in ambition outside of his profession, it is stimulated by the example of the generous confidence and high reward given many of his predecessors. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant, of our Presidents, proved themselves in all things worthy of the highest respect of the American people, but in large degree they earned the preferment to which the triumphal voice of the people carried them by their services as soldiers; nor will any soldier of the American Republic seek its high honors save by proving a noble devotion to the civil law, the Constitution, and the ancient rights and liberties of the people. I am not to-day elevating the soldier's calling above any other, but only vindicating it against certain false prejudices and trashy, but in some regards dangerous, talk that would degrade him in his own estimation, abolish the army, and nurse a bitter hatred of that element of force which all moral law teaches us must be held in reserve in any Government. This is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. But that Government so made, once established, shall in no whit fall of the power and majesty accorded to any other. The Constitution, the laws, and the Union must be defended and maintained on every inch of space, in every second of time.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

[Extract from the poem by Francis M. Finch, read at the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in Albany, on the 18th of June.]

Some one has framed in battle hymn
The story of his angry ride,
With spur drove deep in charger's side,
Bays for the poet who sweetly sings!—
But this is the way a war-gun rings!—

Hurry, Phil Sheridan!
Ride!—Fly—
Race with the wind,
Outgallop the river,
To the columns thinned,
And the lines in a shiver!—
Ride!—for the gleam of your fortunate star
Will blaze new hope on the valley afar!
Ride!—'tis a rout of cannon and car,
Like a drift in a storm of cordage and spar!
Ride!—or the glory just born of the war
Will bleed with the bullet, or blush with a scar!
Sheridan, ride!—
With blood on the spur,
And blood in the air,
Ride! Ride!
With your helmless hair.

Coming is Sheridan,
Hot—wild!—
A speck on the hill,
A shadow far flying,
Incarnated will,
Disaster defying!
Coming! where threatens the cataract's roar,
And crossing his gallop the wild waves pour!
Coming! where blows of the lightning tore
The oak behind, and the pine before!
Coming! though fiends from the fiery shore
Brigade in his path the furies of yore
Sheridan comes!
With blood on the spur,
And death in the air,
Comes!—comes!—
With rage in his hair!

Hurry—O Sheridan!
Ride!—Fly!—
Rowell the steed
Till the wild hoofs rattle!
Yonder they bleed.
In the storm of the battle!
Ride!—or your flags in the valley will fall,
Torn with the bayonet, riddled with ball!
Ride!—or the ranks that have answered your call
Will famish, and die in bondage and thrall!
Ride!—or the smoke will wind in its pall
Gun, cannon, and flag—hope, glory, and all!
Sheridan, ride!
With blood on the spur,
And flame in the air,
Ride!—ride!
With your streaming hair!

Coming, is Sheridan!
Halt!—Form!—
His steed in a foam,
At the front he is riding;
The master at home is guiding?
Halt! and the fear and the terror are dead,
And they harden to heroes who hopelessly fled!
Form!—and the front of the battle is spread
Where the blood of the moaning morning was shed!
Charge!—and the foemen have bitterly bled,
And the sun that was clouded set splendid and red!
Sheridan, charge!
With blood on the spur,
And lead in the air,
Charge! Charge!
'Tis a banner, your hair!

Glory for Sheridan!
Name! Fame!—
Bays for his brow,
And stars for his shoulder;
Never we bow
To warrior bolder!
Fame!—For the army he galloped to save
From the bar of the prison, the mold of the grave;
Fame!—for the nation whose banners he gave
New flashes of freedom from mountain to wave;
Fame!—for the lesson the proud worlds crave
That "the land of the free" is "the home of the brave!"
Sheridan, ride!
With gold on the spur,
And fame in the air,
Ride!—Ride!
We laurel your hair!

Is Canada Loyal?

A writer in the London *Examiner* asks the following question, and answers it substantially in the negative. We are assured that Canada has any amount of lip-loyalty when everything goes well, but that, should there be any hitch, something very different will speedily be heard. Annexation to the United States becomes then the favorite cry. We are told that immediately antecedent to Confederation—

Loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country—sentiments never remarkably strong or extensive—were very low. The people grew weary of incompetent statesmen and of political "deadlocks." Not only so, but an unmistakable disposition was manifested for an alliance with the neighboring Republic.

The writer goes on to remark:

To speak of such a mixed population as that of the Dominion of Canada, now consisting of seven Provinces, as being loyal, is simply a delusion. Loyalty is defined as fidelity, or firm and faithful devotion to a sovereign; while a loyalist is represented to be one who religiously professes and observes an inviolate adherence to a monarch. Why, the Canadian population of French descent numbers about 1,083,000; the Irish population 850,000; natives of the United States number 65,000, to say nothing of Swiss, Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, Icelanders, Greeks, Mexicans, Indians, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and even Chinese and Japanese. How can the people of such nationalities be expected to form an attachment to the British Throne, or even the British nation? The Irish, it is well known, are hostile to England, and sympathized with the Fenian movement when a raid was made upon Canada. Not only so, but they had formed rebel organizations among themselves, and no doubt would have aided the invaders had their project been successful.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The Effect of Extending the Protection of the Courts to the Oppressed and Plundered Indians.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The habeas corpus case for the release of Standing-Bear, a Ponca Chief, and his party, who were being returned by military force to the Indian Territory, and which resulted in their discharge from custody, has prompted much comment in this country, and even in England. So horrible are the details of the transactions out of which the case grew that the general public is slow to believe that such things can be done, and they could not be but for one fact, and that is, that Indians have been denied all protection of law. It has been held, although there has been no ruling by any Court to sustain such a course of action, that under no circumstances could an Indian or an Indian tribe appeal to a Court for either the protection of life or of property. Judge Dundy's decision overthrows this proposition, and it is believed by eminent lawyers, distinguished army officers, and leading citizens that a case can be brought by which this can be tested in the United States Supreme Court, and, if successful, overthrow the present Indian policy. In that event, when an attempt is made to rob a tribe by venal Indian Agents, they can appeal to the Courts, and thus remove the cause of Indian wars which every few years desolate our frontier.

That the infamous treatment of the Poncas, as has been charged, is true, and that it is believed that their wrongs can be righted in the Courts, the following quotations will prove. The Hon. A. J. Poppleton, who is known to the legal profession in this city as a lawyer of distinguished ability, wrote a letter to Miss La Flesche, an Indian girl of the Omaha tribe, which was published in the Omaha daily papers of June 3, in which he speaks of the treatment of the Poncas as follows:

"Their treatment by the Government is, in my judgment, infamous. This treatment is due, let us hope, not to the President or Secretary of the Interior, but to venal and unscrupulous Agents, who have found means of deceiving those high officers of the Government. If any Court should reverse the decision of Judge Dundy, it would be a supreme exercise of mercy to consign them, without respect to age or sex, to a Covington massacre, rather than return them to the fever jungles of the Indian Territory to swell the number of the 150 fresh-made graves of their kindred in that tropical reservoir of malaria, from which they have escaped.

"It remains now to recover by appropriate legal proceedings their reservation on the Niobrara, ceded to the tribe by the United States, in the language of the treaty, 'by way of rewarding them for their constant fidelity to the Government and citizens thereof,' and never voluntarily abandoned.

"With the highest respect, I am very truly yours,
A. J. POPPLETON."

In a letter to the same person, of like date, Gen. George Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, says:

"I have been laboring for years to get for the Indians the rights they are entitled to under our Government, and it affords me much gratification to know of this important step [the release of the Poncas by order of Judge Dundy] in that direction you have just gained. Sincerely your friend,
GEORGE CROOK,
"Brigadier-General U. S. A."

The Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska, shortly after the Poncas were discharged, in answer to some criticisms, authorized an Associated Press telegram sent out, in which occurred the following sentence:

"As there is no law of the United States, nor treaty stipulation, setting apart a reservation in the Indian Territory for these Ponca Indians, nor for removing them thereto, nor keeping them thereon, they cannot be removed and kept there by force. This is for the reason *that no law or treaty in any way authorizes this to be done.*"

The Hon. J. L. Webster, a lawyer known all over the State of Nebraska, and highly esteemed, not only for his legal attainments, but for his integrity of character, says in a letter dated June 17, 1879:

"The possession of the reservation can be recovered to the Poncas by legal proceedings, and the tribe be permitted to return to it, and thus save from extermination a friendly people."

There does not seem to be much room for doubt left when all the facts are certified to by men of such standing at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the army.

The modus operandi of three unscrupulous underlings of the Indian Bureau, whereby they were enabled to rob this tribe of their cattle and horses, houses and lands, and send them where the death-rate among them has been greater than among our troops who fought in the late War, would require more space than a newspaper article would permit, yet, at any stage of it, it could and would have been stopped if the Ponca Chiefs could have appealed to the Courts.
T. H. T.

A Novel Dispute—Jews Insisting upon the Removal of the Body of a Jew to a Jewish Cemetery.

Dalton (Ga.) Correspondence Atlanta Dispatch.

About the 29th of April last a Jew named Hirschberg died suddenly and quite unexpectedly in this place. Next day the question arose among those who had charge of the body as to the proper place of burial, there being no Jewish cemetery at this place. Mr. D. Bukofzer had been one of Mr. Hirschberg's most intimate friends, and was in charge of the remains, as Mr. Hirschberg had no relatives here. He had a brother in St. Louis, to whom Mr. Bukofzer telegraphed in regard to the disposition of the body. He replied that the body should be buried here. The objectors, who were Jews, acquiesced. It seems to be very much against the Jewish faith for their dead to be buried among Gentiles. As soon as the affair became known many Jews in the State insisted on the removal of the body. Rabbi Browne of Atlanta, had a correspondence with D. Bukofzer. It resulted in a refusal on Mr. B.'s part to have the body removed, and also in a personal altercation and bitter feeling between Dr. Browne and Mr. Bukofzer. To-day the question came up before the City Council on their refusal to grant Rabbi Browne's application to exhume the body. Rabbi Browne appeared in behalf of himself and the Jewish Church, and Mr. Bukofzer was present, but was represented by Col. Shumate, his attorney. A lively scene ensued, and some pointed language, more emphatic than complimentary, was indulged in between Messrs. Browne and Bukofzer. Rabbi Browne insisted on the right of himself and Church to remove the body, on the ground of the usage of the Jews, and that it was the desire of the departed, expressed some months before his death. Dr. Browne addressed the Mayor and Council, commenting severely on Mr. Bukofzer's course. Col. Shumate replied, holding that the brothers of the dead man had the right to dictate as to where the body should rest; that it was not a matter which the City Council had the authority to consider; that the law gave the right to a man to bury his brother anywhere he pleased, notwithstanding the tenets of the Jewish faith to the contrary. The City Council sustained their former refusal to grant the application. Rabbi Browne will carry the question to the higher courts.

Subdividing the Electric Light.

A novel solution of the problem of subdividing the electric light is claimed by Messrs. Molera and Cebrain, which is explained at length in the *Scientific American*. Their method is to have one central light, in close connection with the generator of the electricity, and to distribute this light by means of reflectors and lenses through pipes to the street lamps, and through public and private buildings, and to all points where it is desired. By this means the loss by the division of the current is avoided, and, the rays being reflected in strictly parallel lines, it is claimed that the loss of light by such transmission is hardly enough to be taken into account at all. The inventors claim that they are able to produce by their system 195 lights per horse power, giving a light equivalent to 1,958 candles, and that the cost of lighting is less than one-twentieth the cost of gas.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

VERSICLES.

THE TROUBADOUR.

Gayly a troubadour
Twanged his guitar:
Ceased a maiden then to snore,
And snatched mosquito-bar—
Wrapped it around her form
In mazy, graceful folds—
And then heard that singer sing,
"Take Smith's Dead-Shot for Colds!"
—*Wheeling Leader.*

MISS COLUMBIA TO UNCLE SAM.

If you're waking, call me early—call me just as soon as you've learned
That Congress has really gotten through—has finally adjourned;
For that will be the happiest news I've heard for many a morn,
And I and the rest of the folks will cry: "Thank God that at last they've gone!"
—*Albany Journal.*

PINAFORIC.

Now the swell, in style arrayed,
Goeth forth to promenade,
But wilts 'neath the fervor of the sunbeam's glance,
And so do his collars, and his jacket, and his pants.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Now the boy climbs up the trees,
And the verdant fruit doth seize,
And immediately the poison in his stomach camps,
And so do the fidgets, and the colics, and the cramps.
—*Exchange.*

PHONOGRAPHIC ECHOES FROM COLLEGE-COMMENCEMENTS.

Burdette.

"Man is the architect of his own fortunes. In all the sweeping currents of human events, in all the aspirations and ambitions of other ages, how nobly—"

"*Night* brings out the *stars*. [It also brings out the bugs, but the essay neglected to say so. —ED.] It is only when *sorrow* and *misfortune* have darkened our lives that the *brighter* traits of character, the *God-like* instincts of man's *nature*, shine *forth* amid the surrounding *gloom*, like—"

"The press and the ballot-box, the great palladium of human liberty, what power is theirs in molding national characteristics; what has been their influence as agents of civilization; what do we see—"

"As we glance back across the wide unfolding centuries that stretch between us and the buried ages of the past, how the ruins and wrecks of the grandeur of man in his proudest estate, in his—"

"Life, like a mighty river, springing in unseen fountains deep in some mountain-glen, then meandering, a ceaseless, sparkling rivulet, through verdant meadows, and adown many steeps, and at length—"

"To-day we stand upon the threshold of life, ready to cross it with impatient feet, and, as we strain our eyes to pierce the curtain of the future, our hearts tell us that—"

"What man has done, man can do. All that the past has taught us, all that the lives of the great and good in other ages have done for us, all that the pages of history, in the stormy times of old—"

"Thucydides, towering high above ordinary men in an age that counted among its leaders and teachers such poets, and artists, and statesmen as Sophocles and Æschylus, Phidias, Zeuxis, and Parrhasius, Herodotus, and Xenophon,—Thucydides, himself great among the great, is said to have remarked—"

"But what, let us ask ourselves, were the motives of Alexander in these brilliant achievements? When we consider that no other conqueror ever effected so much in so short a time, and when we reflect that the only motive that led him to carry war, and bloodshed, and terror into almost every part of the then known world, was cold, selfish, inhuman ambition, we are led to exclaim, with the immortal Washington—"

"'*Heaven* from *all* creatures *hides* the book of *fate*.' And although often we would fain penetrate the *veil* of the future, yet at length, in the wisdom of *riper* years, taught in the rugged school of experience, we yield to—"

"Man, helpless in himself, untaught by the instinct of the lower animals, incapable in his natural condition of protecting himself, a prey to the elements, and at the mercy of the beasts of the field, yet, aided, developed, and elevated by the creating art of his own brain and the skill of his own hands, he is found—"

"Among the ancient Greeks, whose wisdom, statesmanship, and art has been handed down to us through the centuries, it was considered one of the highest and first duties of the citizen to provide for—"

"Woman, Heaven's last, best gift to man, what is her mission? What is the life-work waiting for her earnest, patient hands? The hand that rocks the cradle truly may shake the world; her strength is gentleness, her courage is confidence, and she walks—"

"On the broad ocean of life we launch our barks fearlessly; we face the storms as we welcome the sunlight; and, serene and confident amid the changing currents and the baffling winds, we spread our sails and boldly hold our—"

"Knows he, who knoweth himself, the first principles of human knowledge? The man who—"

"Blows the wind never so ill that it blows no good to some one. Across the broad ocean of life, into our very faces the tempests may howl, but the fearless sailor meets the storm and calmly trims his—"

"Corn is King. To-day, more than ever before, the agricultural interests of the country are overshadowing all others until, as we contemplate them in their immensity—"

"We say farewell. To you, whose patience and wisdom have led us with gentle hands along the dizzy steeps of learning's hill, and to you, dear classmates, whose cheerful—"

"A-h'mm! B'lm! Young gentlemen—h'mm! *B'lm!* and young—h'm—a—ladies; it is—whootoot!"

(That settles it. That ruptured the machine. There never was a phonograph yet built strong enough to stand the resonant strain of a school-committeeman winding his small but mellow horn with a red bandana handkerchief while he thought of a word. That winds up the report.)

HOW BIRDSALL EUCHRED THE BOYS AT A HORSE-RACE.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

"Speakin' of hore-racin'," said Jailer Birdsall last evening to a select coterie in the City Jail, the tricks of the turf being under discussion, "I had my dose once, an' I'm a horse-thief if I haven't kept it dark for eighteen years. I was keepin' a big stable on B street in '60, and there was a sight o' racin' goin' on in them times, and I wanted my fin in everything o' that kind. I was younger and fresher than I am now. Two horses, a black and gray, were brung up from Genoa to run for $1,000 a side at the track near Long Valley. The race was to come off on Saturday, and there was some heavy bettin' on the thing. I was holding back for points before putting up any coin. Bill Harness comes to me a Thursday, an' put up the prettiest job I ever hear tell of. You don't remember Bill, I s'pose? Well, he was lynched over to Pioche in '71—poor feller! We took Rough Hardy in, an' it was agreed that the swag was to be divided equal. It was a pretty job, and the chief beauty of it was, that it was so almighty easy an' simple. It was just for Hardy an' me to take the horses out the night afore the race, an' speed 'em round the track till we found their place. It wouldn't be no trick, then, at all, for us to haul in all the pools and clean up handsome. The nags was in my stable, which made the business just too easy. Friday night me an' Hardy set to work and got the jockies blind, stavin' drunk, an' by midnight they was as limp an' senseless as a pair o' lines. Hardy an' me, when we'd got 'em so they couldn't tell a stirrup from a distance-pole, laid 'em out in the straw in an empty stall, an' took the black and gray out for practice. It was a pretty moonlight night, clear as day, an' everythin' worked slick. I rode the black, an' it beat the gray easy, although they was both powerful good goers. Then I took the gray an' Hardy took the black, so there couldn't be no suspicion of roots agin one another, and still the black a'most distanced the gray. We jest laughed till the tears rolled down our jaws, when we led them horses back to their stalls, to think of the soft thing we had on the boys; an' Hardy an' me was quite willing to put in about two hours rubbin' down them flyers, so as to remove all the signs o' the work they'd been through. The race was mile heats, best two in three, an' me an' Hardy was on the track good an' early next day, takin' everythin' that was offered agin' the black. We both had scads in them times, an', when the start was made, we'd about $5,000 on the black between us. We let up bettin' jest out of pitty for the poor devils that took us up so innocent and eager. Every now an' then, Harness, an' Hardy, an' me would meet an' go an' take a drink, an' roar out laughin' so you could hear us a mile. When the horses started Hardy an' me felt bigger'n old Grant. It kind o' surprised us to see the way the gray lifted his feet though, an', when he come in a length ahead o' the black, it kind o' made us feel uneasy about the gills. Of course we knowed it was the durned jockey's fault, an' I managed to git to him an' slip five twenties into his fin. 'Let her out this time,' I sez. 'If the black wins you'll get two hundred more.' He give a wink an' nodded. Boys, you kin roast me if that d—d gray didn't distance the black in the second heat! In ten minutes I was blind drunk an' knowed no more till mornin'. Then I oiled up my shooter an' started out to find Hardy. If I'd found him he wouldn't a been water-tight long. I was sure he'd put the job up on me on the track Friday night. We didn't happen to meet. Friends looked out to that, I know now. Harness wasn't no where around, an' I found he'd gone to the Bay. It wasn't forty-eight hours afore the whole town was howlin' with delight at the way Hardy an' me'd been eat up. It was that cussed Harness an' his gang. They'd loaded the shoes o' the gray with lead, an' then put Hardy an' me up to our little game. "It was," said Mr. Birdsall, with tears in his eyes at the mere memory, "the lowest-down shenanigan that ever was played on two honest men. On'y think what would have happened if Hardy an' me had met. He was huntin' for me just the same as I was after him. The game was blowed before we did come together, an' then after five minutes' talk we started for the Bay to see Harness. He skipped just before we got there, an', although we followed him for mor'n a month, he kept ahead of us. They give him his dose over to Pioche, though," added Mr. Birdsall, cheerfully, and then he sighed and relapsed into tobacco-smoke and silence.

A MEAN TRICK.

Detroit Free Press.

The Captain of Police of the Central Station was yesterday waited upon by a young man in a very large straw hat and a very short linen coat, who had the particulars of a mean game to unfold.

"You see, I'm right up to all dodges," he explained as he took a chair. "I know I look green, and I live out here among the cows and owls; but when any one picks me up for a flat he gets blistered."

"Just so—I see," replied the Captain.

"Well, I dropped into a saloon down here awhile ago. I never drink, but it's well enough to go into these places once in awhile to let the boys know you're alive and up to clover. There was a feller there."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, a great big lout who thought I smelt of turnip-tops, and that he had a sunfish on a hook. Don't blame him any; but he didn't have, all the same. He laid down a lump of sugar—I did the same. He laid down a dollar—I covered it. See?"

"Yes, it's an old game. Whichever lump a fly lit down on first, the owner was to rake in the money."

"Just so. Well, we sat there, and 'long came a fly and haw-geed around, smelt of both lumps, and went for the ceiling. Then another came, and walked around his lump, got skeered, and away he buzzed. Then the big feller laid down another hundred cents, and I tumbled. Four dollars up, and more'n forty flies around. More'n a dozen flies made for his lump, stopped short and flew away, and bime-by 'long came an old pioneer with both eyes full of preserved lightning. He walloped down on the table with a thud, eyed both lumps for a minute, and then started for mine with his mouth open and teeth on edge. I had them four dollars fair and square, when what d'ye s'pose that big feller did?"

"Upset the table?"

"No, he didn't. He pulled out a great big revolver, as long as your arm, and shot three legs off'n that fly quicker'n wink; and then claimed it was a fly he'd been following six months to get revenge on for biting his father! Wasn't that a squeal? Was that what you call square work? Was that honorable to go and shoot the pillar from under a fly just because there was money up?"

"But what can I do?" asked the Captain.

"Nothing; I don't wan't to kick and have any one arrested, but I thought I'd tell you so that you could look out for him. That feller's meanness biled down. When a man will shoot a fly right away from white sugar he'll rob a bank or pick a pocket. Have the boys keep an eye on him, and if you get the bolts on him send me word. I want to look through the bars on him and tell him that meanness is always rewarded, while a square game pays 50 per cent profit."

QUIPS.

And where was Thomas Edison when the electric light went out.—*Buffalo Express.*

There isn't much romance in the existence of a member of a hose company—his life is too reel.

Missouri farmers are reported to be driving posts into the ground to hang to when the cyclones come.

A farmer on the shores of Lake Ontario has had nine acres washed away in twenty years. He is evidently losing ground.

When a baby stuffs his toe into his mouth, he little realizes how hard it will be for him in later years to make both ends meet.

When a man does us a kindness we call him a brick, and when he does us an unkindness we want to hit him with one.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Mr. Parmenas Mix has furnished the Detroit *Free Press* with a new song, to be sung by the man on the drop, entitled "I'm saddest when I swing."

Grandma—"Yes, children, when I was young as you are I used to walk in my sleep." Tommy (eagerly)—"Say, grandma, what time did you make?"

When a boy scrapes a little skin off his knuckles while sawing wood for his mother, he makes more ado about it than when he knocks his big toe-nail off in running to a fire. This is reliable.

Isn't my poetry of a high order?" asked a spring poet, indignantly, when it didn't appear in the paper. "It is, it is," replied the editor, recollecting that he saw his wife papering the garret with a lot of it.

"Johnnie, what is a noun?" "Name of a person, place, or thing." "Very good, Johnnie; give an example." "Hand-organ grinder." "And why is a hand-organ grinder a noun?" "Because he's a person plays a thing."

A South Hill man had a terrible dream last night. He dreamed that Congress was only going to meet once every 200 years. He awoke in such a state of nervous agitation that he had to drink about three fingers of nervine before he could get to sleep again.—*Burdette.*

About this time of year city people are getting terribly anxious about the welfare of their country cousin. This anxiety and solicitude will grow as the season advances, and, when they can bear it no longer, they will pack up four children and two trunks and go and see about it.—*Middletown Transcript.*

Father and Two Sons Marry a Mother and Two Daughters, and How the Triple Event Resulted.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Mr. J. L. Holcomb, a gentleman of Kentucky, but who has been in Crittenden County, this State, for several months, tells us of a rather remarkable, though hardly unprecedented matrimonial affair, which occurred in that county recently:

Out from the line of the railroad, and aside from almost any other very well-defined mark of civilization,—marks so ill-delineated, in fact, that they are as a half-worn date on an ancient coin,—there lived old man Rosebury and two sons, twins. The age of the old man is rather doubtful, but it is believed by his near neighbors, the nearest of whom are within a stone's throw, that is, if the stone be thrown a mile and a half, that he is about 50. The sons, being twins, are about the same age,—27. The nearest human habitation was a house occupied by a Mrs. Glenn and two daughters, though, pity to say, the daughters were not twins at the time of their birth, and have not yet succeeded in attaining that point. Mr. Rosebury fell deeply in love with Mrs. Glenn, and the two sons, Robert and John, fell equally as much so with the two daughters, Mary and Rachel. The most imaginable wholesale love-making ensued. The old man and widow seemed devoted to each other, and the younger people were sufficiently so to marry, which they all did on the same day. After the ceremony the six happy souls and the six happy bodies repaired to the residence of the husbands. Everything worked smoothly. The old man was very kind to his newly-made daughters, particularly so to Rachel, the wife of his son John. The kindness increased and the other matrimonialists marveled, one to another. The old man even disregarded the wishes of his wife, and Rachel snuffed her Grecian nose at her Roman-nosed husband. One morning about two weeks after the marriage, the family of several divisions discovered that the old man and Rachel had gone. Searching and not being able to find them, but, learning from a ferryman that they had crossed the river into Tennessee, the family returned. Pretty soon an intimacy sprang up between Robert, Mary's husband, and the old lady. The old lady was so wise and had had such broad experience that Robert never grew tired of profiting by her counsel. Another disaster. Robert and the old lady ran away, leaving John and Mary, who, seeing, as they were not blind, that they were left alone, clasped themselves in loving embrace, for it seems that they had loved each other from the first. Did they stay on the farm? No, sir. There is a mortgage on it. They packed up, and, according to the ferryman, went over into Tennessee.

See to it that your child meets with no neglect; when sick, use for the diseases of Babyhood Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup—it never disappoints. 25 cents.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED
By Dr. RADWAY'S
REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ
"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VOLUME X
CHICAG
THE
JOCKEY
F
GREAT
WITH A M
FIRST RACE—T
trance, half for
$100 to third.
SECOND RACE—
ond, $50 to thi
THIRD RACE—
ond, $50 to thi
to start, and ov
Horses will be cal
NEW PUBLIC
APPLETONS'
FOR JU
CONTEN
RICARDA. A Story. By Mary
REFORMS IN ASIATIC TURK
Lived There.
ITALIAN SKETCHES. I. Th
Image Men. II. Italian M
lari.
THE SEAMY SIDE. A Novel.
By Walter Besant and James
THE MIDWAY INN. By Jame
CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.
MORALISTS ON BLUE CHINA
MR. BROWNING'S DRAMATIC
THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE
WINDSOR.
THE ROSE OF LOVE. A
Baron.
EDITOR'S TABLE: Reflection
in Literature and Art—Town
dens—The Increase of Melan
BOOKS OF THE DAY.
Single Number, 25
Subscription,
D. APPLETON & CO.
549 & 551 Broa
THE
Popular Scienc
FOR JU
CONTENT
WASTED FORCES. By Willia
THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PARALLEL. By Professor
A STUDY IN LOCOMOTION
Marey. (Illustrated.)
JOHN STUART MILL. II. B
Bain, LL. D.
A QUESTION OF EATING. B
THE CONDITION OF WOMEN
CAL POINT OF VIEW.
Brooks.
A VISIT TO THE NEW ZEAL
Clement Bunbury.
"PLEASED WITH A FEAT
Grant Allen.
FOOD AND FEEDING. I. By
SKETCH OF JULIUS ROBERT
trait.)
CORRESPONDENCE.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
LITERARY NOTICES.
POPULAR MISCELLANY.
NOTES.
50 cts. per Number;
D. APPLETON & C
549 & 551
TWO CHARMING
I.
NILE D
OR,
EGYPTIAN
A NOVE
By E. KATHERI
12mo. Extra Cloth. $1.00.
50 cent
"Nile Days" is calculated t
reader being carried smoothly t
dialogues, striking situations,
Nile life and scenery in the dev
ing story.
II.
ELS
A ROMAN
By Alfred C
12mo. Fine Clo
A deeply interesting story, w
in the unraveling of which th
ability as a novelist.
For sale by all Booksellers.
postage prepaid, on receipt of t
J. B. LIPPINCOTT &
715 and 717 M
HOW TWO GIRLS T
Vol. III. Idle Hour
Alice Shepherd. Price, 5
A piquant narrative of an ac
THE FORBES-DO
Vol. II. Out of School
"Detmold." Price, 30c.
One of Mr. Bishop's best Stor
BOSTO
D. LOTHRO
PUBLISH
TO RE
ToR
IN TRIBUNE
Two very desi
Proof Offices
floor, and on
floor. Apply
WM.
8 Tribune
EDUCATI
MT. VERNON IN
Mt. Vernon Place, Ba
French, and German Boardin
Young Ladies. A large corps o
annual session will commence
address the Principals, MRS.
MRS. B. MAITLAND.